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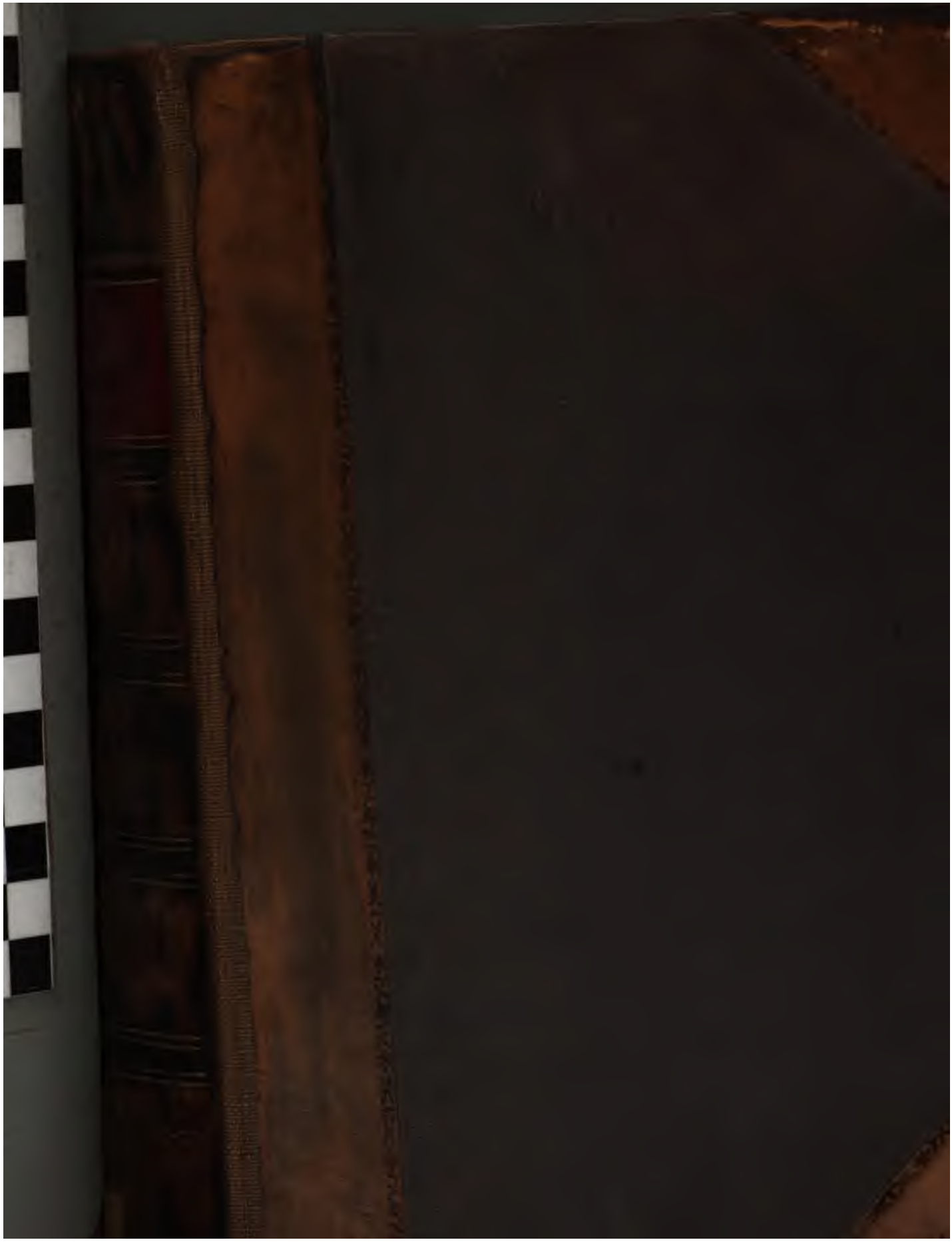

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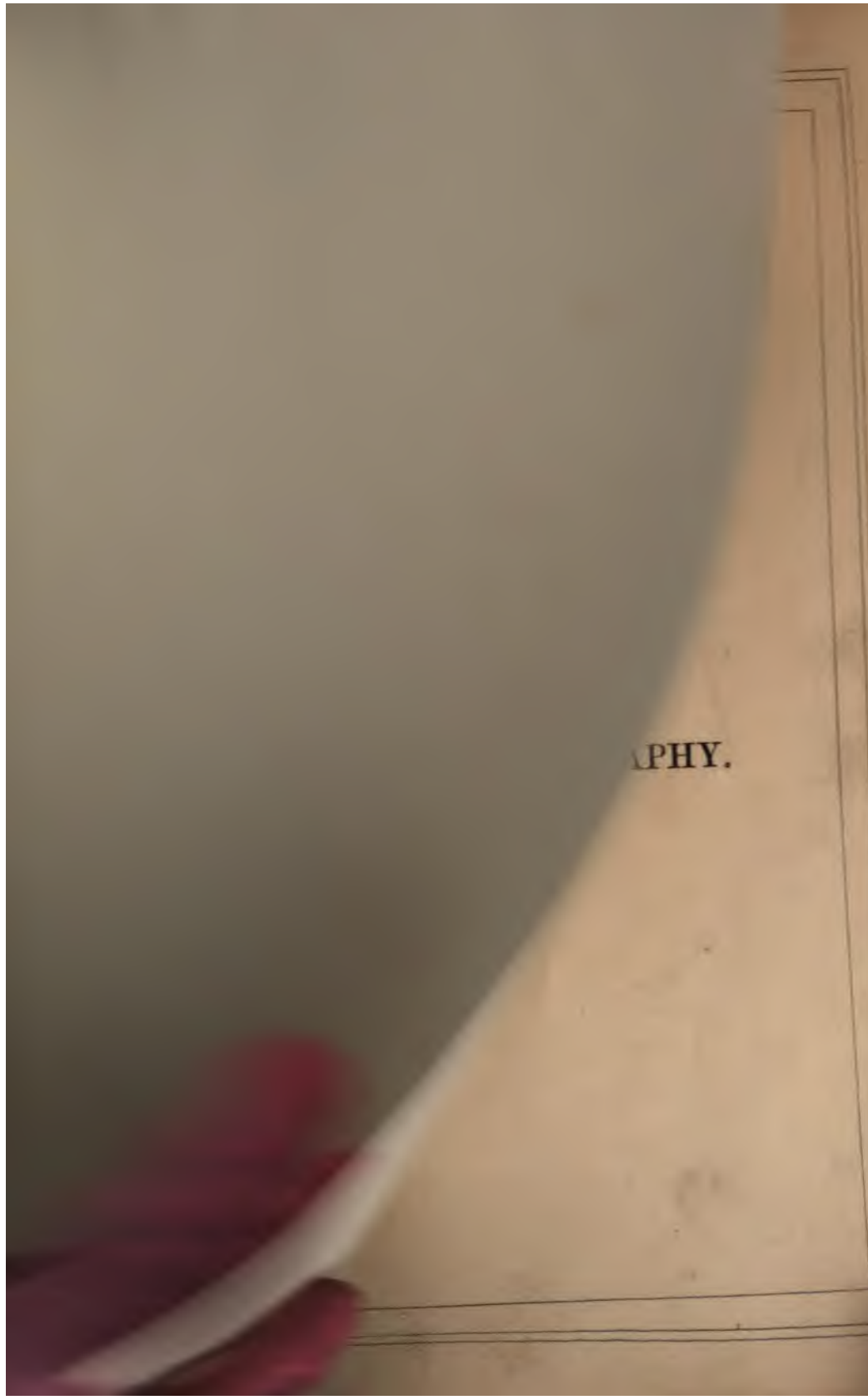

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PREFACE.

NEXT to the consideration of the HOLY SCRIPTURES, no study is so useful and profitable as that of BIOGRAPHY. The lessons to be learnt from contemplating the fortunes and misfortunes—the difficulties and achievements—of those individuals who now figure, or have figured, in the drama of life, are the most valuable guides we can have for the formation of our own characters, in teaching us, from their experience, what we ought to imitate—what to avoid. The importance, also, of the study as a department of HISTORY cannot be over-estimated; indeed, the life of every eminent character, and of every person who has been conspicuously engaged in the conduct of any department of public affairs, makes a portion of the history of his country. In addition to these considerations, its deeply interesting nature amply rewards and stimulates the labours of those who make it their study.

With these observations the Publishers beg to submit the present work, and confidently expect for it a large share of public favour.

The COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY has been arranged under Three Divisions.

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The Third Division forms an Analytical and Chronological Table of the Names mentioned in the work. This department is entirely a new feature, and will be found the most complete List yet published of Names celebrated in Literature, History, Philosophy, Science, and the Arts.

In the carrying out of this scheme the Publishers entrusted the execution of the principal lives of each class of remarkable men to practised writers, who have cultivated the corresponding departments of Learning; and from whom they had therefore reason to expect Biographical Notices really characteristic, and of assured value.

In the departments appertaining to History, Politics, Law, Military Science and Art, and Ecclesiastical Affairs, valuable assistance has been obtained from Sir Archibald Alison, John Hill Burton, Professor Creasy, Professor Eadie, Professor Ferguson, and Mr. Rich. The latter has also endeavoured to delineate the peculiar character and services of the leading Mystics.

Classical Authors are treated by Professor Ferguson. Theological and Religious Literature was given in charge to Professor Eadie and Dr. Jamieson. Poets, Novelists, and other great Men of Letters, are described by Professor Spalding: a Memoir of Shakespeare is from the pen of Charles Knight, and Notices of the Bards of Scotland from James Hedderwick and Thomas Davidson.

The principal names in the department of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences were entrusted to Sir David Brewster and Professor Nichol. In the Experimental Sciences, the department of Chemistry has been treated by Dr. R. D. Thomson; that of Natural History by Dr. Baird; and Applied Science by Professor Gordon. The distinguished names in Medical Science are treated by Mr. M'Connechy. The eminent Geographers have been attended to by Dr. Bryce, who has endeavoured, by considerable research, to give exact information on the discoveries made by great travellers.

In Mental Philosophy Professor Nichol has furnished a *résumè* of the doctrines taught by many of the Founders of the great schools, under their respective names.

The List of Articles written by Professor Eadie in Theology and Church History, includes the Fathers and Reformers, besides many of the Mediæval Divines and Schoolmen. Dr. Jamieson's catalogue is graced by the names of our Modern Divines, Missionaries, and Philanthropists.

In the department of the Fine Arts, the great Painters, Engravers, Sculptors and Architects are characterized by Mr. Wornum, whose exact acquaintance with the literature of these subjects is well known. The same may be said regarding the Musicians, under the charge of Mr. Manson; and of the great Actors, whose lives have been written by the dramatic writer and critic Mr. Heraud.

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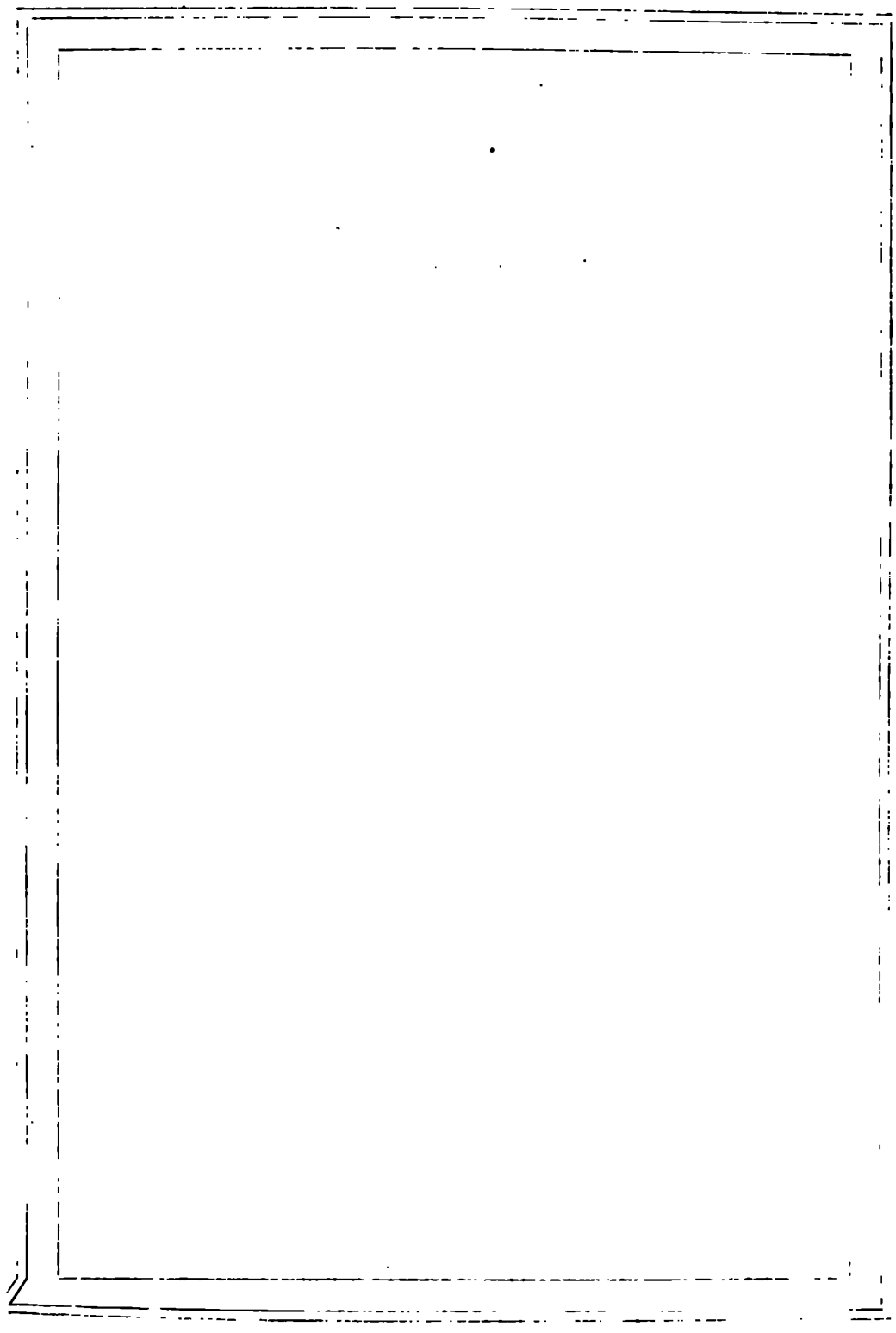

ABAGA-KHAN, emperor of the Moguls, distinguished as an opponent of the crusaders, d. 1282.

ABAGARUS. See ABGARUS.

ABAI, HUSSEIN, author of a Harmony to the various Commentaries on the Koran.

ABAILARD. See ABELARD.

ABAISI, TOMMASO, a sculptor employed with his two sons in the cathedral of Ferrara, 1451.

ABAKER-KHAN. See ABAGA-KHAN.

ABAKUM, a Russian ecclesiastic, slain 1684.

ABALANTIUS, LEO, a Greek, who aided in the murder of Nicephorus.

ABALPHAT, a native of Ispahan, celebrated for having translated the work of Apollonius on Conic Sections into Arabic.

ABANCOUR, C. X. J., FRANQUEVILLE D', nephew of the celebrated Calonne, and one of the victims of the French revolution, 1792.

ABANCOURT, C. FREROT D', a French officer, born 1801, author of 'Memoirs on Turkey.'

ABANCOURT, F. J. WILLEMAIN D', author of 'Fables,' &c., 1754-1803.

ABANO. See APONO.

ABANTIDAS, a tyrant of Sicyon, k. B.C. 251.

ABARBANEL. See ABRABANEL.

ABARCA, or AB-ARCA, SANCTIUS, king of Arragon and Navarre, killed in an engagem., 926.

ABARCA, D. JEROMIANO, author of a history of Arragon, lived in the 16th century. To another of the same family a history of Levant is attributed.

ABARCA, MARTIN DE, a nobleman of Arragon, eminent for his love of literature and knowledge of numismatics: about the end of the 16th century.

ABARCA, DONA MARIA DE, a Spanish lady, distinguished as an amateur painter, time of Rubens.

ABARCA, PEDRO DE, a Jesuit of Spain, eminent as an historian and theologian, 1619-1682.

ABARIS, a reputed magician of Scythia.

ABAS, an ancient sophist, to whom certain historical commentaries are attributed.

ABASCAL, D. JOSE FERN., viceroy of Peru during the South American war of independence. He was a native of Madrid. 1743-1821.

ABASCANTUS, a physician of Lyons, 2d cent.

ABASSA, a Turkish officer, strangled 1634.

ABASSA, ABBATSA, or A'BBAZAH, a sister of Haroun al Raschid, whose singular marriage and its results have furnished the romantic incidents of many an oriental story.

ABASSARUS, the name of an officer who was charged by Cyrus with the rebuilding of the Temple.

ABASSON, an impostor who persuaded the French and the Grand Turk that he was the grandson of Abbas, and was finally put to death.

ABATE, ANDREA, an artist of Naples, d. 1732.

ABATI, DEGLI, a mediæval Florentine family, one of whom is placed in the ninth circle of hell, by Dante, for his treacherous conduct to the Guelphs.

ABATI, an Ital. ecclesiastic and poet, 16th cent.

ABATI, ANTHONY, an Italian poet, d. 1667.

ABATI, an Italian physician of the 16th century.

ABATI, NICOLO, a painter in fresco, employed at Fontainebleau and many Italian palaces, born 1512, died 1571, called also Dell 'Abate. His relations Anthony and Peter of the same name were also distinguished as painters.

ABATIA, F. ANTONI, an alchymist, 17th cent.

ABATINI, GUIDO UBALDO, a fresco painter of Rome, 1600-1656.

ABATUCCI. See ABBATUCCI.

ABAUNZA, PETER, a Spanish au., 1599-1649.

ABAUZIT, FIRMIN, an esteemed French author, distinguished also by the friendship of Sir Isaac Newton, born at Uzes, 1679, died at Geneva, 1767.

ABAZA, a Turkish pasha, remarkable for his military talents and official career, died 1636.

ABBA, author of a work explaining the difficult words of the Talmud, 1543.

ABBA, ARICA, a Jewish rabbi of the 3d cent.

ABBA, THULLE, king of the Pelew Isles, 1783.

ABBACO, PAUL DEL, a Florentine poet and astronomer, cotemporary with Boccaccio.

ABBADABU, AMON, sultan of Seville, 1042, noted for his magnificence and military talents.

ABBADIE, JAMES, a celebrated Protestant theologian, 1658-1727.

ABBADIE, the author of a Dissertation on the Conversion of the Gauls, published in 1702.

ABBADIE, VINCENT, a French surgeon, translator of MacBride's Essays, 1766.

ABBAS, an uncle and zealous partizan of Mahomet, died 653.

ABBAS, EBU ABBAS ABDALLAH, surnamed *Rabbhani*, was a son of the foregoing, and chief of the Sahabuh or companions of the prophet, d. 687.

ABBAS I., the seventh shah or king of Persia, by whom the ancient seat of empire was transferred to Ispahan. This prince is celebrated for his victories over the Ottomans. Many acts of domestic cruelty tarnish the successes of a long reign of 41 years: died 1628, aged 70.

ABBAS II., the son and successor of Sephy, became shah of Persia, 1642, at the age of 13; died 1699 from the effects of his debaucheries. The most remarkable event of his reign was the conquest of Candahar.

ABBAS III. succeeded to the throne of Persia when only eight months old, and died in 1736, after a merely nominal reign, under the usurpation of Nadir Shah.

ABBAS, ALI, a Persian physician and astronomer of the 10th century.

ABBAS, IBU ABD-L-MUTALIB, paternal uncle of Mahomet. His great grandson founded the dynasty of the Abassides.

ABBAS, HALY. See ALI BEN-ABBAS.

ABBAS, MIRZA, prince royal of Persia; distinguished by his efforts to introduce the culture of Europe among his countrymen, 1785-1833.

ABBASAH, 1558-1634, a pasha of the Turkish empire. Distinguished as a military leader in two successive revolts.

ABBATUCCI, JA. P., a native of Corsica, distinguished in its wars with the Genoese and the French, afterwards opposed to Paoli, 1726-1812.

ABBATUCCI, CHARLES, son of the foregoing, became general of brigade in the French army, and was killed at the early age of 26, 1796.

ABBATISSA, a poet of Sicily, 1570.

ABBE, H., a painter, lived at Antwerp, 1670.

ABBE, LOUISE, called La Belle Cordonniere, celebrated for her personal attractions and poetical talents, lived at Lyons in the 17th century.

ABBEVILLE, CLAUDE D', a Capuchin father, one of a mission to Marignon, the history of which he wrote, 1614.

ABBIATI, FILIPPO, an historical painter in oil and fresco, born at Milan 1640, died 1715.

metropolis, where he attacked the Realism of his old master with such dialectic dexterity and vigour, that Champeaux's school was speedily extinguished. By and bye his antagonist was made bishop of Châlon-sur-Marne, and Abelard commenced to study theology under Anselm at Laon. Having by his transcendent talent made the seminary at Laon his envious enemy, he returned to Paris, and opened a School of Divinity with unrivalled popularity. In that school were trained many men, from various countries, who afterwards arrived at high ecclesiastical honours—one pope, nineteen cardinals, and above fifty bishops. In this zenith of his fame, when, according to his own confession, pride and luxury had seduced him, he fell in love with, and seduced his pupil, Heloise, a young and fatherless lady not over twenty years of age, and a niece of canon Fulbert, one of the Parisian ecclesiastics. Heloise was conveyed to Brittany, and bore a son in the house of Abelard's sister. The canon insisted upon a marriage, which accordingly took place, a union which Heloise openly denied, to her uncle's great vexation. Abelard next placed her in the convent of Argenteuil; but her uncle took a terrible revenge for the abduction of his niece, by means of some hired ruffians who broke into Abelard's chamber, and inflicted on his person a disgraceful mutilation. Heloise on this took the veil and became a nun, and Abelard retired as a monk into the Abbey of St. Denis. At length he resumed his prelections, but had the misfortune of being suspected of heresy, and was condemned in 1121, by a council which met at Soissonns. Disgusted with the persecuting and exasperated monks of St. Denis, for he had denied their St. Denis to be 'Dionysius the Areopagite,' he retired to Troyes, and selected a retreat which his subdued and chastened spirit named the Paraclete, or Comforter, and in this convent Heloise was at length established as superior. But the unfortunate recluse next provoked the ire of his neighbour, Bernard of Clairvaux, and again for suspected heresy did the council of Sens put its brand upon him. He appealed to Rome, but did not follow out his appeal. Worn out with fatigue, persecution, and infirmity, he at length took refuge in the priory of St. Marcel, where he died 21st April, 1142, at the age of 63. His body, first interred at Cluni, was soon removed to the Paraclete; and twenty years afterwards Heloise was buried beside him at her own request. Their ashes lay undisturbed for 300 years; but in 1497 they were transferred to the church of the abbey; then in 1800 removed to the garden of the Musée Français, in Paris; and lastly, in 1817, they were deposited beneath a Gothic shrine in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.—The brilliant talents and oratory of Abelard are beyond dispute. As a subtle and accomplished dialectician he had no rival. His 'Conceptualism' forms an epoch in the history of mind, and gave a salutary impulse to the age in which he lived. In his 'Theologia' we discover a vigorous and original mind, often hampered by its position and ecclesiastical subordination, but often asserting its native freedom and untrammelled right, as, for example, in his illustration of the mutual provinces of reason and faith. In his book on Ethics, which he quaintly called 'Scito te Ipsum,' he opposes the Romish doctors on many points of morality; and in his other Treatise, 'Sic et Non'—'Yes and No,' he exposed their boasted uniformity of doctrine, and produced in a series of 157 rubrics, the contradictory opinions of the older teachers of the church. His works were published at Paris in 1614; and at the same place in 1836, Cousin published 'Ouvrages inedits d'Abailard.' [J.E.]

[Tomb of Abelard and Heloise.]

ABELIN, J. Ph., better known as Jean Louis Gottfried, a German historian, 17th century.

ABELL, Jno., a musician, celebrated at the court of Charles II.

ABELLI, Louis, bishop of Rhodes, 1604-1691.

ABELLY, Ant., a Fr. ecclesiastic, emin. as a preacher, confessor to Catherine de Medicis: 16th ct.

ABELLY, Louis, a Fr. ecclesiastic, author of numerous theological works, 1603-1691.

ABENCHAMOT, an Arabian chief, whose exploits against the Portuguese were the admiration of the 16th century.

ABENDANA, Jac., a Spanish Jew, author of a Hebrew Commentary, died 1685.

ABEN-EZRA, a celebrated rabbin, astronomer, and mathematician of Spain, whose commentaries on the Sacred Scriptures are in high repute, both among Jews and Christians, fl. in the 12th cent.

ABERCROMBIE, John, author of several works on horticulture, published originally under his own name and that of Mawe, 1726-1806.

ABERCROMBIE, John, M.D., the eminent author of 'Enquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers,' published 1830, and the 'Philosophy of the Moral Feelings,' published 1833, was born at Aberdeen, Nov. 11, 1781, and attained the highest rank as a practical and consulting physician at Edinburgh; died Nov. 14, 1844.

ABERCROMBY, Alex., Lord, youngest brother of Sir Ralph, a judge of Scotland, and occasional essayist in connection with Mackenzie, 1745-1795.

ABERCROMBY, Dav., a Scotch physician and author, 17th century.

ABERCROMBY, Sir John Robt., lieut.-gen., second son of Sir Ralph, took the Isle of France while governor of Madras in 1810; died 1817.

ABERCROMBY, Patrick, a Scotch historian, physician to James II., died 1726.

ABERCROMBY, Sir Ralph. This gallant and skilful soldier, and upright and humane man,

ABGARUS, either the proper name or the title of several kings of Edessa, one of whom was cotemporary with our Saviour, and is said to have written to him.

ABGILLUS, a prince who accompanied Charlemagne to the holy land, and is known by his surname of PRESTER JOHN.

ABIAH, the second son of Samuel.

ABIATHAR, high priest in the time of David.

ABICHT, J. G., a German orientalist, 1672-1740.

ABIGAIL, the wife of Nabal and David.

ABIHU, one of the sons of Aaron.

ABIJAH, son of Jeroboam, king of Israel.

ABIJAH, king of Judah after Jeroboam.

ABIJAH, the wife of Ahaz, and mother of Hezekiah, king of Judah.

ABILDGAARD, P. CH., a Danish physician and naturalist, died 1808.

ABILDGAARD, N. A., brother of the foregoing, an historical painter, 1744-1809.

ABILDGAARD, SOREN, a Danish nat., d. 1791.

ABIMELECH, a k. of Israel, killed B.C. 1206.

ABINGER, JAMES SCARLETT, Lord, an eminent English practising barrister and judge, was born in Jamaica about the year 1769. His family was eminent and influential in the West Indies, and his younger brother, Sir William Anglin Scarlett, became chief justice of Jamaica. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar on the 8th July, 1791, taking his degree of A.M. three years later. His practical sagacity, aided by a full, handsome person, which gave him, even in youth, an appearance of sedate importance, procured for him a rapid and lucrative business. His temper, discretion, and industry, were always to be relied on; and few English barristers, while yet junior counsel, have been intrusted with the sole management of so many important cases. There was nothing striking or inspiring in his eloquence, nor was he remarkable for original or profound legal views; but he had the most lucrative of all characters attached to his professional fame, that of getting many verdicts. A writer in the public press, signing himself 'Lorgnette,' who seems to have intimately studied his career, summed up his characteristics as a practical lawyer by saying:—'Watchfulness, prudence in the management of a case, great moral courage in the choice or rejection of the means to be used on behalf of a client, experience of human nature, and great self-denial in the exhibition of that experience; these were the chief agencies by which he acquired his ascendancy over juries; while it is not surprising that he should have also acquired great influence over the bench, when he added intimate knowledge of the intricacies of law to an unusual personal preference for judges, and the prestige which almost unvarying success gave him.' He received a silk gown in 1816. He had before that date made unsuccessful attempts to get into parliament, where he first sat in 1818 for Peterborough, a nomination seat. He was one of the many eminent lawyers whose peculiar forensic powers have failed to please the House of Commons, and he was not much heard there except on professional matters. He had been an advocate of Romilly's law reforms, and was generally counted in the Whig ranks, but he took a distinct step in a gradual change, by becoming attorney-general under Canning in 1827. When Sir Charles Wetherall was dismissed in 1829, for opposition to Catholic emancipation, Scarlett took a farther step by becoming again attorney-general under the Wellington administration, and he followed up his accession by severe prosecutions of the opposition papers. In 1834 he was made chief baron of the Exchequer, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Abinger. He died on 7th April, 1844, of paralysis, which attacked him when on circuit at Bury St. Edmonds. His first wife, married in 1792, died in 1829, and he was married a second time, a few months before his death. [J.H.B.]

ABINGTON, THOS., an English hist., 1560-1647.

ABINGTON, FR., a comic actress, 1731-1815.

ABIOSI, an Italian phys. and astrol., 15th cent.

ABIRAM, one of the seditious Jews, Numb. xvi.

ABISBAL, ENRIQUE O'DONNELL, Count of, a Spanish general who achieved many successes against the French, 1770-1834.

ABISHAI, a nephew of David, king of Israel, and one of the commanders of his army.

ABLAVIUS, a præfect, murdered by Constans.

ABLESON, JOHN, a naval commander, 17th ct.

ABNER, first cousin and captain of the host to Saul, murdered by Joab, B.C. 1068.

ABNEY, SIR TH., distinguished for his friendship to Dr. Watts, and his public spirit while lord mayor of London in 1700; died 1722.

ABOS, the name of two brothers who distinguished themselves by the defence of Malta against the Turks, end of the 17th century.

ABOS, author of the opera of 'Tito Manlio.'

ABOU, a judge cel. under Haroun al Raschid.

ABOU AMROU. See AHMED-BEN MOHAMMED.

ABOVILLE, F. M., Count D', a French general, 1730-1817.

ABRABANEL, ISAAC, a Portuguese Jew, author of numerous commentaries, 1437-1508.

ABRADATAS, a king of Susa, of whom a beautiful fiction is related by Xenophon.

ABRAHAM, the patriarch of the Jews, was probably the youngest son of Terah, a descendant of Shem. The chronology of his life is uncertain, but it dates beyond 2000 years B.C.

ABRAHAM, NICH., a learned Jesuit, 1589-1656.

ABRAHAM, A SANCTA CLARA, a Roman Cath. preacher, highly popular in Vienna, and remarkable for his eccentric writings, 1642-1709.

ABRAHAM, ST., an anchorite of the 4th cent.

ABRESCH, FR. LOUIS, a celebrated critic and hellenist, 1699-1782.

ABREU, ALEXIS, a med. wr. of Portugal, 1622.

ABREU, DON J. ANT., a Sp. annalist, d. 1775.

ABREU, J. M. DE, a geometrician, 1754-1805.

ABRIAL, A. J., a Fr. statesman, highly distinguished by Napoleon, 1750-1828.

ABRIL, a teacher of the classics, 1530-1590.

ABRILOLA, an Arabian poet, 973-1057.

ABROSI, an astrol. and phys. of Italy, 16th cent.

ABRUZZI, a landscape painter, 18th century.

ABRUZZO, BALTH., a Sicilian phil., 1601-1665.

ABSALOM, the son of David, k. B.C. 1023.

ABSALOM, archbishop of Lund, distinguished for his public spirit and exploits in arms no less than for his learning, 1128-1191.

ABSCHATZ, ASSMAN VON, a German statesman and poet, 1646-1699.

ACHARDS, ELEAZAR, bp. of Avignon, d. 1741.
ACHARIUS, ERIC, a botanist, 1757-1819.
ACHARY, or ASHARI, founder of a Mahommedan sect, called after his name in the 9th cent.
ACHENWALL, GODFREY, a celebrated Prussian jurist, the founder of statistics, 1719-1772.
ACHER, N., a French judge, author of an abridgment of 'Plutarch's Lives,' died 1807.
ACHERLEY, ROGER, a polit.writer, 1727-1740.
ACHERY, J. L. D', a learned monk, 1609-1685.
ACHILLAS, minister and general of Ptolemy.
ACHILLES, one of the great chiefs of the Homeric poems, is represented as the grandson of Æacus, and son of Peleus, king of the Myrmidones. His share in the siege of Troy, and particularly the death of Hector, is described in the Iliad, and his death in the 24th book of the Odyssey.
ACHILLES, ALEX., a Prussian nobleman, au. of works on physical science, d. in poverty 1675.
ACHILLES, TATIUS, a Christian bishop, and author of a Greek romance in the 3d century.
ACHILLINI, the name of three Italians of the 16th century, disting. in professional literature.
ACHISH, a king of Gath, with whom David took refuge, B.C. 1060.
ACHMET I., sult. of the Ottomans, 1588-1617.
ACHMET II. succdd. as sultan 1691, d. 1695.
ACHMET III. succdd. 1703, depsd. 1730, d.1736.
ACHMET, dey of Algiers, from 1805-1808.
ACHMET, a gen. of Solyman, exec. for rebelln.
ACHMET, an Arabian wr. on dreams, 4th cent.
ACHMET-GIEDIC, grand vizier under Mahomet II., was one of the greatest warriors and statesmen that ever conducted the affairs of a nation. He was the idol of the people and the army. After repeated displays of magnanimity, he was secretly strangled by order of Bajazet, 1482.
ACHTER, ULR., a Bavar. musician, 1777-1803.
ACHTSCHELLING, LUCAS, a painter, 16th c.
ACIDALIUS, VALENS, a classical wr., 16th ct.
ACIEY, MICHEL V., a Fr. sculptor, 1736-1799.
ACILIUS, AVIOLA, a Roman officer, burnt alive, B.C. 19.
ACILIUS, AVIOLA, consul of Rome, 54.
ACILIUS, CAIUS, a Roman soldier of distinguished valour, in the time of Julius Cæsar.
ACILIUS, GLABRIO, consul of Rome, 2d ct. B.C.
ACILIUS, GLABRIO, consul of Rome, 91.
ACINDYMUS, SEPTIMUS, Roman governor of Antioch, 4th century
ACINDYMUS, GR., a controversial au., 14th ct.
ACINELLI, a Genoese historian, 18th century.
ACK, JOHANN, a painter on glass, 16th century.
ACKER, PETER, a painter on glass, 15th cent.
ACKERMANN, CONRAD, a comedian of Hamburgh, esteemed the Garrick of Germany, d. 1771.
ACKERMANN, J. F., a physiologist, 1765-1813.
ACKERMANN, J. CH. GOTTLIEB, an eminent phys. and medical writer of Germany, 1756-1801.
ACKERMANN, RUDOLPH, a German tradesman settled in London, noted for his improvements in lithography, &c., 1764-1834.
ACKERSDYCK, COR., a writer on Logic, 1666.
ACKMAN, WM., a Scotch artist, cotemporary with the poet Thomson, whose merits he was the first to appreciate.
ACKWORTH, G. DR., one of the reformation authors, a favourite of Archbishop Parker.
ACOLUTH, ANDR., an orientalist, 1654-1704.
ACONTIUS, JAS., an eminent philosopher and divine, converted to the protestant faith, 16th cent.
ACORIS, king of Egypt, 4th century, B.C.
ACOSTA, CHR., a surg. and naturalist, 16th ct.
ACOSTA, GABRIEL, a divine of the 17th cent.
ACOSTA, J., edt. of the *Calcutta Times*, d. 1820.
ACOSTA, JOSH., a Peruvian Jesuit, author of a history of the West Indies, died 1600.
ACOSTA, MANUEL, author of a history of the Jesuit missionaries to the East, 1541-1604.
ACOSTA, URIEL, a Portuguese, distinguished for his inquiring spirit, who after many times changing his creed and enduring much persecution, committed suicide, 1640 or 1647.
ACQUAVIVA, A. M., Duke of Atri, distinguished as a patron of literature, and the first publisher of an encyclopædia, d. 1529. Many others of this family are remarkable as commanders, statesmen, and men of letters.
ACREL, OLAF, a Swedish surgeon, 1717-1807.
ACRON, HELENIUS, a Roman grammarian.
ACRON a Sicilian physician, 5th century, B.C.
ACRON, or ACRONIUS, JOHN, a physician and mathematician of Friesland, 16th century.
ACRONIUS, JOHN, a Dutch writer in opposition to the church of Rome, 17th century.
ACROPOLITA, G., a Byzantine histor., d. 1283.
ACROPOLITA, CONST., son of the preceding, a theologian and minister of state.
ACROTATUS, son of Cleomenes, k. of Sparta, rendered himself odious by the murder of Sosistratus; he died without having reigned.
ACROTATUS, grandson of the foregoing, became king of Sparta, B.C. 268, killed in battle.
ACTON, JOHN or JOSEPH, the son of an Irish physician, settled at Besançon, became prime minister at the court of Naples towards the close of the last century, and is noted as a bitter opponent of the French, 1737-1808.
ACTORIUS, NASON, hist., age of Augustus.
ACTUARIUS, JO., a Greek physician, 13th ct.
ACUNA, ANT., bishop of Zamora, notorious for his part in the civil wars of the period, behd. 1521.
ACUNA, CHR., a Jesuit missionary, author of a work descriptive of the river Amazon.
ACUNA, FERNANDO DE, a native of Madrid, a great favourite with the emperor Charles V., and a writer of pastoral poetry, died 1680.
ADA, queen of Caria, B.C. 344.
ADEUS, or ADDEUS, a Greek poet, 4th ct. B.C.
ADAIR, JAMES, an Indian trader, author of a work in which he deduces the descent of the North American Indians from the Hebrews, pub. 1775.
ADAIR, JAMES, serjeant at law, distinguished as a counsellor and recorder of London, died 1798.
ADAIR, JAMES MAKITTRICK, a Scotch physician, auth. of several professional works, d. 1802.
ADAIR, JOHN, F.R.S., a Scotchman, distinguished as an hydrographer, end of 17th century.
ADALARD, abbot and founder of New Corbie, which was designed by him as a nursery of missionaries to convert the northern nations. This distinguished monk was cousin-german of Charlemagne, and was born about the year 753.
ADALBERON, archbishop of Rheims, distinguished for his learning and statesmanship, consecrated Hugh Capet, 987, and died 988.
ADALBERON, ASCELIN, bishop of Laon, also a politician, noted for his treachery, died 1030.

for one period of four years. He was all his life, more or less, concerned in public business, and lived to a good old age. The juncture of his death was remarkable: it occurred in 1826, on the 4th of July, the anniversary of the declaration of independence. Before breathing his last, he made the remark, 'Jefferson survives;' but it was not so—Jefferson had died at an earlier hour on the same day. [J.H.B.]

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCEY, an American statesman, the son of John Adams, was born at Braintree, Massachusets, on the 11th July, 1767. He received his name of Quincey from his maternal grandfather, an influential citizen of the colony, who died just as his celebrated grandchild was born. Adams was cradled in the revolution, and when but nine years old heard the first reading of the declaration of independence from the old state house in Boston. He accompanied his father in his missions to France and Holland, and there acquired the knowledge of foreign languages and countries, and the wide systematic views which made him invaluable to a country in which such qualifications were necessarily rare. He took a degree at Harvard with high distinction in 1787. In 1791, under the signature of 'Publicola,' he suggested some grave doubts about the soundness of the principles actuating the French revolutionists, very remarkable as the production of a republican pen. In 1803, he was sent from the state of Massachusets as representative to the senate in congress, and sat until 1808. He had been for a short time professor of rhetoric in Harvard, when, in 1809, he was appointed representative of the States at the court of Russia, and began his brilliant and multifarious diplomatic career. In London he completed the negotiations for the conclusion of the second British American war. He was called home in 1817, to serve in the cabinet of President Monroe. On the election of a president in 1825, the name of Adams was returned with those of Jackson, Crawford, and Clay; but as there was not for any one candidate the majority of electoral votes required by the constitution, the selection fell into the hands of the representatives who chose Adams. He retired in 1829, declining the party advocacy, which it was said might ensure his re-election, and he has been looked back on with regret as the last of those who occupied the chair without being borne into it by a victorious faction. In 1831 he began a career of valuable services as a member of the House of Representatives. He made many enemies by his sympathy with the cause of negro emancipation. He was an active pamphleteer, and contributed to periodical literature. He died, full of years and honours, on the 23d of February, 1848, and it has been customary to speak of him as the last of the old and higher class of American statesmen. [J.H.B.]

ADAMS, JOS., an em. medical au., 1758-1818.

ADAMS, SAM., one of the most ardent defenders of American independence, member for Massachusets in the first general congress, noted for his inflexible integrity, 1722-1803.

ADAMS, SIR TH., lord mayor of London, 1645, distinguished as a royalist, 1586-1667.

ADAMS, WM., an English divine, a friend of Dr. Johnson, and author of an answer to Hume on Miracles, 1707-1789.

ADAMSON, PAT., abp. of St. Andrews, equally noted for his talents and misfortunes, 1586-1599.

ADAMSON, HY., nephew of the preceding, and author of a curious poem, died 1639.

ADAMUS SCOTUS, a cel. author of the 12th century, best known for his curious 'Dialogue between the Reason and the Soul.'

ADAMUS DORENSUS, a wr. on music, 13th c.

ADANSON, MICHEL, a celebrated botanist, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1727, died in 1806. He was educated at Plessis, studied in Paris under Reaumur and Bernard de Jussieu at the Garden of Plants, and afterwards made a voyage to Senegal. He remained in Africa five years, and during his sojourn there collected an immense number of plants and animals. Upon his return to France, he found that Linnæus had already promulgated his artificial System of Nature to the scientific world. To Adanson this arrangement, and the arbitrary nomenclature of Linnæus, were particularly distasteful. His grand aim was to produce a classification of the objects of nature, based upon the natural relations which these have one with another. The first work in which he proposed this method was his 'Voyage to Senegal,' in which he made an attempt to classify the mollusca according to the structure of the animal, and not the shell which they inhabit. The next was his 'Families of Plants,' in which he strove to carry out the same principles in botany as he had commenced in conchology. He has not been very successful in this attempt, as a comparison between his system and that of Linnæus will show; but still, along with his teacher, Bernard de Jussieu, he has the merit of indicating a method of arrangement of plants by their natural affinities, in opposition to the artificial system then in vogue. He possessed a great knowledge of botany, and was an accurate observer. He is the author of a very interesting account of the immense tree called by the natives of Africa the Baobab; since named after him *Adansonia*. He wrote also an account of the trees which produce the gums of commerce. At the revolution, Adanson was reduced to great poverty, but afterwards received a small pension from government. His will directed that a garland of flowers, selected from the 58 families of plants which he had established, should be the only decoration of his coffin. [W.B.]

ADAOUST, a Provençal poet, died 1819.

ADASHEV, ALEXIS, cel. in Russian history as the minister of Ivan the terrible, and disting. by his virtues and talents, died in prison, 1561.

ADASHEV, DAN., younger brother of the preceding, disting. himself against the Tartars, and was executed, together with his little son, and all the near relations of Alexis, soon after the death of that minister.

ADDA, one of the kings of Northumbria.

ADDA, a disting. artist and soldier of Italy.

ADDINGTON, ANTH., a physician and politician, father of Lord Sidmouth, 1713-1790.

ADDINGTON, S., DR., a dis. minis. 1729-1796.

ADDISON, G. HY., author of 'Indian Reminiscences,' born 1793.

ADDISON, LANCELOT, father of the celebrated writer, and dean of Lichfield, was early distinguished by his attachment to the Stuarts. He is the author of several works; 1632-1703.

sure, to extrinsic circumstances: and it could not have been successful at all had not dramatic art been then in a state of decay. It is a series of dialogues rather than a drama: its speeches, often eloquent, and almost always morally noble, are seldom truly poetical, and never passionate or pathetic: and there is an equal feebleness in the incidents and in the characters. It must be allowed, likewise, that no very great value belongs to any of his prose writings, except his contributions to the *Spectator* and other periodical papers. These, however, make up a large mass of literary compositions, and possess distinguished merit and importance. In the history of English style, a marked epoch is constituted by the appearance of the writers who are oftenest described as the Wits of Queen Anne's time: and among these there were none who exerted, on the manner of later authors, so strong an influence as Addison. His grace and refinement, accompanied by an admirable command of familiar idioms, gave him a charm that was wanting in the bare and stern writings of Swift: and he was superior to Steele, not only in these points, but also in his comparative freedom from looseness and inaccuracy, and in his power of rising to dignity without losing ease or freedom. In respect to matters higher than style, the merit of the Periodical Essays is chiefly shared between Steele the projector, and Addison, the only other steady and active contributor. In those sketches of character and manners, and those fragments of invented stories, which were the most popular things in the *Tatler* and its successors, Steele showed more decisive originality, and greater breadth and force of humour: but his coadjutor excelled him by far both in delicacy of sentiment, and in the skill, ingenuity, and consistency with which he worked up his materials into finished pictures. To Addison the *Spectator* owed, with hardly any exception, its papers of a more elevated and solid cast, those which made it an instrument of enlightenment to its contemporaries, and entitle it to the grateful attention of posterity. Such were its critical dissertations, always abounding in good taste and eloquent expression, the best of these being the criticisms which did so much for recalling notice to Milton: such were the papers on the 'Pleasures of the Imagination,' efforts (highly meritorious in the circumstances,) towards ascertaining the principles on which philosophical criticism must be founded: and such, also, were many meditative and religious papers, some of them purely didactic in form, and others allegorical, and all of them excellent alike for their high ethical tone, and for their natural and fine reflectiveness. If Addison's prose writings were once overvalued, the neglect and depreciation with which it has lately been fashionable to treat them, involve an error which goes at least as far the opposite way. [W.S.]

ADDISON, Thos., an Engl. Jesuit, 1634-1685.

ADDY, Wm., a writer on stenography, 17th cent.

ADEL, or ADIL, k. of Sweden, 5th or 6th cent.

ADELAIDE, the amiable queen of William IV., whom she married 1818; she was daughter of the Duke Saxe-Meiningen; born 1792, died 1849.

ADELAIDE, the good and beautiful empress of Germany, was the daughter of Rodolph II., king of Burgundy; she was taken from a prison to marry the emperor Otho I. 951; died 999

ADELAIDE, mistress of Albert, duke of Bavaria; assassinated by his son, 1392.

ADELAIDE of Savoy, the widow of Louis the Fat, and wife of Montmorency, assumed the veil in the abbey of Montmartre, and died 1153.

ADELAIDE, marchioness of Susa, and founder of the dominion enjoyed by the house of Savoy in Piedmont, was the contemporary and rival of the celebrated Matilda, duchess of Tuscany, 11th cent.

ADELAIDE, Madame Marie, eldest daught. of Louis XV. and aunt of Louis XVI. k. of France, born 1730, fled before the revolutionary storm, 1791, died at Trieste, 1800.

ADELAIDE, Eugenie Louisa, sister of Louis Philippe, and his best counsellor, was born 1777; she was privately married to Gen. Athelin; died 31st December, 1847.

ADELAIS, second queen of Henry I. of Engl. cel. by the troubadours as 'the fair maid of Brabant,' and ancestress of the Howards, died 1151.

ADELARD, a learned monk of the 12th cent.

ADELASIA, queen of Sardinia, 13th century.

ADELBOLD, bishop of Utrecht, died 1027.

ADELBURNER, M., an astronomer, died 1779.

ADELER, Curtius, a naval com. in the service of the Venetians and Danes, 1622-1675.

ADELFRID, a Saxon king, whose succession united the prov. of Bernicia and Deira, 559.

ADELGISUS, king of the Lombards, 8th cent.

ADELGISUS, prince of Beneventum, 9th cent.

ADELGREIF, J. A., a German scholar of high attainments, who believed that he was the representative of God upon earth, that he was accompanied by seven angels, and that he had a mission to banish all evil from the world; executed on a charge of sorcery, 1636.

ADELHER, a schoolman and divine, 12th cent.

ADELUNG, Jac., a musician, 1699-1762.

ADELUNG, John Ch., known throughout Europe as a philologist. His great works are a grammatical and critical Dictionary of the German tongue, and a work of vast research called 'Mithridates,' in which the remarkable affinities between the words of all languages are discovered. His general knowledge of literature and the arts is also displayed in various historical treatises, more especially in a cyclopædia of what he terms 'Human Folly.' He resided at Leipzig and Dresden, usually devoting fourteen hours a-day to hard study, and yet noted for his good cheer. His works in all make about seventy volumes. He was never married; 1734-1806. [E.R.]

ADELUNG, Fr., nephew of the preceding, also distinguished as an historian and linguist, b. 1768.

ADELWALCH, a king of Sussex, slain 686.

ADEMAR, or AYMAR, an historian, 11th cent.

ADEODATO, an Italian artist, 12th century.

ADEODATUS, pope after Boniface IV., 614-617. Another of the same name elected 673.

ADER, Wm., a phys. of Toulouse, an. of a work on the diseases cured by our Saviour, pub. 1621.

ADET, P. A., a writer on chemistry, envoy from France to the United States, 1796.

ADGILLUS, first Chr. king of Frisia, 8th cent.

ADHAD-EDDAULAH, sultan of Persia, died 983, after a glorious reign of 34 years.

ADHED, last caliph of the Fatimite dynasty, dethroned by Saladin, and died 1171.

ADHELM, bp. of Sherborne, the first ecclesi-

ADRIANI, M. V., a Greek scholar, chancellor of Florence, died 1521.

ADRIANI, J. B., his son, an hist., died 1574.

ADRIANI, M., son of the last named, d. 1604.

ADRIANO, a Spanish painter, d. 1650.

ADRICHONIUS, CH., a Dutch hist. 1533-1585.

ADRY, J. F., rhetorician and hist., 1749-1818.

ADSO, HERMERICUS, a monastic wr., 10th cent.

ADUARTE, DIEGO, a Spanish hist., d. 1637.

ÆCIDES, or ÆCIDAS, a king of Epirus, said to be a descendant of Achilles, killed B.C. 313.

ÆCIDES, k. of the Molossi, after Alex. the Gt.

ÆDESIA, a female Platonist, the mother of Ammonius.

ÆGIDIUS, k. of the Franks from the deposition to the recall of Childeric; assassinated 464.

ÆGIDIUS, DE COLUMNA, a monastic philosopher and theologian, disting. in the 13th century.

ÆGIDIUS, PETER, a Flemish lawyer, d. 1533.

ÆGIMUS, an ancient Greek physician.

ÆGINHARD, the secretary of Charlemagne, author of annals of his reign, and equally celebrated for his love adventure with the emperor's daughter.

ÆLF, a Swedish theologian, 18th century.

ÆLFRIC, ST., surnamed the Grammarian, was archbishop of Canterbury in the middle of the 10th century. He is distinguished as one of the brightest luminaries of the age in which he lived, d. 1005.

ÆLIAN, the celebrated author of a 'History of Animals,' a 'Treatise on Providence,' &c., distinguished for the purity with which he wrote the Greek tongue, supposed to have lived in the 2d cent.

ÆLIAN, CLAUDIUS, a Roman military writer.

ÆLIAN, a general in the time of Valens.

ÆLIANUS, MECCIUS, a Greek physician.

ÆLIUS MELISSUS, a Roman jurist, 2d cent.

ÆLIUS SEXTUS, one of the most cel. Roman jurists, successively edile, consul, and censor; au. of the earliest known work on jurisprudence.

ÆLST. See AALSH.

ÆMILIANI, ST. JER., a noble Venetian, the founder of an hospital and religious order, 16th cent.

ÆMILII, The, one of the most ancient and noble of the patrician families of Rome.

ÆMILIUS, ANTH., a Dutch hist., 1589-1660.

ÆMILIUS, G., a Latin poet, related to Luther.

ÆMILIUS, PAULUS, consul of Rome, B.C. 216 and 219, slain at the battle of Cannæ.

ÆMILIUS, PAULUS, son of the preceding, distinguished in the Macedonian war, 3d cent. B.C.

ÆMILIUS, PAU., an em. hist. of Verona, d. 1529.

ÆNEAS, one of the heroes of Troy.

ÆNEAS, a Greek military author, 360 B.C.

ÆNEAS, or ÆNGAS, a monastic writer, 9th c.

ÆNEAS GAZÆIUS, a Platonist, 5th cent.

ÆNESIDEMUS, a sceptical phil., 1st century.

ÆPINUS, the assumed name of Hoeck, one of the most zealous of Luther's followers, 1499-1533.

ÆPINUS, FRANZ, a German philosopher, 1724.

ÆRIUS, founder of a sect of the 4th century.

ÆRSEUS. See ÆRTSEN.

ÆRTGEN. See AARTGENS.

ÆRTSEN, or ÆRSENS, PETER, an em. hist. painter, called Pietro Longo, on account of his tallness. There are several Flemish painters of the same name, three known to be sons of the preceding.

ÆSCHINES, an orator of Athens, 4th ct. B.C.

ÆSCHINES, a poor Athenian philosopher, the personal friend and pupil of Socrates.

ÆSCHRION, an ancient physic. of Pergamos.

ÆSCHYLUS, a celebrated Greek dramatic writer, was born of a noble family at Eleusis in Attica, B.C. 525, and died at Gela in Sicily, B.C. 456. From an anecdote which is related of him by Pausanias, it appears that his youthful fancy was early captivated by the exhibitions of the drama; and he accordingly devoted his life to the service of the tragic muse. At the age of twenty-five, B.C. 499, he first presented himself at the festival of Bacchus as a competitor for the public prize; and fifteen years afterwards, B.C. 484, gained his first victory. The pre-eminence which he thus acquired was successfully maintained till B.C. 468, when he was defeated in a similar contest by his younger rival, Sophocles; an event which exercised a strong influence over the rest of his life. Mortified at the indignity which, as he thought, had thus been put upon him, he quitted Athens and went to the court of Hiero, king of Syracuse. Of the remaining portion of his life but little is known, except that he continued to prosecute his favourite pursuit; and that his residence in Sicily was of some duration, may be inferred from the fact that it was sufficient to affect the purity of his language. His thirteenth and last victory was gained B.C. 458. On the manner of his death, which was singular, the ancient writers are unanimous. While sitting motionless in the fields, his bald head was mistaken for a stone by an eagle which happened to be flying over him with a tortoise in her bill. The bird dropped the tortoise to break the shell, and the poet was killed by the blow. Æschylus is said to have been the author of 70 tragedies, of which only seven are now extant. The improvements which he introduced in the economy of the drama, were so important as to gain for him the distinction of the Father of Greek Tragedy. To the single actor of Thespis he added a second, and thus presented the regular dialogue. He abridged the length of the choral odes and made them subservient to the main interest of the plot; substituted a regular stage for the moveable wain of his predecessor; provided appropriate scenic decorations, and dresses for the actors; and removed all deeds of murder and bloodshed from public view. His style is bold, lofty, and sublime, full of gorgeous imagery and magnificent expressions, suitable to the elevated characters of his dramas. His plays have little or no plot; and have therefore been blamed as deficient in dramatic interest. But Æschylus was illustrious not merely as a poet. Along with his brother Cynaegirus he distinguished himself so highly in the battle of Marathon, B.C. 490, that his exploits were commemorated by a descriptive painting in the theatre of Athens; and it is probable that he took part in the subsequent battles of Artemisium, Salamis, and Platææ. His warlike spirit is vividly pourtrayed in his tragedies, the 'Persians' and the 'Seven against Thebes.' [G.F.]

ÆSOP, generally known for the Fables attributed to him, lived in the 6th century B.C. His history is not well authenticated, but it is understood that he was born in Phrygia, and acquired his Greek education as a slave in Athens. He is regarded as the inventor of the apologue, of which his own compositions are also the purest models. They have been trans. into all modern languages.

ÆSOP, JOSEPH, a Hebrew poet, 16th century.

guished himself by the subjugation of a great part of Britain, of which he was made governor by the emperor Vespasian. His successes and his high character excited the jealous fears of Domitian, by whom he was covertly withdrawn from public employment, and soon after died, 93.

AGRICOLA, Fr., an eccles. au., 1575-1616.

AGRICOLA, Geo., a metallurgist, 1494-1555.

AGRICOLA, G. A., a horticulturist, 1672-1738.

AGRICOLA, John, a controversial divine, the opponent of Luther and Melancthon, and leader of the Antinomians, 1492-1566.

AGRICOLA, Nich., a Swedish reformer, d. 1557.

AGRICOLA, Rodolphus, one of the restorers of science and letters in Europe, 1442-1485.

AGRICOLA, St., bishop of Chalons, 6th cent.

AGRIPPA, an ancient sceptical philosopher.

AGRIPPA, an astronomer of the 1st century.

AGRIPPA, Camillus, an Italian arch., 16th c.

AGRIPPA DE NETTESHEIM, Henry Cornelius, a talented mystic philosopher, secretary to the emperor Maximilian, 1486-1535.

AGRIPPA I., Herod, grandson of Herod the Great, and under Claudius, king of all Palestine, died 44. See Acts xii. 23.

AGRIPPA II., Herod, son and successor of the preceding, died about the close of the 1st century.

AGRIPPA, Marcus Vipsanius, general of the Roman armies, and friend of Augustus Cæsar, born 64 or 63 B.C. His virtues and military talents contributed greatly to the felicitous course and the glory of the reign of Augustus, whose daughter he married, and whom he would have succeeded in the empire, but d. before him, B.C. 12.

AGRIPPA, Menenius, consul of Rome, B.C. 503.

AGRIPPINA, the daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa, and wife of Cæsar Germanicus, was born some time before B.C. 12; d. in banishment, A.D. 35.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of the preceding, and mother of the infamous Nero, was born some time before A.D. 17; assassinated A.D. 60.

AGUADO, Fr., a Spanish Jesuit, 1572-1654.

AGUESSEAU, Henry D', a French statesman, 1634-1715.

AGUESSEAU, Henry Francis D', son of the preceding, a cel. magistrate and advocate, finally chancellor of France, 1668-1751.

AGUILA, C. J. E. D', a French hist., d. 1815.

AGUILLON, Francis, a mathema., died 1617.

AGUIRRA, J. S. D', a cel. Sp. prelate, d. 1699.

AGUJARI LUCREZIA, an It. singer, d. 1783.

AGYLÆUS, H., a jurist, disting. in the war of the United Provinces against Spain, 1533-1595.

AHAB, king of Israel, 915 to 893 B.C.

AHAZ, king of Judah, died B.C. 722.

AHAZIAH, king of Judah, B.C. 885.

AHAZIAH, king of Israel, died B.C. 897.

AHLE, J. R., a Ger. musician, 1625-1673.

AHLE, J. G., son of the preceding, died 1707.

AHLWARDT, C. G., a Ger. philolog., 1760-1830.

AHLWART, Peter, a learned German, celebrated as the founder of the Ahelites, 1710-1791.

AHMED, an Arabian poet, 10th century.

AHMED-BEN-FARES, surnamed *El Razi*, author of an Arabic Dictionary, 10th century.

AHMED-BEN-MOHAMMED, or ABOU AMROU, a Moor of Spain, celebrated as an oriental poet and annalist, died 970.

AHMED-BEN-THOULOUN, an Egyptian chief, founder of the dynasty of the Thoulounides, 9th century.

AHMED Ghiedik. See Achmet Giedic.

AHMED-KHAN, emp. of the Moguls after his brother, Abaker-Khan, 1282, killed 1284.

AHMED RESMY HADJY, chancellor of the Turkish empire, author of an account of his own embassies.

AHMED-SHAH EL ABDALY, an Affghan chief, founder of the kingdom of Candahar and Cabul, cel. for his victories over the Sikhs, d. 1773.

AHRENDT, or ARENTS, M. F., a great traveller and investigat. of Scandinavian antiquities, d. 1824.

AHRUN. See Aaron of Alexandria.

AHUITZOL, king of the Aztecs before Montezuma II., when they were conq. by the Spaniards.

AIBEK, First Mameluke sultan of Egypt, 1254, assassinated 1257.

AIDAN, one of the earliest preachers of Christianity in Britain, afterwards bp. of Lindisfarne, died 651.

AIGNAN, Stephen, a political writer and tragic poet of France, 1773-1824.

AIGNEAUX, R. and A., le Chevalier, Sieurs D', two brothers, noted as classical scholars, 16th century.

AIKIN, E., a writer on architecture, died 1820.

AIKIN, John, M.D., celebrated as a miscellaneous writer, chiefly on moral and biographical subjects, was born at Kibworth-Harcourt, in Leicestershire 1747, and in 1764 became a student at the university of Edinburgh, but pursued his professional and literary career in London. His medical memoir appeared in 1780; and his principal work, the General Biographical Dictionary, the labour of which he shared with Dr. Enfield, at various intervals from 1799 to 1815. From 1796 to 1806 he was also editor of the 'Monthly Magazine,' and for nearly half a century continued to enrich our literature with numerous elegantly written and useful dissertations. Died at the age of 75, 1822. [E.R.]

AIKMAN, Wm., a Scotch painter, 1682-1731.

AILLAND, P. T., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1759-1826.

AILLY, P. D', a cardinal and theological disputant, president of the council of Constance by which John Huss was condemned, 1350-1419.

AILMER. See Aylmer.

AILRED, ETHELRED, or EALRED, a well-known ancient historian, 1109-1166.

AIMAR, Rivault, jurist and adv., 16th cent.

AIMAR VERNAI, Jacques, a French peasant celebrated as a diviner, 17th century.

AIMOIN De Varennes, a French poet, 13th c.

AIMON, or AIMOIN of Fleury, a French historian, died 1008.

AIMON, or HAYMOND, an historian, and disciple of Alcuyn, died 853.

AIMON, bishop of Valence, 943-977.

AIMON, an ascetic writer, died 1174.

AINSWORTH, Henry, a nonconformist divine, celebrated as a Hebrew scholar and Biblical commentator, died 1622.

AINSWORTH, Robert, author of the well-known Latin Dictionary, 1660-1743.

AIRAULT. See Ayrault.

AITKEN, Robert, a printer, noted as a journalist, &c., during the American revolution, d. 1802.

AITON, William, an Engl. botanist, d. 1793.

dosius, and the division of the empire between his sons Honorius and Arcadius, renewed the disgraceful intrigues which had been kept in suspense by his able administration. The public immorality and political baseness of the period were only equalled by the private vices of the degenerate Romans; and the conviction became general that nothing could avert the disorganization by which society was threatened. At this juncture the Gothic hordes were set in motion by a party inimical to the government of Arcadius in the east, and Alaric, whose wild ambition had been flattered by these overtures, commenced his famous march from the Danube. It is possible that his fortunes had been rising since the death of the Gothic king Athanaric, A.D. 381, but nothing certain is known of his early history save that he belonged to the princely family of the Balti, descended from the Asæ or demigods of Scandinavia. The course of Alaric at the head of his victorious troops was through Thrace, Dacia, Macedonia, and Thessaly, into Achaia, and everywhere the officers of Arcadius betrayed their trust, or refused to fight; while the most glorious monuments of Grecian art fell a sacrifice to these martial iconoclasts, whose name is still synonymous with that of destroyer. The emperor of the west, taking alarm at his unexampled successes, sent an army to the aid of his brother, under the command of Stilicho, by whom Alaric was kept in check, and prepared for terms of accommodation with a foe for whom he had no other feeling than that of contempt, 398. By the terms of the armistice—for it was really only an armed truce which ensued—the Gothic chief was acknowledged master of the Eastern Illyricum by the emperor of the east, who also declined the further assistance of Stilicho; and by his own followers proclaimed king of the West Goths, and of all the tribes who acknowledged their kindred or allegiance. Situated between the two empires, and subject to the continued hostility of the Romans, Alaric employed himself in perfecting the equipment and discipline of his troops, and after two years of preparation suddenly forced the passage of the Alps. His usual success attending him in a succession of battles and sieges, he was on the point of capturing Honorius, when, at the critical moment, Stilicho arrived with a levy of troops collected from Germany and the other barbarian provinces of the empire. The result was the final retreat of Alaric to his own government; but he had now measured his strength against the legions of Rome in the sunny plains of Italy, and had also come to a good understanding with Stilicho, a man of splendid abilities, and of a kindred origin with himself, though he was now the sword and buckler of the western empire. After the retirement of Alaric, Italy was invaded by a host of the Gothic tribes, commanded by Radagaisus, who were defeated by Stilicho, and distributed over the face of the country. Alaric was rewarded for the strict neutrality which he observed on this occasion by a rich present from the Roman senate; but he demanded a more fertile province for the settlement of his own people. While this demand was in agitation, Stilicho was basely murdered at the instigation of Honorius, whose tottering throne his arms and diplomacy had so long upheld, and who had grown jealous of his popularity—perhaps, also, of his affinity with the powerful king of the Goths, and of the friendly understanding between the two leaders. The threatening attitude now assumed by Alaric, as the avenger of his friend, attracted the discontented of all Italy to his standard, and invitations from the court of Honorius were not wanting to excite him to the enterprise. He commenced his second march towards Rome in the year 405, and after a victorious progress entered the eternal city, its first conqueror in six centuries. On this occasion his extreme moderation, and perfect command of his troops, have won for him the applause of the most cautious historians—his exactions only amounting to a few thousand pounds' weight of gold and silver, and certain costly robes of silk and pieces of scarlet cloth. Retiring from the city to negotiate, he pitched his camp in the plains of Tuscany, but was drawn into Rome a second time by the perfidy of Honorius. He now deposed a sovereign with whom it was manifest no faith could be kept, and made Attalus, a much esteemed Roman præfect, emperor. The friends of Honorius, however, on the departure of Alaric, endeavoured to rally again; the new emperor was deposed; and the negotiations which Alaric set on foot at a distance from the seat of empire, proved fruitless. These events, in fine, brought the now angry conqueror of Rome for the third time into the midst of its doomed palaces and temples, and the city was given up to pillage. In all probability the nameless horrors of such a scene, infamous as the sack of Rome is represented, were not greater in degree than similar disasters which have occurred within the memory of man, and under the eye of more enlightened commanders. —The fall of Rome was followed by the desolating march of Alaric and his troops towards the coast, where he was preparing to embark for Sicily; but was surprised by a short illness, which terminated in his death, A.D. 410. His faithful followers prepared his grave in the bed of the river Busentinus, which they diverted from its channel for the purpose; and when the waters once more rolled in their accustomed course, the workmen were put to death, that no tongue might tell where the hero lay buried, with the choicest spoils of Rome to do him honour. [E. R.]

ALARIC II., was the ninth king in descent from Alaric the Great, and succeeded his father Euric, who had really added the Gothic monarchy of Spain to that of Gaul, A.D. 484. Alaric had the misfortune to ascend the throne at the critical period when the Franks, under the celebrated Clovis, were extending their dominions at the expense of the neighbouring potentates, and was weak enough to surrender Syagrius, the prince of Soissons, who had been defeated, and had taken refuge at his court, to the Frank king. The affronts to which he submitted seem to have chafed the proud spirits of his high-minded and chivalrous subjects, and the general discontent which it occasioned was aggravated by religious differences arising from the constantly increasing opposition of his bishops to the tenets of Arianism, always held by the Gothic kings. Under these circumstances his kingdom was invaded by Clovis, with the avowed design of extirpating the Arian heresy, and a battle being fought at Vouélle, in which the two princes met in personal conflict, Alaric fell worthily by the

references, quotations, and digressions. Still, his ardent pursuit of knowledge, and his patient attempt to present it in a connected and systematic form, must ever cause him to be regarded with peculiar veneration. His works, collected and published at Cologne, in 1621, fill 41 folio volumes, three of which are taken up with an explication of the 'Sentences' of Peter Lombard. [J. E.]

ALBI, BERNARD D', friend of Petrarch, d. 1350.

ALBICANTE, J. A., an Ital. poet, 16th century.

ALBICUS, or ALBICIUS, a phys. and arbp. of Prague, noted for his lenient treatment of the Hussites, died 1427.

ALBINI, AL., an Italian painter, died 1630.

ALBINOVANUS, a Rom. poet, age of August.

ALBINUS, a Rom. gen. proclaimed emp. same time as Septimus Severus, deftd. by him A.D. 197.

ALBINUS, a Roman procurator under Nero.

ALBINUS, consul of Rome B.C. 157.

ALBINUS, BERNARD, a Germ. phys., d. 1711.

ALBINUS, BERNARD SIEGFRED, eldest son of the preceding, a great anatomist, 1696-1770.

ALBINUS, CHR. B., brother of the preceding, also distinguished as an anatomist, died 1778.

ALBO, JOS., a Spanish rabbi, 15th century.

ALBOIN, king of the Lombards, 6th century.

ALBON, a civilian and man of letters, d. 1789.

ALBON, JACQUES D', marquis de Fronsac, better known as the maréchal de St. Andre, an eminent French general, killed at the battle of Dreux, 1562.

ALBONI, PAOLO, a landscape painter, d. 1730.

ALBRECHT, J. SEB., a naturalist, 1695-1774.

ALBRECHT I., prince of Anhalt, died 1316.

ALBRECHT II., his son and successor, d. 1362.

ALBRECHT I., elector of Saxony, d. 1260.

ALBRECHT II., second son of Al. I., d. 1297.

ALBRECHT III., suc. as elector 1419, d. 1422.

ALBRECHT of Bavaria. See ALBERT.

ALBRECHT of Brunswick. See ALBERT.

ALBRECHT of Mecklenburgh. See ALBERT.

ALBRECHT, a German poet, 13th century.

ALBRECHTSBERGER, JOHANN GEO., the most learned contrapuntist of modern times, was born at Kloster Neuburg, a small town in Lower Austria, in the year 1736. He acquired his first knowledge of the organ and composition of M. G. Monn. In 1772 he was appointed court organist at Vienna, and subsequently chapel-master at the cathedral of St. Stephen's in the same city. He had for his pupils some of the most eminent musicians of the last age, and amongst these the name of Beethoven figures as the chief. Haydn had the greatest friendship and esteem for Albrechtsberger, and it is said that he frequently consulted him professionally. His principal work is his 'Elementary Treatise on Composition,' which was first published at Leipzig in 1790. Albrechtsberger died in 1803. [J.M.]

ALBRET, CHAS., lord of, constable of France, commander of the French army at the battle of Agincourt, where he was killed, 1415.

ALBRET, ALAIN, lord of, grandson of the preceding, a general under Louis XII., died 1522.

ALBRET, JEAN D', son of the preceding, married to Catherine, queen of Navarre, died 1516.

ALBRET, JEANNE D', daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, and mother of Henry IV. of France, died 1572.

ALBUMAZAR, an Arabian philos., 9th cent.

ALBUQUERQUE, min. of Alph. XI., d. 1354.

ALBUQUERQUE, ADOLPHUS, founder of the Portuguese dominion in the East Indies, d. 1515.

ALBUQUERQUE, C. E., an historian, d. 1688.

ALBUQUERQUE, M., a Portuguese general, died 1646.

ALBUTIUS, C., a Rom. orator, time of Augustus.

ALCAMENES, a Greek sculptor, 5th ct. B.C.

ALCAMENES, king of Sparta, 8th cent. B.C.

ALCÆUS, a Greek lyric poet, 6th cent. B.C.

ALCÆUS, a somewhat later poet of Messenia.

ALCÆUS, a Greek comedian, 4th cent. B.C.

ALCIATI, ANDR., an Italian jurist, one of the first to revive the study of literature, died 1550.

ALCIATI, FR., cardinal, nephew of the preceding, also a distinguished jurist, died 1580.

ALCIATI, TERENCE, a Jesuit, 17th century.

ALCIBIADES, a Christian martyr, 2d cent.

[Alcibiades—*From an Ancient Bust.*]

ALCIBIADES, the son of Cleinius, one of the most remarkable men of antiquity, was born at Athens about B.C. 449. He inherited from his parents the highest rank, with almost boundless wealth, and was endowed with a person unusually handsome, with manners the most fascinating, and with talents which would have raised him to the highest distinction independently of the advantages which fortune had bestowed upon him. Left an orphan at an early age, he was placed under the wardship of his relative Pericles; and became the favourite pupil and companion of Socrates. But his great qualities were marred by inordinate vanity and love of notoriety, which led him into wanton and offensive excesses; evil tendencies which the lessons of the philosopher failed to counteract. The stirring events of the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431-404, could not fail to call into active operation the energies of a mind so ambitious and so unscrupulous; and accordingly, from his first appearance in public life, B.C. 421, when he prevented the truce between Sparta and Athens from being carried into effect, he made the interests of his country and his own reputation alike subservient to his schemes of ambition. In B.C. 419 he was chosen general, and during the next three

ALENCON. A long line of counts and dukes of this name were celebrated in the middle ages, from the 11th to the 15th cent., the greater number of whom were of the blood royal of France.

ALENIO, JULIUS, a Jesuit missionary, d. 1649.

ALER, PAUL, a French Jesuit, author of the 'Gradus ad Parnassum,' 1727.

ALES, ALEX., a theologian, 13th century.

ALES, ALEX., a Lutheran divine, d. 1565.

ALESIO, M. P. D', an Italian painter and engraver, a pupil of Michael Angelo, d. 1600.

ALESSANDRI, ALESSANDRO, a lawyer and scholar of Naples, author of some curious essays on dreams and apparitions, &c., 15th century.

ALESSI, GALEAS, arch. of the Escurial, d. 1572.

ALEXANDER, a philosopher of the 1st cent., preceptor to the emperor Nero.

ALEXANDER, ST., a Christian martyr, 177.

ALEXANDER of Paris, a Norman poet, 12th c.

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, excommunicated and imprisoned by Pandulph, d. 1217.

ALEXANDER, APHRODISIENSIS, a famous Aristotelian philosopher, 3d century.

ALEXANDER, J., a Scotch engraver, celebrated for his copies of Raphael, 18th century.

ALEXANDER, NOEL, a Dominican, writer of a church history in 26 volumes, 1639-1724.

ALEXANDER, POLYHISTOR, so called from his vast erudition, 15th century B.C.

ALEXANDER, SOLOMON, right rev., a learned Talmudist, converted to Christianity, and made bishop of Jerusalem, 1799-1845.

ALEXANDER, THOS., earl of Selkirk, known as a political writer and colonist, died 1820.

ALEXANDER, WM., an artist, author of a work on the costume of China, 1786-1816.

ALEXANDER, SIR W., Earl of Stirling, a statesman and poet of Scotland, d. 1640.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, a major-general in the American army; usually called Lord Stirling, from his claim to the earldom, died 1783.

ALEXANDER, J., a writer on algebra, 1693.

ALEXANDER, TRALLIANUS, a Gr. phys., 6th c.

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO. See ALESSANDRI.

ALEXANDER DE MEDICI. See MEDICI.

ALEXANDER I., succeeded his father as king of Macedon, B.C. 501, died B.C. 451.

ALEXANDER II., the elder brother of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, succeeded as k. of Macedon, B.C. 369. Assassinated B.C. 367.

ALEXANDER III., surnamed the Great, son of Philip, king of Macedonia, was born at Pella in the autumn of B.C. 356. In the short space to which we are necessarily restricted, it is impossible to do more than enumerate a few of the leading events in the life of this extraordinary man. In his fourteenth year, B.C. 342, Alexander was placed under the immediate tuition of Aristotle, and continued to receive his instructions till he was unexpectedly called to the throne. Under the superintendence of such a master the powerful mind of Alexander was rapidly developed, and enriched with stores of practical and useful knowledge. His physical education also was carefully attended to; he was trained to expertness in all manly exercises; and in horsemanship is said to have excelled all his contemporaries. When sixteen years old, B.C. 340, Philip, setting out on an expedition against Byzantium, delegated to him the government during his absence. Alexander's first essay in arms was made two years later, B.C. 338, at the battle of Chæronea, by which his father established the Macedonian supremacy in Greece. The murder of Philip in B.C. 336, when about to march into Asia at the head of the combined forces of Greece, raised Alexander to the throne at the age of twenty; and involved him in difficulties from which the promptest energy could alone have saved him. Several of the Grecian states, still fretting under the effects of the battle of Chæronea, concerted measures for throwing off the galling yoke, but the vigorous promptitude of the youthful

(Alexander—*From an Antique Gem.*)

sovereign frustrated their plans, and awed them into submission. The assembled Greeks at the Isthmus of Corinth, with the single exception of the Lacedæmonians, elected him as successor to his father in the command against Persia, thus virtually acknowledging him as their sovereign. Having now quelled opposition in the south, he turned his attention to the barbarians in the north, B.C. 335, and west, who had renounced their allegiance, and established his dominion from the northern limits of Scythia to the shores of the Hadriatic. Alexander now devoted himself to preparations for his Persian expedition; and, crossing the Hellespont in the spring of B.C. 334, gained his first victory over the Persian army on the banks of the Granicus, a small stream which falls into the Sea of Marmora. After reducing the towns on the western coast of Asia Minor, he marched to Gordium in Galatia, where he untied with his sword the famous Gordian knot, and thereby established his claim as the conquerer of Asia. Having been joined here by reinforcements from Macedonia, he proceeded through the centre of Asia Minor to Cilicia, where he nearly lost his life by bathing when over-heated in the waters of the Cydnus. His second engagement with the Persians took place on the plain of Issus, on the shores of the Gulf of Scanderoon, B.C. 333, and ended in the total defeat of Darius, who fled to the eastern bank of the Euphrates, leaving his mother, wife, and children in the hands of the conqueror. The

ALEXIS (Le Jeune) IV., reigned with his father after the deposition of the preceding, until he was himself deposed and put to death, 1204.

ALEXIS (Ducas) V., reigned a few months after the murder of the preceding, when he was dethroned by the crusaders, and put to death by order of Baudoin.

ALEXIS the False, an impostor who endeavoured to pass for Alexis II. in 1191.

ALEXIS, Drago Comnenus, a descendant of the Commenes, served in the French army, became governor of Perche, and died 1619.

ALEXIS del Arco, a Sp. painter, 1625-1700.

ALEXIS, Michaelovitsch, czar of Russia; born, 1629; succeeded, 1645; died, 1677.

ALEXIS, Petrovitsch, son of Peter the Great, disinherited by his father, and died in 1719.

ALEXIS, William, a Norman monk and poet, supposed to have been martyred, 15th century.

ALEXIUS, Comnenus. See Alexis.

ALEYN, Charles, an English poet, d. 1640.

ALF, Abdal, a Persian poet, 15th century.

ALFARABIUS, an Arabian philos., 10th cent.

ALFARAZDAC, an Arabian poet, 8th century.

ALFARO, Juan De, a Spanish painter, 17th c.

ALFENUS, Varus, a Roman jurist, 1st c. B.C.

ALFIERI, a Roman architect, died 1767.

ALFIERI, Count Vittorio, descended of a family both noble and rich, was born in 1749, at Asti, in Piedmont. Left an orphan in childhood, he early displayed his self-willed obstinacy of character; and his education left him nearly as ignorant as it found him. At the age of sixteen he became the uncontrolled master of his fortune and his conduct; and for several years his career was one of restless wandering and dissipation. A love of horsemanship and horses was one of his two strongest passions: the other involved him in a series of profligate amours, of which the most scandalous had its scene in London. A love-affair, not at all more creditable, in which he engaged on returning to Turin in 1772, had the effect of awakening for the first time his poetical susceptibility and his ambition of literary fame. His qualifications for success were as unpromising as possible. He appears to have added, during his travels, little or nothing to the very small stock of knowledge with which he left school; and he never showed any aptitude for observation either of men or of other objects external to him. In point of language, he was even whimsically deficient. He had learned no Latin: the Italian dialect of his native province is hopelessly corrupt: and, while he was totally unpractised in writing, he spoke but indifferently even French, the language of the Piedmontese nobility and court. The young poet, inspired by the thirst for glory yet more than by his newly-awakened love of letters, set himself determinedly to vanquish all difficulties, by now educating himself. He learned Latin enough to put some of the classical writers at his command; and he studied assiduously both the Tuscan or literary dialect of Italy, and the principles of the drama, the kind of composition by which his fancy had been attracted. After bringing a play on the stage at Turin, in 1775, he took up his residence at Florence, for the study of the Italian tongue in a region where it is purely spoken.—In 1783, he published his first series of tragedies, the Filippo, Polinice, Antigone, and Virginia. A second series of six tragedies, appearing afterwards, contained, among others, the Timoleone and the Rosmunda. In the third and last series, which embraced nine, were the two Brutuses, the Maria Stuarda, the Conspiracy of the Pazzi, and the Saul, which contests with his Filippo the honour of being his best work. In the meantime, however, his studies suffered many interruptions; and he travelled much, chiefly that he might be near a lady to whom he had become attached in Florence. This was the Countess Stolberg, who derived the title of Countess of Albany from being the wife (ill-used and neglected) of the Chevalier Charles Edward Stuart. After the death of this unfortunate prince, in 1788, his widow and Alfieri lived together, and were understood to have been privately married. They were in Paris during the massacre of 1792, and, escaping with difficulty, resided thenceforth at Florence. Alfieri's literary employments were now prosecuted with increasing ardour; in his forty-eighth year he began to learn Greek, for the purpose of studying the Attic drama; and he wrote a large number of pieces, embracing satires in verse, a strange kind of political comedies, and his Memoirs of his own Life. He died in 1803, and was buried in the famous Florentine church of Santa Croce.—His character was exceedingly peculiar, and notwithstanding some fine and elevated points, cannot but be pronounced unamiable. Its most prominent features were an indomitable energy of will, which was shown by the whole of his literary career, a ceaseless craving for celebrity, and a boundless self-esteem, which exhibited itself in a reserved haughtiness of manner, and made him really a bigoted aristocrat at heart, while professing and supposing himself a violent democrat. Not less singular are his Tragedies, the works on which his literary fame depends. In their structure, they carry to the furthest possible extreme the unity and simplicity of the French drama of the seventeenth century. Their representation of character is monotonous and deficient in individuality, but sometimes very powerful, as in the portrait of Philip II.; and, in respect of sentiment, their strength lies in the gloomy and deeply tragic. The diction has, perhaps, more of vigour than any other works in the same language, though this excellence is gained at the cost of adopting a conciseness which is always rugged, and sometimes obscure; and the versification is as unmelodious as any combination of Italian words could be made. Altogether these are remarkable works, which cannot soon be forgotton, but whose literary merit will always be differently estimated by different critics. [W. S.]

ALFONSO I., surnamed the 'Catholic,' b. 693, elected king of Oviedo and Asturias, 739, d. 757.

ALFONSO II., called the 'Chaste,' succeeded as king of Asturias, 791, abdicated 835, died 842.

ALFONSO III., surnamed the 'Great,' b. 848, k. of Asturias 866, added the kingdom of Leon to his dominions, and was dethroned by his son, 910.

ALFONSO IV., surnamed the 'Monk,' king of Leon and Asturias 924, abdicated 930, died in a monastery, 933.

ALFONSO V., b. 994, king of Leon 999, prepared the way by his conquests and policy for the union of Castile; killed at the siege of Viseu, 1028.

his being set by the peasant's wife to watch the baking of some cakes, and when—his mind far away devising projects for relieving his country from the invaders—he allowed the cakes to burn, the honest woman scolding him sarcastically as one ready enough to attend to the function of eating them, though he could not be at pains enough to watch them.—After he had been a few months in this retreat, he found means to gather some of his most trusty followers, and to make at last a small army, which harassed the conquerors, and gradually increased. There is a well-known legend of his preparing at last for a pitched battle with the leader of the Northmen, Guthrun or Gorm, and ascertaining beforehand the state and number of the forces, by penetrating the camp in the disguise of a harper. The battle which followed crowned a series of successes, and in the year 897 restored him to his throne. It was his policy not to attempt the extirpation of the marauders, but to christianize and civilize them, mixing them up with the other inhabitants of the country. The Danish chiefs, from fellow-kings, sunk to tributaries, and, in the year 894, Alfred might be said to be king of England. He had not been long at rest, however, ere the Danes, reinforced from the continent, and headed by a powerful leader, Hastings, drove him into a new and arduous conflict, which terminated in his favour in the year 897. In the meantime he built vessels, and trained men so effectively in maritime warfare, that he has been deemed the founder of the British navy. He confirmed and consolidated the Saxon institutions, which divided the country into grades of municipalities, making the several communities of citizens checks on each other's conduct, by being responsible for the offences committed within their respective communities. Thence he has been called the inventor of the arrangement of the country into shires, hundreds, and tithings, though he probably only regulated and confirmed what had been previously in existence. He has been called the author of trial by jury, but in our present understanding of the system, it was not in practice until long after his day. He was a great scholar and author, and translated Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy, with other works, into Saxon. He died either in 899 or 900. The memoir of him, which bears the name of his contemporary Asser, was long deemed a genuine life, but its authenticity has of late been doubted. [J.H.B.]

ALGARDI, ALEX., an Italian sculp., 17th ct.

ALGAROTTI, FRANCIS, a Venetian, equally skilled in the sciences, letters, and arts, 1712-1764.

ALHAZAN, an Arabian astronomer, died 1038.

ALI, BEN-ABBAS, commonly called ABBAS HALY, a celebrated physician b. in Persia, d. 982.

ALI, a near relation and confidential vizier of Mahomet, equally eloquent as an apostle, and valiant as a warrior of the new faith. Succeeded to the caliphate 655, murdered by a faction 661.

ALI, an Almoravide sultan of Africa and Spain, succeeded 1107, died 1143.

ALI, sultan of Africa, 1331-1351.

ALI, king of Granada, 1466-1483.

ALI, of Oude, the adopted son and successor of the late Nabob, ASUF-UD-DOWLAH, was born of a poor servant 1781. Having broken faith with the English he was deposed, and subsequently imprisoned for the murder of the English resident. Died in his confinement 1817.

ALI, BEG, a native of Poland, first dragoman of Mahomet IV., celeb. for his skill in lang., d. 1675.

ALI, BEY or BEG, chief of the Mamelukes, distinguished for his surprising valour and genius, born 1728, killed 1773.

ALI, IBN BUWAYH, founder of a Persian dynasty in the 10th century.

ALI, IBN HAMMUD, founder of a dynasty in Cordova and all Moham. Spain, 10th century.

ALI, PACHA, of Jannina, was born about the year 1750, at the little fortified village of Tepelenè, in Albania, in European Turkey. Ali's family belonged to one of the Albanian tribes that had long embraced Mahometanism; and his ancestors for some generations had been chieftains of Tepelenè.—Ali's father had been stripped of the greater part of his possessions by a confederacy of the neighbouring chiefs; and when the old man died of a broken heart, Ali was but a boy of fourteen years. But Ali's mother, Khamko, survived, and was a woman of remarkable energy. She successfully defended Tepelenè, the last remnant of her son's heritage, against his father's foes: and to her example and influence, much both of the vigour and of the ferocity which characterized Ali in after years, may be attributed. As the lad grew up, the mother trained him to make glory and revenge the sole objects of his existence. He collected a small band of armed followers, and made repeated forays into the lands of his hostile neighbours. Sometimes he sought adventures and booty alone, as a common freebooter, or Klephtis, according to the modern Greek title.—Ali's early youth was passed in this adventurous manner; and many of the vicissitudes that he encountered are far more romantic than any novelist ever invented. By the time that he was twenty-four, he had recovered the greater part of the hereditary territories of his family; his wealth and his retainers were increasing rapidly, and his fame as a military chief was spread throughout Albania, and the neighbouring provinces.—He now began to intrigue for promotion and influence at the sultan's court; and lavished his treasures for that purpose in bribes among the leading members of the divan at Constantinople. Partly by these arts, and partly on the strength of the more creditable claims which he acquired by doing good service at the head of a body of Albanians in the war of 1787, against Austria and Russia, Ali obtained official rank and favour from the sultan. He was made pacha of Tricala, in Thessaly, and soon held other appointments; but his great object was to obtain the pachalic of Jannina, in southern Albania, and by audacious craft and bribery, he succeeded in this in 1788. Jannina thenceforth was the capital of his dominions.—Ali proved almost invariably an overmatch for the other pachas who entered into rivalry with him. He sometimes put them down by open force, but he more frequently ridded himself of such adversaries by secret assassination, or by sowing calumnies against them at the sultan's divan. The suppression of the little local chiefs, and the subjugation of the independent towns and tribes in Albania, was a task of more difficulty. In particular, the tribe of the Suliotes resisted him with the noblest courage; and called into activity against them that fiendish

ALLARTE, Marie Gay, a French novelist and translator, 1750-1821.

ALLARUS, Leo, a Greek physician, d. 1669.

ALLEGRAIN, Et., a French painter, d. 1736.

ALLEGRAIN, C. G., a French sculpt., d. 1795.

ALLEGRI. See Correggio.

ALLEGRI, Alex., an Italian poet, 16th cent.

ALLEGRI, Greg., an Italian composer, author of the 'Miserere,' 1590-1640.

ALLEGRINI, Fr., an Italian painter, d. 1785.

ALLEIN, Joseph, author of the 'Alarm to Unconverted Sinners,' 1623-1688.

ALLAN, Ethan, a distinguished general of the American revolution, d. 1789.

ALLEN, Ira, brother of the preceding, and secretary of Vermont, d. 1814.

ALLEN, John, chancellor of Ireland, murdered by the Earl of Kildare, 1534.

ALLEN, John, M.D., a distinguished historian and political writer, 1771-1843.

ALLEN, Paul, an American poet, d. 1826.

ALLEN, Th., a mathematician, 1542-1632.

ALLEN, T., antiquarian, 1803-1833.

ALLEN, W. H., an American naval officer, b. 1784; killed in action, 1813.

ALLESTREE, R., a celebrated divine, 17th c.

ALET, J. C., a French engraver, 17th century.

ALLEY, W., an English reformer, died 1570.

ALLEY, Rev. Jerome, LL.D., a theological and political writer, 1778-1826.

ALLEYN, Edward, a celebrated actor of the 16th century, the companion of Shakspeare, and a benefactor to learning and his country, as the founder of Dulwich College, was born in London, 1st September, 1566. It is probable that he was introduced to the stage through his mother's second marriage with a haberdasher and player, named Brown, and it is certain that he had a joint share with him and one Richard Jones in certain 'playing apparels, play books, instruments, &c.' In 1592 Alleyn married Joan Woodward, step-daughter of the theatrical manager, Philip Henslowe, and in conjunction with his new relative undertook the management of the Rose Theatre, Bankside, for a short season. After their separation Alleyn appears to have visited the provinces by himself, but in 1600 they united again to build

[The Fortune Theatre.]

a new theatre, called 'The Fortune,' situated in Cripplegate; and were also joint patentees in 'the mastership of his majesty's games of bears, bulls, and dogs,' exhibited at Paris Garden, which they rebuilt in 1606. In the same year Alleyn purchased the manor of Dulwich from Sir Francis Calton, and ten years afterwards, the death of Henslowe left him sole proprietor of their various speculations, to which he had already added a share in the Blackfriars Theatre, supposed to have been Shakspeare's interest in it, purchased in 1612. A career like this betokens a prosperous and clever man, and accordingly he was known by his contemporaries as 'famous Ned Alleyn.' In Ben Jonson's estimate, he was equal to the great actors of Rome, and seems most to have excelled in majestic parts. Greene's 'Orlando Furioso,' and Marlowe's 'Jew of Malta,' are mentioned as characters of his. The burning down of the Globe and Fortune Theatres turned the current of his fortunes; but before this reverse he had delighted in acts of benevolence, and sequestered all his lands to the college, designed for the support of one master, one warden, and four fellows, three of whom were to be ecclesiastics, and one a skilful organist, and also of six poor men, six women, and twelve boys to be educated in good literature. After some legal difficulties the patent passed the Great Seal on the 21st June, 1619, and on the 13th September following, Alleyn having formally and publicly dispossessed himself of all property in the foundation, entered it with his wife as inmates of the establishment and equals of those for whose comfort and elevation it was intended. He still, however, continued master of the king's games; and his diary represents him as occasionally baiting before the king at Greenwich. It was during his residence in the college, indeed, that the Fortune Theatre was burned down, which he forthwith rebuilt. Having lost his wife in 1624, Alleyn married again, and expired himself on the 25th November, 1626; by his will endowing twenty almshouses, ten in the parish of St. Botolph, and ten in St. Saviour's, Southwark, besides leaving considerable legacies to his widow and relatives.—The motive to these various acts of munificence has been superstitiously ascribed to the circumstances of Alleyn having been surprised by the apparition of the devil in one of his performances; but no intelligent reader will pay the slightest regard to so absurd a story. There may have been some vanity—the player's peculiar fault—in the transaction; since Alleyn manifested a partiality for people bearing his own appellation, and directed that the master of the college should always be of the name of Allen or Alleyn. This situation is now of great value; the revenues of the foundation being large. The college is also rich in works of art, Alleyn himself having left a considerable number of pictures, and Sir Francis Bourgeois in 1810 having bequeathed to it his valuable collection. Papers in the handwriting of Alleyn and Henslowe are also among its treasures. Alleyn's diary, which has been published by the Shakspeare Society, is particularly instructive touching the condition of the dramatists of the time. For the most part, they were exceedingly poor, and the remuneration paid for their works was very small. Those who, like Shakspeare and Alleyn, had the theatres in their possession, profited largely by the prevailing taste; but the workers in the mines of the drama laboured hard in obscurity for the pre-

into the Netherlands, giving him powers which superseded all the ordinary governors and magistrates of the provinces. At the head of 20,000 chosen troops, Alva now commenced his reign of terror at Brussels. He formed a council of 12 of his most unscrupulous and merciless officers, which he called the Council of Troubles, but which soon acquired, and deserved, the name of the Council of Blood. The council had unlimited power over the properties and the lives of the Netherlanders. Every one who was charged with heresy or disloyalty, was dragged before this tribunal, which dealt out confiscation, torture, and death, throughout the unhappy country. Tumults soon followed, which gave a pretext for letting loose the ferocious soldiery on the wretched inhabitants; and the Spanish troops were permitted, and even encouraged by their commanders, to practise an amount of licentious brutality and fiendish cruelty, such as cannot be read of without shuddering, and which excited general horror even in that age of religious wars. Alva's avowed maxim was that the king would rather see the whole country a desert, than permit a single heretic to live in it. By treacherously pretending great favour and respect towards the counts of Egmont and Horn, two of the principal chiefs of the Netherlanders, he succeeded in getting these noblemen into his power, and then arrested them and put them to death after a mock trial. The other national leader of the provinces, Prince William of Orange, more wisely distrustful of Alva, kept away from his court; and when the maddened population of the northern provinces took up arms against the intolerable tyranny of Spain, the Prince of Orange became their chief, and levied an army in Germany, with which he sought to rescue his country from Alva. This was the commencement of the glorious Dutch war of independence, which was maintained for 68 years, and ended in the separation of the seven united provinces from the dominion of Spain. In the first five years of that war, which passed before Alva's recall from his command, he fully displayed the high nature of his military talents in battle and in siege, and still more in the cautious skill of his manœuvres. But the spirit of resistance which he had aroused was unconquerable. He was ill seconded by the Spanish court; and his troops, ill paid and ill supplied, grew insubordinate and mutinous. Alva was recalled in December, 1573, after a command of six years, during which he boasted that he had brought 18,000 persons to the scaffold, besides the almost countless numbers that had been massacred at Haarlaem, and other revolted cities which his troops took by storm, and those also who perished under the unrecorded acts of wanton cruelty which the soldiery were allowed to practise throughout the unhappy country. In 1582 Alva was once more employed by his sovereign, and led the expedition against Portugal.—The aged general completely conquered that country in ten weeks, and placed its crown on Philip's head; an acquisition which might seem to counterbalance the calamitous war in the Netherlands. This was the last act of Alva's long and active life, for he died in the same year, at the age of 74. [E.S.C.]

ALVARADO, Don Pedro, one of the companions of Cortez, killed 1541.

ALVARADO, Alph. De, one of the companions of Pizarro, died 1553.

ALVARES, Affonso, a popular dramatic writer of Portugal, 17th century.

ALVAREZ, Eman., a Portuguese grammarian, rector at Evora, 1526-1582.

ALVAREZ, Ferd., a Port. poet, 16th century.

ALVAREZ, Fr., a Port. divine, died 1540.

ALVAREZ, Gomez, a Sp. poet, 1488-1538.

ALVAREZ, Jose, a Sp. sculptor, died 1827.

ALVAREZ, Juan, a Sp. lawyer, died 1546.

ALVAROTTO, Jas., an Ital. lawyer, d. 1542.

ALVENSLEBEN, P. C., count of, a diplomatist and historian of Hanover, 1745-1802.

ALVIANO, Bart., a Venetian general, disting. in the wars of the republic, 1455-1515.

ALVINTZY, Peter, a classical scholar and minister of Hungary, 17th century.

ALVINZY, an Austrian officer, 1726-1810.

ALXINGAR, J. B., a Germ. poet, died 1797.

ALYATTE I., king of Lydia, 761-747 B.C.

ALYATTE II., king of Lydia, 610-559 B.C.

ALYPIUS, the architect employed by Julius to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem, 363.

ALYPIUS, an African bishop, died 430.

ALZATE-Y-RAMIREZ, J. A., an astronomer and geographer, 18th century.

AMAD-EDDOULAT, sultan of Persia, 933 to 949, founder of the Bouian dynasty.

AMADEUS. The counts of Maurienne of this name are the ancestors of the house of Savoy. Amad. I. and II. are of uncertain date. Amad. III. fl. 1103-1148; Amad. IV., count of Savoy, 1233-1253; Amad. V. 1285-1323; Amad. VI. 1343-1383; Amad. VII. 1383-1391; Amad. VIII. 1391-1451; Amad. IX. 1465-1472.

AMADIO, And., an illuminator, 15th century.

AMADUZZI, J. C., a Rom. scholar, 18th cent.

AMAIA, Fr., a Spanish lawyer, died 1640.

AMAGE, a queen of ancient Sarmatia.

AMAK, a Persian poet, 6th century.

AMALARIUS, the founder of Christianity in Saxony; archbp. of Treves 810; ambassador from Charlemagne to Constantinople 813, died 814.

AMALARIUS, an eccles. writer, 9th century.

AMALTHEUS, archbp. of Athens, died 1600.

AMALTHEUS, the name of several Latin poets; Jerome, 1460-1517; Mark Antony, his brother, 1475-1558; Francis, a younger brother, married 1505; Jerome, son of Francis, 1506-1574; John Baptist, another son, 1525-1573; Cornelius, younger br. of the preced., 1530-1603.

AMAND, Mark Antony Gerard, lord of St., a French poet, 1594-1661.

AMAR, J. P., a col. member of the French convention, b. 1750, tried for conspiring with Babeuf and acquitted, 1795, died 1816.

AMAR, Du Rivier, a miscellaneous author and translator, born 1765.

AMARA-SINHA, a Hindoo poet and grammarian, author of a Sanscrit dictionary, 1st c. B.C.

AMARETTI, Abbe C., a mineralogist, b 1743.

AMARITON, Jean, a philosopher, 16th cent.

AMARAL, Ant., a learned Port., 1753-1820.

AMASEO, Romulus, a Latin scholar and teacher of the *Belles Lettres* at Padua, 1489-1552.

AMASIS, king of Egypt, 6th century B.C.

AMATI, a violin maker, lived about 1600.

AMATUS, a Jewish physician, 16th century.

AMES, WILLIAM, a controversial div., d. 1633.
AMFREVILLE, THE MRQUIS. D', a French naval commander, time of Louis XIV.
AMHERST, JEFFREY, Lord, an officer disting. in Flanders and America, 1717-1797.
AMHURST, N., a miscell. writer, 1701-1742.
AMICO, ANT., an antiquarian, died 1641.
AMICO, FAUSTIN, an Ital. poet, 16th century.
AMICO, VITO, a theol. and antiq., 18th cent.
AMICONI, GIACOMO, a Ven. painter, d. 1753.
AMILCAR, the father of Hannibal, k. 228 B.C.
AMIOT, FATHER, a Fr. Jesuit and missionary to China, disting. by his long residence and researches in that country, 1718-1794.
AMINTA, a burlesque poet, 16th century.
AMLETH, a prince of Jutland, 2d cent. B.C.
AMMAN, JOST, a Swiss painter, died 1591.
AMMAN, JOHN CONRAD, a distinguished teacher of the deaf and dumb, 1669-1724.
AMMAN, JOHN, a lecturer on botany, d. 1740.
AMMAN, PAUL, a professor of physiology, natural history, and botany, died 1691.
AMMANATI, B., an Ital. sculptor, 16th cent.
AMMIANAS, a Latin historian, 4th century.
AMMIRATO, a Neapolitan poet, 1531-1601.
AMMON, ANDREW, a Latin poet, died 1517.
AMMONIUS, a Syrian general, put to death by Ptolemy Philometor, B.C. 145.
AMMONIUS, a surgeon of Alexandria.
AMMONIUS, an Athenian philosopher, 1st c.
AMMONIUS, a philosopher of the eclectic school, flourished in the 6th century.
AMMONIUS, called SACCAS, or SACK-CARRIER, from his first occupation at the port of Alexandria, is the reputed founder of the New Platonic school. He was born in the second century, and some affirm that he was born of Christian parents, but that in riper years he apostatized. Porphyry affirms it, while Eusebius and Jerome as stoutly deny it. Possessed of a creative genius, and conversant with the prevalent philosophies, he strove hard to form a species of eclecticism, in which Christianity and all systems of philosophy should be harmonized. In his attempt to accomplish this, he, as might be anticipated, robbed Christianity of its prime peculiarities, and did great violence to the current philosophies in accommodating them to the new religion. The works ascribed to him are numerous. Died 243, about eighty years of age. Longinus, Origen, and Plotinus are usually reckoned among his disciples. [J.E.]
AMMONIUS, LEVINUS, a Flemish monk of distinguished learning, died 1556.
AMO, a negro from the gold coast, distinguished for his profound learning, 18th century.
AMON, J. A., a German composer, died 1825.
AMONTOUS, W., a Fr. mathemat., 1663-1705.
AMORE, S. D., a Sicilian poet, 17th century.
AMORETTI, CH., an It. mineralo., 1740-1816.
AMORETTI, M. P., a learned Italian, d. 1787.
AMORY, TH., a dissenting divine, 1701-1774.
AMORY, TH., a literary recluse, author of several eccentric works, died 1789.
AMOS, a Jewish prophet, 8th century, B.C.
AMPERE, ANDRE MARIE, one of the greatest discoverers in electro-magnetism, 1775-1836.
AMRU, BEN-EL-AS, a cel. warrior of the Islam faith, conqueror of Egypt, Nubia, and part of Lybia; ruler of Egypt 659, died 662.
AMRU, BEN-LEYTH, sult. of Khoras., 878-902.
AMULIUS, king of Alba, 8th century B.C.
AMURATH I., third Ottoman sul., fndr. of the corps of Janissaries, b. 1319, suc. 1360, d. 1389.
AMURATH II., b. 1404, sultan 1422-1451.
AMURATH III., b. 1544, sultan 1575, died after the conquest of Raab, 1594.
AMURATH IV., born 1609, sultan 1622, took Bagdad 1637, died 1640.
AMYN AHMED, a learned Persian, 17th cent.
AMYOT, JAS., a learned Fr. prelate, d. 1593.
AMYRAUT, MOSES, a Fr. theologian, d. 1664.
AMYNTAS I., king of Macedon, B.C. 510.
AMYNTAS II., king 394, died 370.
AMYRUTZES, a philosopher of Trebisond, who became a Mahomedan, 15th century.
ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philos., 600 B.C.
ANACLETUS, bishop of Rome, 73-91.
ANACLETUS, an anti-pope, elected 1130.
ANACREON, the cel. lyric of ancient Greece, lived in the 6th cent. B.C., chiefly at the court of Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos. He is said to have been choked by a grape stone, in the act of drinking wine, at the age of 85.
ANAFESTUS, first doge of Venice, 697-717
ANANIAS, high priest of the Jews, 47.
ANARIA, G. L., a wr. on demonology, 16th c.
ANASTASIUS I., emperor of the East, born 430, succeeded 491, died 518.
ANASTASIUS II., succeeded 713, deposed by Leo III. 715, put to death 719.
ANASTASIUS I., pope of Rome, 398-402.
ANASTASIUS II., elected 496, died 498.
ANASTASIUS III., elected 911, died 913.
ANASTASIUS IV., elected 1153, died 1154.
ANASTASIUS, an anti-pope, elected 855-6.
ANASTASIUS, patriarch of Antioch, died 599.
ANASTASIUS, the YOUNGER, patrh. 599-608.
ANASTASIUS, a Roman ablot, 9th century.
ANATOLIUS, ST., bishop of Laodicea, 269.
ANATOLIUS, a jurist of the 6th century.
ANATOLIUS, patriarch of C'nple, 449-458.
ANAXAGORAS, the most illustrious philosopher of the Ionian school; celebrated in history as the friend of Pericles, and because of his trial and condemnation at Athens for alleged impiety. He was born at Clazomene, in Ionia, in the seventieth Olympiad: when twenty-four years of age he removed to Athens, then the centre of civilization and of Grecian nationality. Saved from death by the intercession and influence of Pericles, he was banished from the adopted home where he had resided for thirty years; he passed the remainder of his life at Lampsacus, and died there at the age of seventy-two, surrounded by respect and honour. Anaxagoras belongs in philosophy to the *Ionic* school,—that school whose researches were confined to the nature and laws of *physical* phenomena. Nevertheless, he differs in important respects from his predecessors; and certainly he was the last Inquirer in Athens who ought to have been subjected to the accusation of impiety. The earlier Ionians, in their imperfect efforts to comprehend the changes of the external universe, generally imagined it possible to reduce all things to varieties of one single element;—for instance, it was a favourite speculation that *water* is the principle or substance of whatever exists; a dogma founded, perhaps, on a rude observation of the changes of form or

ANDREWES, Pet. Miles, a dramatist, d. 1814.
ANDREWS, Launcelot, bishop of Winchester, disting. as a scholar and divine, 1565-1626.
ANDRIEU, B., a medallion engrav., 1761-1822.
ANDRIEUX, Fr. W. J., Stanislaus, a Fr. dramatist, poet, and miscellan. wr., 1759-1833.
ANDRIOLI, M. A., an Ital. writer, 17th cent.
ANDRISCUS, a pretender to the crown of Macedon, put to death 148 B.C.
ANDROCLES, an Athenian demagogue.
ANDROMACHUS, the physician of Nero.
ANDRONICUS, Livius, the oldest Latin dramatist, and Latin translator of Homer, 240 B.C.
ANDRONICUS, a Gr. architect, 4th cent. B.C.
ANDRONICUS of Rhodes, the restorer of the works of Aristotle, B.C. 63.
ANDRONICUS of Thessalonica, one of the Greek refugees from Constantinople, to whom we owe the revival of learning, died 1478.
ANDRONICUS I., emperor of Constantinople, born 1110; shared the crown with Alexis, 1163; caused him to be murd., 1183; dethr. and k., 1185.
ANDRONICUS II., born 1258; emperor, 1282; dethroned, 1328; died, 1332.
ANDRONICUS III., born 1295; rebelled, 1321-5; emperor, 1328; died, 1341.
ANDRONICUS IV., joint sovereign with his father, 1355; disinherited, 1373.
ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, James, an architect, distinguished in Paris, 16th century.
ANDRY, Nich., a medical author, died 1742.
ANEAN, Barth., a French poet, killed 1565.
ANELIER, a troubadour of the 13th century.
ANEURIN, a chief of the ancient Britons, distinguished also as a poet, 6th century.
ANFOSSI, P., an Ital. musician, 1736-1795.
ANGE, Fr., of Pennsylvania, d. 1767, aged 134.
ANGELI, Bonaventura, an hist., d. 1576.
ANGELI, Peter, a Latin poet, 1517-1596.
ANGELICO, John, an Italian painter, d. 1448.
ANGELIO, a Latin poet, 1517-1596.
ANGELIS, Stephen De, a mathemat., 17th c.
ANGELO, Fioriozzola, an Ital. poet, d. 1548.
ANGELO, Policiano, a learned wr., 15th c.
ANGELO, Michel. See Michelangelo.
ANGELONI, Fr., an Italian historian, d. 1652.
ANGELUCCI, Theodore, an Italian poet, translator, and physician, d. 1600.
ANGELUS, Chr., a refugee from Greece, professor of the Greek tongue at Cambridge, d. 1638.
ANGERSTEIN, J. J., a virtuoso, distinguished for his collection of paintings, 1735-1822.
ANGILBERT, St., abbot of Requier, d. 814.
ANGIOLELLO, J. M., a Venetian hist., 15th c.
ANGOT, a celebrated French privateer, d. 1551.
ANGOULEME, Charles De Valois, duke of, a natural son of Charles IX. and Marie Touchet; distinguished for his bravery in the civil wars of France, and in the campaigns of Flanders and Germany, 1575-1650.
ANGUIER, Fr. and Mich., sculptors of Normandy; the former of whom was most celebrated, and died 1669; the latter, 1686.
ANGUILLARA, L., a botanist of the 16th c.
ANGUILLARA, an Italian poet, b. 1517.
ANGUISCIOLA, a female painter, 16th cent.
ANHALT-DESSAU, Leopold, prince of, the creator of the Prussian army, 1676-1747.
ANIANUS, an artist and poet, 15th century.
ANICH, Peter, an astronomer, 1723-1766.
ANICHINI, Lewis, a medaller, 16th century.
ANJOU, the dukes or counts of, descendants of the Carlovingian kings, ruled the province from about 870 to 1204, when the line ended in John, king of England. The dukes of the house of Capet reigned 1246 to 1290. The house of Valois, 1290 to 1480. Since this period the dukedom has been reserved as an appanage for the younger princes of the royal family of France.
ANKASTRÖM. See Anckarstroem.
ANNA COMNENA, daughter of Alexis I., emperor of the East, celebrated for her beauty and acquirements, born 1083: being defeated in a conspiracy for placing the crown on the head of her husband, she devoted her life to letters, and wrote the history of her father's reign; died 1148.
ANNA de Candalles, queen of Ladislaus VI., of Hungary, married 1502.
ANNA of Hungary, b. 1503; married Fred. of Austria, 1521; died 1547
ANNA IVANOWNA, empress of Russia, born 1693; succeeded, 1730; died, 1740.
ANNA PETROWNA, in whose honour the order of St. Anne was instituted, born 1708: married, 1725; died, 1728.
ANNE, queen of England before George I., was the second daughter of James II. and Anne Hyde; b. 1664; mar. to George, brother of the k. of Denmark, 1683; suc. her father, 1702; d. 1714.
ANNE of Austria, queen of Louis XIII., and mother of Louis XIV. of France, b. 1602; m. 1615; regent of the kingdom, 1643-1661; d. 1666.
ANNE of Bretagne, queen-consort of France, b. 1477; married to Charles VIII. 1491, and to Louis XII. 1499; died 1514.
ANNE of Cleves, b. 1515; married to Henry VIII. and divorced, 1540; d. 1557.
ANNE of France, daughter of Louis XI., b. 1462; married to the lord of Beaujeu, 1474; governante of Charles VIII., 1483-1488; afterwards duchess of Bourbon till her death, 1522.
ANNESE, Gennaro, a leader in the Massaniello insurrection, 1647.
ANNESLEY, Arthur, by turns a royalist and republican, created earl of Anglesey for his share in the Restoration, 1614-1686.
ANNESLEY, S., a cel. Eng. divine, 1620-1696.
ANNETT, Peter, a sceptical writer, d. 1778.
ANNICERIS, a Greek philosopher, 3d c. B.C.
ANNIUS of Viterbo, a Dominican monk, author of a literary imposture, d. 1502.
ANNO, archbishop of Cologne, 11th century.
ANOT, P. N., a miscellaneous author, d. 1823.
ANQUETIL, L. P., a French *savant*, author of a Universal History, 1728-1808.
ANQUETIL DU PERRON, A. H., broth. of the preceding, disting. as an Oriental scho., 1731-1805.
ANSALDI, C. J., an antiquarian, 18th century.
ANSALDI, an Italian painter, d. 1816.
ANSART, A. J., a Fr. historian, 1723-1790.
ANSCARIUS, bishop of Hamburgh, 801-864.
ANSEAUME, N., a Fr. dramatist, d. 1784.
ANSELM, born in Piedmont in 1033, died in April, 1109; the celebrated churchman and metaphysician—one of the greatest of those famous men who have held the see of Canterbury. On the death of Lanfranc in 1089, Anselm, then on a visit to England, and whose wisdom, gentleness,

and did much in laying the foundation of that pre-eminence which the navy of Britain has long maintained. In 1747, on occasion of a victory which he gained over the French, he was created baron Anson of Soberton in the county of Hants. In 1748 he married the lady Elizabeth, daughter of the lord chancellor, earl Hardwicke. His ordinary residence was Moore Park, Hertfordshire. He died without issue, 6th June, 1762, having outlived his wife two years. His elder and only brother, Thomas, died also without issue in 1771. The bulk of the property of both was inherited by George Adams, Esq. of Sambrooke, Staffordshire, son of their only sister, who assumed the name and arms of Anson; but the title became extinct. A new creation took place, however, in 1806, and in 1831, the third viscount Anson was created earl of Lichfield. [J. B.]

ANSON, P. H., a French author, 1744-1810.

ANSPACH, ELIZABETH, margravine of, formerly lady Craven, 1750-1828.

ANSTEY, CHR., an English poet, 1724-1805.

ANSTIS, JOHN, an Eng. antiquary, die: 1744.

ANSTRUTHER, SIR A., a lawyer, died 1819.

ANTAR, the hero of an Arabian romance, a chief and poet of the 6th century.

ANTHEMIUS, consul of the East, 405.

ANTHEMIUS, emperor of the East, 467-472.

ANTHEMIUS, an architect of the 6th century.

ANTHING, FREDERIC, an officer in the Russian service, companion of Suwarrow, died 1805.

ANTHONY OF BURGUNDY, distinguished in the military service of France, 1421-1504.

ANTHONY, P. G., a theologian, 17th century.

ANTHONY. See ANTONIUS, ANTONY.

ANTIGNAC, A., a French song-writer, b. 1770.

ANTIGONUS CARYSTIUS, a Greek writer, 3d cent. B.C.

ANTIGONUS, 'the Cyclops,' one of Alexander's companions in arms; afterwards king of Asia; killed 301 B.C.

ANTIGONUS, GONATAS, grandson of the preceding, king of Macedon, 277-241 B.C.

ANTIGONUS, DOSON, regent and king of Macedon, 230 B.C., till his death, 221.

ANTIGONUS, SOCHŒUS, the reputed founder of the sect of Sadducees, 3d century B.C.

ANTIGONUS, associated with Aristobulus I. as king of Judæa, 107-106 B.C.

ANTIGONUS, son of Aristobulus II., king of Judæa, B.C. 40; killed, B.C. 37.

ANTIMACO, MARK ANTONY, an Italian scholar and poet, 1472-1552.

ANTIMACUS, a Greek poet, 5th century B.C.

ANTINE, M. F., a chronologist, 1688-1748.

ANTINOUS, a beautiful youth, cel. as the companion and favourite of Adrian, drowned 132.

ANTIOCHUS, a Platonic phil., 1st cent. B.C.

ANTIOCHUS, a monastic writer, 7th century.

ANTIOCHUS I., k. of Syria, d. B.C. 261. ANT. II., k., B.C. 261; d. 246. ANT. III., called the Great, k., B.C. 223; assassinated 187. ANT. IV. succeeded his father, but was kept a prisoner by the Romans till 174 B.C.; d. 164. ANT. VI., king, B.C. 164; dethroned 162. ANT. VII., king, B.C. 140; dethroned 128. ANT. VIII. reigned B.C. 126-97. ANT. IX. shared the kingdom with the preceding, B.C. 112-95. ANT. X. and XI. reigned 93-92 B.C. ANT. XII. reigned for a short time before 83 B.C. ANT. XIII., king, B.C. 69; dethroned by Pompey, who reduced Syria to a Roman province, B.C. 65.

ANTIOCHUS I., king of Commagena, from about 69-32 B.C. The *second* of the same name, king till 29 B.C. The *third* is supposed to have reigned about the commencement of the Christian era. The *fourth*, from 38-72.

ANTIPATER, a Macedonian general, regent for Alexander, and after his death master of the European provinces: died 318 B.C.

ANTIPATER, k. of Macedon, 298-295 B.C.; a *third* of the same name reigned a few days, 278 B.C.

ANTIPATER, father of Herod the Great, and minister of Hyrcanus, 63-43 B.C.

ANTIPATER, son of Herod the Great, put to death for conspiracy, 2.

ANTIPATER, L. C., a Rom. historian, 2 B.C.

ANTIPATER OF SIDON, a philos., 2d c. B.C.

ANTIPATER, a Stoic philosopher, 1st c. B.C.

ANTIPHANES, a Gr. poet, time of Alexander.

ANTIPHILUS, a Greek poet, time of Nero.

ANTIPHILUS, a Greek painter, 4th century.

ANTIPHON, a Greek orator, killed 411 B.C.

ANTIQUARIUS, J., an Italian scho., d. 1512.

ANTIQUUS, a painter of the 16th century.

ANTISTHENES, a Gr. command., 4th c. B.C.

ANTISTHENES, fnd. of the Cynics, 5th c. B.C.

ANTOINE. See ANTONY.

ANTOINETTE. See MARIE ANTOINETTE.

ANTON, CH. GOTTLIEB, a German writer of curious history, 1751-1818.

ANTON, C. G., a philologist, died 1814.

ANTONELLI, P. A., a Fr. officer, 1747-1817.

ANTONELLI, a painter, 15th century.

ANTONI, SEB. DEGLI, a tragedian, 17th cent.

ANTONI, an Italian officer, 1714-1786.

ANTONIANO, SYLVIO, a poet, 1540-1603.

ANTONIDES, J., a Dutch poet, 1647-1684.

ANTONIDES, J., an Arabian scholar, 17th c.

ANTONINA, wife of Belisarius, distinguished for her public spirit, 499-565.

ANTONINE DE FORCIGLIONI, a prelate and saint of Rome, 1389-1459.

ANTONINI, ANNIBAL and JOSEPH, two brothers distinguished as historians, 17th and 18th c.

ANTONINUS, LIBERALIS, a Gr. au., 2d c. B.C.

ANTONINUS PIUS, a Roman emperor, b. 86; succeeded Adrian, 138; died 161.

ANTONINUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, successor of Antoninus Pius, 121-180.

ANTONINUS. See COMMODUS, CARACALLA, DIADUMENIANUS.

ANTONINUS, ST., abp. of Florence, d. 1415.

ANTONINUS, bishop of Constantine, 5th ct.

ANTONINUS, a geographer, age unknown.

ANTONIO, or ANTONELLO, a painter, 15th c.

ANTONIO, a Spanish historian, 1617-1684.

ANTONIO, PEDRO, a Spanish painter, d. 1675.

ANTONIUS, GODFREY, a Germ. lawyer, 17th c.

ANTONIUS, ÆLIUS N., a Span. hist., 16th c.

ANTONIUS, L., a Portuguese phys., 16th c.

ANTONIUS, MARCUS, a Rom. orat., proconsul B.C. 103; proscribed by Marius, put to dth. B.C. 67.

ANTONIUS, MARCUS, the cel. triumvir, grandson of the preceding, born B.C. 86; disting. in the Jewish war; and afterwards as the companion in arms and friend of Julius Cæsar. After the assassination of the latter, and the overthrow of the re-

he does not appear to have accompanied him as far as Babylon; the date of his death is unknown. He left writings on the arts, which he dedicated to his pupil Perseus; they have not been preserved. He was celebrated for the beauty of the horses in his pictures.—There was another Apelles, of Ephesus, mentioned by Lucian, who lived at the court of Ptolemy Philopator, about B.C. 220.—(Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xxxv. 36; Plutarch, *Arat.* 12, *Alexander* 4, *Fort Alex. Mag.* 2, 3; Junius, *Catalogus Artificum*, &c. &c.—Wornum, *Epochs of Painting*, vol. i.) [R.N.W.]

APELLICON, a philosopher, 1st century B.C.

APER, MARCUS, an orator, 1st century.

APER, ARIUS, a Roman præfect, killed 284.

APHTHONIUS, a rhetorician, 3d century.

APIAN, PETER, a German astron., 1495-1589.

APICIUS, a noted glutton, time of Augustus.

APIN, J. L., a medical writer, 17th century.

APION, or APPION, a celebrated grammarian, and historian of Egypt, 1st century.

APOLLINARIS, CAIUS S., a grammarian who taught at Rome, 2d century.

APOLLINARIS, bishop of Laodicea, 4th cent.

APOLLINARIS, son of the preceding, and reputed author of a heresy.

APOLLINARIUS, CLAUDIUS, a learned writer, bishop of Hieropolis, 2d century.

APOLLODORUS OF ATHENS. See ZEUXIS.

APOLLODORUS OF DAMASCUS, one of the most celebrated architects of antiquity. He built the forum and column of Trajan at Rome, of which there are still magnificent remains, in the year 113 A.D. and was much employed by Trajan in Rome and elsewhere. His most remarkable work, however, was the great bridge over the Danube in Bulgaria, where the Alt runs into that river; it stood on 20 piers, 150 feet high above the foundations, 60 feet wide, and 170 feet apart. It was built for the emperor Trajan; the bridge was of wood, but the piers were of stone. The woodwork was afterwards destroyed by Hadrian, as it gave the barbarians too great facilities for crossing the Danube. Remains of the piers are still standing. Apollodorus is said to have fallen a victim to the jealousy of Hadrian, who dabbled in architecture as well as other arts.—(Dion Cassius, lxviii. 13, lxix. 4; Procopius *de Ædif. Justiniani*, iv.; Hirt. *Geschichte der Baukunst.*) [R.N.W.]

APOLLODORUS, a Greek painter, 5th c. B.C.

APOLLODORUS, a Greek gram., 2d cent. B.C.

APOLLODORUS, a naturalist, 1st century.

APOLLODORUS, an architect, killed 130.

APOLLODRUS, a philosopher, time of Cicero.

APOLLONIA, a female martyr, 248.

APOLLONIUS, a Christian martyr, 2d cent.

APOLLONIUS, bishop of Ephesus, 2d cent.

APOLLONIUS, COLLATIUS, a monastic poet of Navarre, 15th century.

APOLLONIUS, DYSCOLUS, a grammatical writer and historian, 2d century.

APOLLONIUS, MYNDUS, an astronomer and astrologer, time of Alexander the Great.

APOLLONIUS OF PERGA, author of a treatise on conic sections, 3d century B.C.

APOLLONIUS, RHODIUS, a poet, librarian of Alexandria, died B.C. 240.

APOLLONIUS, TYANEUS, a Pythagor. philos., and reputed worker of miracles, 1st century.

APONO, or ABANO, PETER of, a celebrated professor of medicine, noted for his studies in astrology and magic, 1250-1316.

APOSTOLI, G. F., a Latin poet, 16th century.

APOSTOLIUS, MICHEL, a learned Greek refugee from Constantinople, 15th century.

APPERLEY, C. J., a writer on sporting subjects, known as 'Nimrod,' died 1843.

APPIAN, a celebrated historian, lived in the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antonine.

APPIANI, ANDREA, a painter, 1750-1818.

APPIANO, P. A., a disting. Jesuit, 17th cent.

APREECE, or RHESE, JOHN, an antiq., 16th c.

APRIES, or HOPHRA, king of Egypt, 595 B.C.; dethroned by Amasis, 570 B.C.

APROSIO, A., a monastic writer, 1607-1681.

APTHORP, EAST, a divine, 1732-1816.

APULEIUS, a botanist, 4th century.

APULEIUS, LUCIUS, the cel. author of a philo. romance, entitled the 'Metamorphoses, or Golden Ass,' a Roman Platonist of the 2d century.

AQUARIUS, a scholastic philosopher, 16th c.

AQUAVIVA, ANDR. MATT., duke of, a celerated scholar and soldier, 1456-1528.

AQUAVIVA, CLAUDE, a Jesuit, 1542-1615.

AQUAVIVA, OCTAVIO, abp. of Naples, 1612.

AQUILA, an architect and *savant* of the 2d cent., who was excom. for practising astrology.

AQUILA, GASPAR, (the Latinized form of his proper name Adler,) a friend and fellow-worker of Luther in the Reformation of Germ., 1488-1560.

AQUILANO, an Italian poet, 1466-1500.

AQUILANUS, a physician of Padua, d. 1543.

AQUINAS, THOMAS, usually called the Angelic Doctor, was a younger son of the count of Aquino, and was born at the castle of Rocca Sicca in 1227. This place was situated on the border line between the states of the church and the territory of Naples. From his earliest years he was smitten with the love of solitary study, and when a very young man he entered the Dominican order. Force was employed to prevent his becoming a monk, but in vain. So much was the youthful scholar wrapt up in his own cogitations, that when he studied at Cologne, under Albertus Magnus, his fellow-pupils gave him the name of *Bos Mutus*, '*mute ox*,' on account of his taciturnity and apparent stupidity. In 1255 the university of Paris gave him the title of Doctor in Theology. He lectured with brilliant success in Paris, in several of the Italian universities, and ultimately at Naples. Being summoned by the pope to attend a general council at Lyons in 1274, he commenced his journey, and had reached Terracina, where he died, at the age of forty-eight. He was canonized by pope John XXII. in 1323. The Parisian edition of his works is in twenty-three folio volumes. But the amazing industry of Thomas during his brief life, is wholly eclipsed by his prodigious mental wealth, as displayed in his 'Summa Theologiæ' and 'Commentary on the Sentences of Peter Lombard.' In concise and earnest simplicity of style, in subtle and daring speculation, in purity and loftiness of aim, in orthodoxy of religious sentiment, in acuteness and vigour, in breadth and depth of view, in intellect and heart, in piety and temper, Thomas Aquinas is the acknowledged prince of the mediæval schoolmen and divines. [J.E.]

AQUINO, PH., a learned rabbin, died 1650.

have destroyed the Roman fleet when at a distance are less incredible. We may well believe that he had so improved the ballistæ of the ancients as to throw stones or missiles to a greater distance, and with a greater force, than had been done before; and we may even admit that, by a number of plane mirrors throwing the reflected image of the sun upon one point, he could burn a ship at a distance; but we cannot believe that the Roman fleet was thus destroyed, unless we had it in evidence that the crew were asleep. We have in the present day better mirrors than Archimedes could command, and better machinery for uniting their reflections upon one point, but we venture to say that a British or a French admiral would laugh at any such attempt to annoy him. Buffon, it is true, has endeavoured to attach a degree of probability to the story of burning a ship optically. He combined 168 plane mirrors so that he could direct the light of the sun which they reflected to one spot, and he found that he could burn wood with them at the distance of 200 or 300 feet. —This curious subject has been more recently discussed by M. Peyrard. Assuming the accuracy of Buffon's experiments that *five* times the heat of the sun is sufficient to inflame planks smeared with tar, M. Peyrard supposes that *eight* times the sun's heat will set fire to all kinds of wood; and upon this supposition he found that, at the distance of about *a mile and a-half*, it would require 2267 mirrors to burn wood, and at the distance of *three quarters of a mile* 590. This calculation proceeds upon the supposition that their reflections are all coincident, and that the mirrors have their two surfaces perfectly plane and parallel. But it is well known that these conditions are impossible, and that the most perfect mirror that the most skilful optician could grind and polish, would, at the distance of three quarters of a mile, and much less, scatter the light which it reflects over a surface ten times greater than its own, and would have very little power in the combustion of wood. But there are other conditions necessary before these mirrors, even if mathematically perfect, could set fire to ships. The ships must be absolutely at rest before the combined reflectors could inflame the wood upon which they fell, and, as has been already stated, the crew must be asleep in the daytime when the sun is shining. We regard, therefore, the story of the burning of the Roman fleet to belong as much to romance as the fishing for ships with hooks at the end of levers, the sinking of them by long beams, and the whirling of them in the air by ropes and grappling hooks. It is no slight presumption in favour of these opinions that the gigantic mechanism which the Syracusan philosopher is said to have wielded against the Roman power was of little avail in the defence of the capital. The siege was converted into a blockade. During the celebration of the festival of Diana, when the Syracusans had indulged in a fatal security, the Romans attacked and obtained possession of the city. Marcellus had issued an order that Archimedes and his house should be spared; but, either from ignorance of the order on the part of a Roman soldier, or from the obstinacy of Archimedes in refusing submission, he was run through the body while drawing a geometrical diagram on the sand. Marcellus was deeply afflicted when he heard of the event. He took the relatives of the philosopher under his special protection, and in erecting a monument to his memory, he fulfilled the wish that Archimedes had expressed in his lifetime, that a sphere inscribed in a cylinder should be engraven on his tomb. The death of Archimedes took place B.C. 212, and 140 years afterwards, Cicero, while questor in Sicily, went with a party of Syracusan nobles in search of the tomb of the great philosopher, which his countrymen had allowed to go into decay. 'Remembering,' says Cicero, 'some verses, said to have been inscribed on his tomb, which mentioned that on the top of it there was placed a sphere in a cylinder, I looked around me upon every object at the Agrigentine Gate, the common receptacle of the dead. At length I observed a small column rising above the thorns, upon which was placed the representation of a sphere in a cylinder. This, said I to the nobles, must be what I am seeking. Several persons were immediately got to clear away the weeds, and lay open the spot. As soon as a passage was made, we found on the opposite base the inscription, with nearly the latter half of the verses obliterated.'—The reputation of Archimedes did not require to be sustained by the fables with which the vanity of his countrymen has surrounded his name. His discoveries in geometry, mechanics, and hydrodynamics would have immortalized him, had posterity never heard of his magical artillery against the Roman fleet. He discovered that the surface as well as the solidity of any sphere is equal to two-thirds of its circumscribing cylinder; and that the ratio of the diameter of a circle to its circumference is nearly as 7 to 22. It is to him that we owe the demonstration of the fundamental property of the lever, and the method of finding the centre of gravity of plane surfaces. He discovered the *quaquaversus* pressure of fluids, and pointed out the condition under which a solid body is in equilibrio when floating in a fluid. He invented the screw for raising water which bears his name; and we owe to him the process of detecting the adulteration of the precious metals, which he so successfully applied in proving the impurity of the gold in king Hiero's crown.—A splendid edition of the works of Archimedes was printed at the Clarendon Press at Oxford, in 1792, edited by our countryman, the Rev. Abraham Robertson. [D.B.]

ARCHINTO, the name of a noble family of Milan, many of whom were distinguished as men of letters, ecclesiastics, and statesmen, from the 12th to the 17th cent. CHARLES, founder of a scientific academy, 1669-1732. PHILIP, abp. of Milan, d. 1558. GIUSEPPE, abp. and card., d. 1712. OCTAVIUS, an antiq. and diplomatist, d. 1656.

ARCHON, LOUIS, an antiquarian, 1645-1717.

ARCHENHOLZ, J. W. VON, a German historian, 1695-1777.

ARCHENHOLZ, J., a Swed. hist., 1695-1777.

ARCHYTAS, a mathe. and philo. of the Pythagorean schl., dist. for his prac. abilities, 5th c. B.C.

ARCO, ALPH. DE, a Sp. painter, died 1700.

ARCO, NICH., Count, a Latin poet, died 1546.

ARCON, J. CL. ELEON. LEMICAUD D', a military engineer of France, 1733-1800.

ARCOUS, CÆSAR OF, a Fr. advocate, d. 1681.

century Pulci and Boiardo, borrowing from the romances the fabulous history of Charlemagne and his paladins, and imitating much of that union of the serious and the comic which marked the effusions of the minstrels, worked up these materials into chivalrous poems. Boiardo's 'Orlando Innamorato' takes its name from the love of its hero, the knightly Orlando or Roland, for the Eastern princess Angelica. Of this poem, Ariosto's, (first published incomplete in 1516, and then in its present shape in 1532,) is just a continuation. Orlando's madness, caused by jealousy, furnishes its title, and a considerable part of its incidents. But Charlemagne's war with the Saracens is fully related: isolated adventures of many of his champions are continually introduced; and a prominence, which increases as the work proceeds, is bestowed on the knight Ruggiero and the beautiful amazon Bradamante. The poem closes with events which remove obstacles to the marriage of these personages, who are represented as the ancestors of the family of Este; and their history is regarded as the leading story of the Orlando, by those critics who are unwilling to allow that it is nothing more than a collection of episodes. If unity of design was really attempted by the poet, he has certainly failed in the execution: no one series of adventures is so decisively prominent as to fix the attention of the reader; and the several stories are interwoven, and alternately dropped and resumed, with a caprice and complexity which make it no easy task to follow the windings. The mixture of gaiety with seriousness is continual; yet these dissimilar elements are harmonized with much skill and delicacy: and the airy sportiveness of fancy which is prevalent throughout, and the extraordinary animation with which the chivalrous perils and acts of heroism are depicted, concur in shedding over the poem a charm which is irresistible. In point of poetic adornment, the Orlando is at once rich and original: Ariosto is as much superior to Tasso in native genius, as he is inferior to him in skill of constructive art. [W.S.]

ARIOSTO, GABRIEL, brother of the celebrated poet, also a poetical writer.

ARIOSTO, HORACE, son of the preceding, a poet and comedian, died 1593.

ARISI, FR., an advocate and poet, 1657-1743.

ARISTÆNATUS, an elegant Greek wr., 4th c.

ARISTARCHUS, a grammarian and critic of noted severity, 2d century B.C.

ARISTARCHUS, a Greek philosopher of the 3d century B.C., whose works on astronomy show that he was acquainted with the rotation of the earth upon its own axis.

ARISTEAS, a Jewish chronicler, 1st cent. B.C.

ARISTIDES, a Greek painter, 3d cent. B.C.

ARISTIDES, ÆLIUS, a Gr. orator, 2d ct. B.C.

ARISTIDES, QUINTILLIAN, a didactic writer, author of a work on music, 2d century.

ARISTIDES, a philosopher, 2d century.

ARISTIDES OF THEBES, a painter, contemporary with Apelles, was, according to Pliny, the greatest master of expression among the Greeks. The same writer relates that when Alexander the Great stormed Thebes, he was so struck with a picture by him of a dying mother with a child at her bosom, that he ordered it to be sent to his palace at Pella. The works of Aristides were in great repute even during his lifetime. Mnason, tyrant of Elatea, paid him £3,600 for a single easel picture of a battle of the Persians, containing one hundred figures only. After the siege of Corinth, 146 B.C., Attalus III., king of Pergamus, offered £5,300 for a picture of Bacchus and Ariadne by Aristides, but the Roman general Mummius, thinking the picture had some hidden value in it, sent it to Rome, where it was dedicated in the temple of Ceres. A celebrated picture by this painter, preserved in the temple of Apollo at Rome, was destroyed by a picture restorer, to whom the prætor, M. Junius, had given it to be cleaned before the celebration of the Apollinaria; another of the incidents which show how similar are the stories of ancient and modern art. Aristides painted in encaustic, that is with wax colours, the picture being afterwards *burnt in*.—(Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* vii. 39, xxxv. 4 8, 10 36, 11 39, 40.) [R.N.W.]

[The Pnyx at Athens.]

ARISTIDES, surnamed the Just, an Athenian general and statesman, whose intrepidity greatly contributed to the victory of Marathon. Being banished through the intrigues of Themistocles, B.C. 483, he was recalled by his countrymen to oppose Xerxes, and distinguished himself at the battle of Salamis. After serving in the highest offices of the state, he died a poor man, 467 B.C.

ARISTIPPUS, king of Argus, killed 242 B.C.

ARISTIPPUS, a pupil of Socrates, and founder of a school of philosophy at Cyrene, 4th cent. B.C.

ARISTO, an Aristotelian, 3d century B.C.

ARISTO, TITUS, a Stoic. time of Trajan.

ARISTOBULUS I., a Jewish prince, succeeded his father Hyrcanus as high priest, and took the title of king 107 B.C.; died 108.

ARISTOBULUS II., usurped the throne 70 B.C.; deposed by Pompey 63 B.C.

ARISTOBULUS, brother of Mariamne, wife of Herod the Great, killed 35.

ARISTOGITON, an Athenian, executed B.C. 516, for conspiring against the Pisistratides.

ARISTOMENES, a Greek general, representative of the royal house of Messene, 7th cent. B.C.

ARISTOPHANES, a celeb. name in the Greek drama, author of numerous comedies, equally remarkable for the beauty of their composition, and their pungent satire, flourished in the 5th ct. B.C. His life and works have given occasion to a vast amount of learned writing and critical inquiry, but the facts known concerning him are few in number. Out of 44 compositions of his, only 11 are extant.

ARIUS, the noted heretic, was born about the middle of the third century. His entire life was embroiled with disputes, principally with bishop Alexander and with Athanasius on the divinity of Christ. Arius held that God created his Son, that the Son had not existed from all eternity, and was not in dignity and essence equal with the Father. This fatal heresy was solemnly condemned by the great council which met at Nice in 325. After numerous vicissitudes, strifes, and intrigues, Arius was in the act of celebrating a triumph in Constantinople, when he retired from the crowd to satisfy a call of nature, and then and there suddenly died at a very advanced age. His enemies rudely reckoned his manner of death a judgment from heaven. Arius was a man of bustle and ambition, soured by disappointment, and irritated by defiant opposition, and his errors, if not prompted, were at least shaped to some extent by the exciting circumstances in which he was placed. [J.E.]

ARKWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD, an extraordinary man, whose genius has created a permanent influence on the constitution of civilized society. Born in Preston in 1732, of humble parents, the youngest of 13 children, he was brought up as a barber. About 1760 he quitted this precarious business, and dealt in *hair*, which he collected about the country, and discovered how to dye it and prepare it for wig-makers. From 1767, not till he was 35 years of age, Arkwright gave himself up exclusively to the subject of inventions for spinning cotton. In 1768 he was in Preston constructing his first machine. At this time his poverty was such, that 'being a burgess of Preston he could not appear to vote till the party with whom he voted gave him a decent suit of clothes!' Apprehensive of meeting with the same hostile treatment from the operative weavers of the district as Hargreaves had met with, Arkwright removed to Nottingham, where he became a partner with Mr. Jedediah Strutt, the ingenious improver and patentee of the stocking frame, and who rendered essential assistance in perfecting the invention for which Arkwright obtained his first patent in 1769.—The improvement for which the patent was obtained, consisted mainly in the use of two pairs of rollers, the first pair, between which the carded cotton in the form of a 'spule,' or soft cord, passed, revolving slowly; and the second pair revolving two, three, or ten times as fast, so as to *draw out* the spule to one-half, one-third, or one-tenth of its thickness when between the first rollers. This invention was followed up by various improvements and combinations of machinery, and mills for spinning cotton by this method were erected in Nottingham first, and then at Cromford in Derbyshire. The system has since been universally adopted, and in all its main features remains unaltered to the present time. Out of this invention have grown up the largest manufacture, the largest trade, some of the largest cities, the largest revenue, and the largest national prosperity in the world. Arkwright did not escape the system of robbery and persecution, the fate of most patentees of successful inventions then as now. By aid of false witnesses a combination of the persons in the spinning trade succeeded in 1781 in depriving Arkwright of his patent right. The evidence upon which the patent was annulled, and upon which it has been much the fashion to depreciate Arkwright's talents, was that of persons in a low station of life, who spoke of circumstances which had occurred 18 years before!—Arkwright's genius was not that of a mechanic alone. Although the details of manufacturing or commercial business were altogether new to him, and although it was five years before the works at Cromford returned any profit, yet by indomitable energy he turned the tide of prosperity and wealth to his own advantage, and for several years regulated the cotton market. He left great wealth to his heirs, who in their generation increased their patrimony to the most colossal fortune, perhaps, that has been realized in Britain. [L.D.B.G.]

ARLAND, J. A., a painter, died 1743.

ARLER, PETER VON, an architect, 14th cent.

ARLOTTO, M., a facetious writer, 15th cent.

ARMELLINI, M., a learned monk, died 1737.

ARMFELDT, CHARLES, baron of, a Swedish general, time of Charles XII.

ARMFELDT, GUSTAVUS MAURICE, count of, a Swedish statesman, died 1814.

ARMINIUS, or HERMANN, a German chief, who maintained his ground for years against Varus and Germanicus, and was at last slain by the treachery of one of his countrymen, 21.

ARMINIUS, (VAN HARMINE,) was born at Oudewater, South Holland, in 1560. After studying at Leyden he went to Geneva, and enjoyed the prelections of Beza. His mind seems to have had an early love of innovation, an early itching to oppose established forms of thought and belief, and he became a romantic supporter of the philosophy of Peter Ramus. At the age of twenty-six he was ordained minister of one of the churches in Amsterdam, and preached with great acceptance. His views soon became unsettled, and he was entangled in controversy. In 1603 he succeeded Junius in the chair of theology at Leyden. Next session he attacked the doctrine of predestination, and based it upon foreknowledge of faith and merit. Gomar became his resolute antagonist. The warfare waxed hotter and hotter, and the States-general interfered, but to no purpose. Arminius died in 1609. The candour and honesty of Arminius are unimpeached, and his ability is undoubted, but the system which now bears his name was elaborated after his death by Episcopius and Limborch, several of its distinctive tenets not being held by its name-father. [J.E.]

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, a cel. phys., an. of many valuable works on medical science, 1784-1829.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, M.D., a Scotch physician, better known as a poet, was born at Castleton, on the banks of the Liddal, in Roxburghshire, 1709, and graduated at Edinburgh, 1732. He was already distinguished by his love of literature and the arts, but more especially for his classical attainments and taste in poetry. After one or two professional essays, he published, 1735, a poetical brochure, entitled, an 'Essay for Abridging the Study of Medicine,' a pleasant attack on the orthodox faculty, in the dialogue of which he is said to have caught the very spirit of Lucian. This was followed in 1737 by a professional work on a subject requiring great delicacy in its treatment, and two years afterwards by 'The Economy of Love,' a poem which passed through several editions, 'more to the

fame as an operatic composer now rests, was composed in 1762, and it met with the most triumphant success. In 1769 the university of Oxford conferred upon Arne the degree of Doctor in Music. After this he composed his opera *The Fairies*, the music for Mason's *Elfrida and Caractacus*, additions to Purcell's *King Arthur*, several of Shakspeare's songs, and the *Stratford Jubilee*, besides many glees, catches, and canons. For his excellence as a writer of glees the Catch Club awarded him no fewer than seven gold medals. His song and chorus, *Rule Britannia*, which will live for ever, 'may be said to have wafted his name over the greater half of the habitable world.' Dr. Arne was seized with spasms of the lungs, and died on the 5th of March, 1778. On his deathbed, having been educated a Roman Catholic, he sought consolation from the rites of that church, and his last moments were cheered by a hallelujah sung by himself. Mrs. Arne died about the year 1795. Dr. Arne left an only son, Michael, who evinced a precocious taste for music, but never attained the same eminence as his father. He in conjunction with Mr. Battishill produced the opera of *Alcmena* at Drury Lane in 1764, and afterwards *Cymon* at the King's Theatre, from which he derived both honour and fame. He died without issue, but in what year we have been unable to discover. [J.M.]

ARNE, Cecilia, wife of the celebrated Dr. Arne, a distinguished cantatrice, d. 1795.

ARNE, Michael, son of the preceding, also a composer of music, died about 1785.

ARNIGIO, an Italian poet, 1523-1577.

ARNHEIM, or ARNIM, a German baron, distinguished in the thirty years' war.

ARNIM, Ludwig A. Von, a romancist and poet of Germany, 1781-1831.

ARNISÆUS, a metaphysician, 16th century.

ARNOBIUS, Afer, a Christian writer, 3d ct.

ARNOBIUS, a biblical commentator, 5th cent.

ARNOLD, Benedict, an American general who was at first distinguished in the cause of independence, but in 1780 entered into an engagement with the British for the treasonable surrender of West Point, where he commanded, 1740-1801.

ARNOLD, Chr., an astronomer, 1646-1695.

ARNOLD, God., a mystic divine, 1665-1714.

ARNOLD, John, a mechanician, 1744-1799.

ARNOLD, Nich., a polemical dis., died 1680.

ARNOLD, Richard, a chronicler, 15th cent.

ARNOLD, Samuel, Mus. Doc., was born in London, in the year 1740, and received his musical education at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, from Mr. Bernard Gates and Dr. Nares, who discovered in him the most promising talents. In the year 1760 he became composer to the Covent Garden Theatre, and in 1766 he undertook the duties of the same office at the Haymarket. Dr. Arnold produced four oratorios, eight odes, three serenades, forty-seven operas, three burlettas, besides many overtures, concertos, songs, and smaller pieces, the number of which is not on record. The most popular of his works, several of which still keep their place in public estimation, were *The Maid of the Mill*, *The Son-in-law*, *The Castle of Andalusia*, *Inkle and Yarico*, *The Battle of Hexham*, *The Surrender of Calais*, *The Children in the Wood*, *The Mountaineers*, *The Cure of Saul*, *Abimelech*, *The Resurrection*, and *The Prodigal Son*. The university of Oxford conferred upon him their degree of Doctor in Music about the year 1773. In 1783, on the death of Dr. Nares, he was appointed organist at the Chapel Royal and composer to the king; and at the commemoration of Handel, which took place in the year following, Dr. Arnold was nominated one of the directors. He succeeded Dr. Cooke as conductor of the Academy of Ancient Music in 1783, and was appointed organist of Westminister Abbey in 1793. Dr. Arnold, who is described as having possessed those personal manners and social virtues which secure esteem, died on the 2d of October, 1802, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Arnold married a lineal descendant of the Baron of Merchiston, and left one son and two daughters. [J.M.]

ARNOLD, Thos., a physician, 1742 1816.

ARNOLD, Thomas, D.D., was born at West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, on 13th June, 1795. He belonged to a respectable family, his father being collector of the customs in that place, and having been destined for the ministry in the Church of England, was in due time entered a student in the university of Oxford. On completing his college studies in 1819, he obtained deacon's orders, and immediately after took up his residence at Laleham, near Staines, where for the nine following years he kept a private boarding establishment, intended chiefly as a school of preparation for the universities. In the superintendence of this seminary, the character of Arnold rapidly developed itself, and was marked by an indefatigable activity, a manly decision and definiteness of purpose, above all, by a settled religious faith, little to be expected from the indolent and dreamy habits of his youth. He was an eminent Christian, as well as a ripe scholar; and the principles on which he acted with the utmost earnestness himself he infused into the minds of his pupils, by leading them to unite a high standard of intellectual accomplishments with a Christian culture of the heart and affections. The success of this system extended his fame far beyond the obscure and limited locality of Laleham; and in 1827 he became head master of Rugby school, having been nominated to that influential office by a unanimous vote of the trustees, who were told, on high authority, that 'he would change the face of education all through the public schools of England.' That expectation was not long in being realized; for having also obtained the appointment of chaplain to the school at Rugby, in which capacity he preached discourses, which have long been admired as models of sermons for educated youth, he succeeded, while fully sustaining the ancient celebrity of the institution as a classical seminary, in imparting to it a new and Christian tone. The great principle of his educational system was to make his pupils good men as well as good scholars; and accordingly, while labouring to store their minds with useful and elegant literature, he taught them to make religion the daily rule of their life—not to confine it to Sabbath and the church, but to carry it into the school-room, the play-ground, the secular duties and familiar intercourse of every day. The beneficial effects of the method pursued at Rugby led to its general adoption in the other great English schools, and produced a marked improvement on

ASCHAM, ANTH., envoy from Cromwell to Spain, where he was assassinated, 1650.
ASCHER, a German rabbi, died 1321.
ASCLEPIADES, a Greek physician, d. B.C. 63.
ASCOLI, LECCO DI, a mathematician of Florence, burned as a heretic 1358.
ASCONIUS, a grammarian, 1st century.
ASDRUBAL, a celeb. general commanding the army of Carthage, killed B.C. 220. Another Carthaginian general of the same name, d. B.C. 489.
ASDRUBAL, BARCA, brother of Hannibal, vanquished and slain 208 B.C.
ASELLI, CASPAR, an anatomist, 17th cent.
ASGILL, Sir CH., a British officer, died 1823.
ASGILL, JOHN, a barrister, died 1783.
ASH, JOHN, LL.D., a lexicographer, d. 1779.
ASHBURTON, ALEXANDER BARING, Lord, b. 1774, commenced his political life as Whig member for Taunton, 1812; president of the Board of Trade under the Peel ministry, 1834; envoy to the United States on the Oregon question, 1842; d. 1848.
ASHIK, a Turkish poet, 16th century.
ASHLEY, JOHN, a musician, last century.
ASHLEY, ROBERT, a miscellan. wr., 16th cent.
ASHMOLE, ELIAS, celebrated as an antiquary and alchymist, 1617-1692.
ASHMUN, JOHN HOOKER, a distinguished scholar of America, 1800-1833.
ASHWELL, GEO., an English div., 1612-1693.
ASHRAF-SHAH, king of Persia, 1722 to 1729.
ASKEW, ANNE, a prot. martyr, reign of Henry VIII.; b. 1521, burnt alive aft. suffer. the rack, 1546.
ASKEW, ANTH., a scholar of the 18th century.
ASMONÆUS, a Levite from whom the illustrious Asmonæan princes derive their name.
ASPASIA, a lady of ancient Greece, whose house at Athens became the resort of the greatest masters in philosophy and art, 5th century B.C.
ASPINWALL, WM., a physician, 1743-1823.
ASSELIN, G. T., a French poet, 17th century.
ASSELYN, J., a Dutch painter, 1610-1650.
ASSEMANI, STEP., a catholic writer, 17th ct.
ASSER, a French historian, died 883.
ASSER, a Talmudist, died 427.
ASSERMO, MENEVENSIS, the instructor and biographer of Alfred the Great, died 909.
AST, G. A. F., a philologist, died 1841.
ASTARIK, F., a composer, died 1803.
ASTEL, MARY, a divine and philos., d. 1731.
ASTLE, THOS., an archæologist, died 1803.
ASTLEY, PH., the cel. equestrian, 1742-1814.
ASTOLPHUS, k. of the Lombards, 749 to 756.
ASTON, Sir ARTHUR, a royalist, killed at Drogheda when taken by Cromwell, 1649.
ASTON, Sir THOS., a royalist of Cheshire, taken prisoner and killed 1645.
ASTOR, JOHN JACOB, a native of Germany, disting. as a merchant of New York, and particularly for his enterprise in the establishment of the American fur trade, 1763-1848.
ASTORGA, MARQUIS OF, a Spanish diplomatist, viceroy of Naples 1672.
ASTORGA, MARQUIS OF, disting. by his opposition to the French usurpation in 1807, declared a traitor by Napoleon 1808, died 1814.
ASTORI, J. A., a Venetian scholar, 17th cent.
ASTORINI, ELIAS, a physiologist, died 1702.
ASTYAGES, last king of the Medes, dethroned by Cyrus, 6th century B.C.
ASTRUC, J., a French physician, 1684-1766.
ATAHUALPA, last Inca of Peru, killed 1553.
ATAIDE, viceroy of India 1569, died 1580.
ATANAGI, DENIS, an Ital. author, 16th cent.
ATAULF, king of the Visigoths after Alaric.
ATHA, HAKIM BEN., the original of Moore's 'Veiled Prophet of Khorassan,' who gave himself out for an incarnation of the Deity, and met with a tragical end, 8th century.
ATHALARIC, king of the Ostrogoths, 526.
ATHANAGILDUS, king of the Visigoths, 554.
ATHANARIC, king of the Visigoths, 4th cent.
ATHANASIUS, the great champion of orthodoxy in the fourth century, was born perhaps about 296. His first appearance was in support of his patron, bishop Alexander, against the Arians, and he was not only present, though simply a deacon, at the council of Nice, but was an active and intrepid member of that assembly. His rising fame led to his elevation to the see of Alexandria when Alexander died. Bishop Athanasius was immediately involved in contests, which ended only with his life. Deposed most unjustly in 335, he was reinstated in 338. Deposed again in 340, he was reinstated in 342. His enemies prepared the most unscrupulous charges against him, all of which he refuted with an overwhelming force of proof and eloquence. Again in 355 was he sentenced to be banished, when he retired to the Egyptian deserts, and again was he welcomed back to the Egyptian capital. Once more Julian the apostate exiled him, and once more he was restored. A fifth time was he banished by the emperor Valens, who, however, soon recalled him, and Athanasius, after holding the primacy for the long space of forty-six years, died at length in 373. He was a man of holy life, a bold and noble defender of the Godhead of the Saviour, an orator of ready and commanding eloquence, and a prelate of heroic and indefatigable activity. The prejudices even of Gibbon were softened toward him, and he has pronounced upon him a splendid eulogy—History, chap. xxi. The monks of St. Maur published the works of this illustrious father in three folios, Paris 1698. [J.E.]
ATHANASIUS, a prince bishop of Naples, ravaged Italy, and died 900.
ATHELSTAN, king of England 925 to 954.
ATHENÆUS, a military engineer, 3d ct. B.C.
ATHENÆUS, a grammarian, 3d century.
ATHENAGORAS, a philosopher of the 2d ct.
ATHENAIS, the empress of Theodosius, distinguished for her learning, died 460.
ATHENADORUS, a Greek physician, 1st cent.
ATHIAS, JOS., a learned Jew, 17th century.
ATHLONE, GODFREY, count of, a Dutch general, time of William III.
ATHOL, JOHN MURRAY, duke of, died 1830.
ATKINS, ROBT., a divine, 17th century.
ATKINSON, HY., a mathematician, died 1831.
ATKINSON, THOS., a miscel. writer, d. 1833.
ATKYNS, Sir ROBT., the patriotic defender of Lord Wm. Russell, born 1621; chief baron of the exchequer, 1688 to 1693; died 1709.
ATKYNS, Sir ROBT., son of the preceding, historian of Gloucestershire, died 1711.
ATKYNS, RICH., a writer on printing, d. 1677.
ATLEE, S. J., a French officer, died 1786.
ATTA, a dramatic poet, 1st century B.C.

ATTIRET, J. Fr., a French Jesuit missionary and painter, 1702-1768.

ATWOOD, Geo., F.R.S., a writer on mechanics and mathematics, 1745-1807.

ATTWOOD, Thomas, an eminent composer, was born in the year 1765, and commenced his musical career as one of the children of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under Dr. Nares and Dr. Ayrton. Happening on one occasion to perform at Buckingham Palace, he attracted the notice of George IV., then Prince of Wales, who took him under his patronage, and sent him at his own expense to Naples in 1783, where he studied for two years under Filippo Cinque and Gætaus Latilla. He afterwards visited Vienna, where he immediately became a pupil of Mozart, from whom he received instructions till the year 1786, when he returned to England, where he soon became one of the chamber musicians to his royal patron, and musical preceptor to the Duchess of York and the Princess of Wales, afterwards the unfortunate Queen Caroline. In 1795 Attwood succeeded Dr. Jones as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in 1796 he was appointed composer to the king. About this period of his life he turned his attention to the composition of music for the stage, and produced several operas, the literary portion of the most of which may be regarded as dead, though the music of many of them is as much admired as it was when first performed. Amongst the most popular of his operas may be named *The Prisoner*, *The Mariners*, *The Adopted Child*, *The Castle of Sorrento*, and *The Smugglers*. The fantastic tricks, and petty vanities of leading performers, disgusted Attwood, and caused him to turn his attention to sacred music, in which he was very successful. For the coronation of George IV. he wrote his anthem *The King shall Rejoice*, and for that of King William III., *O Lord, Grant the King a Long Life*, both of which hold the highest place amongst this class of musical compositions. In 1887 the Bishop of London appointed him without solicitation to the office of organist to the Chapel Royal. He died in 1837, and his remains were buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, beneath the great organ, with every honour that the church and his professional brethren could confer. Many of Attwood's works, and they are very numerous in all the classes, are destined to enjoy a lengthened popularity. His style was founded principally upon that of his great teacher, Mozart, who, according to Michael Kelly, once said, 'Attwood partakes more of my style than any pupil I ever had.' [J.M.]

AUBERT, Abbe, a French fabulist, last cent.

AUBIGNE, Theod. Agrippa D', one of the most remarkable men of the 16th cent., an hist., satirist, and poet, persecuted on account of his attachment to the reformed religion, 1550-1630.

AUBIGNE, Constant, son of the preceding, and father of Mad. de Maintenon.

AUBLER, J. B. C. F., a botanist, 1720-1778.

AUBREY, John, an antiquary, died 1700.

AUBRIET, Claude, a French painter, d. 1740.

AUBRIOT, Hugh, mayor of Paris, time of Ch. V., incarcerated in the Bastile, which he had erected as a fortress against the English, on a charge of heresy, and rescued by the insurgent populace 1382, died same year.

AUBRY, Steph., a French painter, died 1781.

AUBRY DE MONTDIDIER, a French knight, whose murder was discovered by the hostility of his dog to Richard de Macaire, 1371.

AUBRY, C. L., a mathematician, last century.

AUBRY, J. B., a French prior, 1735-1809.

AUBRY, J. F., a Fr. physician, last century.

AUBRY, Mdlle., a ballet dancer, worshipped in Paris as the goddess of reason, 1793.

AUBRY DE GANGES, Marie Olympie, a female republican, executed by Robespierre.

AUBRY, Dubonchet N., a French economist, deputy to the Estates General, 1789.

AUBRY, F., a member of the Fr. Conven. and the Committee of Public Safety, died in England 1802.

AUBUSSON, J. D', a troubadour, 13th cent.

AUBUSSON, Peter D', a soldier of the church, distinguished against the Turks, 15th century.

AUCHMUTZ, Sir Sam., an Eng. gen., d. 1822.

AUCKLAND, Wm. Eden, Lord, a diplomatist and ambassador, 1744-1814.

AUDE, Joseph, a dramatist, last century.

AUDEBERT, G., a Latin poet, died 1678.

AUDEBERT, J. B., an engraver, distinguished in subjects of natural history, 1739-1800.

AUDEFROI, a poet of the 12th century.

AUDENAERD, R. Van, an engraver, d. 1743.

AUDIFREDI, an astronomer, last century.

AUDIFFREDY, Therese, disting. in Cayenne for saving Pichegru and other victims of the *coup d'etat*, 18th Fructidor, from starvation.

AUDIFRET, J. B., a diplomatist, died 1733.

AUDINOT, N. M., a dramatist, died 1801.

AUDLEY, Thos., chancellor of Henry VIII.

AUDONIN, king of the Lombards, 6th cent.

AUDONIN, J. Vict., entomologist, d. 1841.

AUDRA, Joseph, a French philosopher of the revolutionary school, 1710-1770.

AUDRAN, the name of a Lyonese family which has produced many distinguished artists: the most eminent are Charles, 1594-1674; Claude, 1597-1677; Claude, the Younger, 1641-1684; Gerard, 1640-1703; John, 1667-1756; and Claude, a nephew of the first of this name, 1658-1734.

AUDRAN, P. G., a Hebrew scholar, last cent.

AUDRIEN, Yves M., a French ecclesiastic and revolutionist; assassinated 1800.

AUDUBON, John James, a celebrated American ornithologist, was born in Louisiana in 1782. He died in 1851. From his earliest years he was devoted to the study of ornithology, roaming the wild woods of his native country, listening to the song of the singing birds, and picking up from his father all kinds of information about their habits, instincts, and migration. He commenced sketching his favourites while a mere boy; but a few years afterwards, when sent by his father to Paris, he enjoyed the opportunity of having lessons in painting from the celebrated David.—Intended for a commercial life, he entered into partnership with a young Frenchman, and returned to America to carry on their business there. While his partner was keeping the accounts, Audubon was shooting birds in the woods or painting them in the counting-house. At last wearied of the drudgeries of business, he shook the trammels off, and, in spite of the entreaties of his friends, betook himself to a wandering life in the forest. Sleeping by night at the foot of a tree, subsisting on the game which

title of Augustus, the name by which he is now best known. Having lost his father at the age of four years, he went to reside with his grandmother, Julia, who watched over his feeble boyhood with the most assiduous care. From his early years he showed a great capacity, and gave evidence of that prudence and foresight which characterized his subsequent career. On the death of his grandmother, in his twelfth year, he pronounced her funeral oration; and returned to the house of his mother, who, along with her husband, L. Marcius Philippus, henceforth superintended his education. At the age of sixteen he assumed the toga virilis, the symbol of legal maturity; and in the same year was made a member of the College of Pontiffs. The dictator, who had always showed great attention to his youthful relative, now took a more active part in training him for public life, and manifested his affection by the honours which he bestowed on himself, and on the family to which he belonged. Augustus seems to have been present in his camp at the battle of Munda, B.C. 45; and it was here that the dictator made him his heir, and adopted him into the family of the Cæsars. Soon after their return to Rome Augustus was sent to Apollonia in Epirus, for the purpose of advancing his military education, previous to accompanying the dictator in the expedition which he meditated against the Parthians; and it was while here that he was called upon to commence a contest the most arduous perhaps that was ever undertaken by a youth of eighteen. On the Ides (15th) of March, B.C. 44., the dictator was assassinated in the senate house; and Augustus, on receiving the news, set out for Italy with a few attendants. As the adopted son of the dictator, he now assumed the name of Cæsar; and, encouraged by the support of the veteran soldiers, proclaimed his resolution to avenge the death of his father; in other words, to assert his claim to the sovereignty. Appearing before the prætor, he formally accepted the dangerous inheritance of the dictator's name and property; and in the complicated struggle which ensued, played his part with an art which baffled the prudence of the oldest statesmen of Rome. The contending parties first met under the walls of Mutina, when Antony was defeated, and forced to take refuge on the other side of the Alps. In B.C. 43 Augustus was raised to the consulship, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the aristocracy; and, finding that his position now rendered a reconciliation with Antony desirable, proceeded to Cisalpine Gaul; and here the celebrated interview took place between Antony, Lepidus, and himself, which resulted in the formation of the second triumvirate—a union which was cemented by the blood of many of the noblest citizens of Rome. About the close of B.C. 42 the decisive battle of Philippi was fought, which completely broke up the party of the senate. During the next nine years Augustus relieved himself of all his formidable opponents, with the exception of Antony, with whom he had long foreseen that the final contest lay. The last struggle took place at Actium, on the 2d of September, B.C. 31, when Antony was totally defeated, and Augustus placed in the undoubted supremacy of the Roman empire. After settling affairs in the East he returned to Rome, B.C. 29, and his arrival was celebrated by three triumphs on three successive days. In B.C. 27 he affected to propose to the senate to restore the old republican form of government; but at the request of his friends he consented to retain the administration of affairs for ten years; and soon after was invested with the highest military and civil authority, both in the city and throughout the provinces. The same pretended resignation and resumption of power was repeated at intervals till the end of his life. The great events of the period of Augustus belong to the history of Rome, and cannot even be referred to here. After a reign of almost uninterrupted prosperity, he died at Nola, on the 19th of August, 14, and was succeeded by his stepson, Tiberius Claudius Nero. Augustus was a man of middle stature, but well made; and the expression of his handsome face was that of unvarying tranquillity. Though naturally of a feeble constitution, he attained to a great age by a strict observance of temperance in eating and drinking. His early education had embued him with a taste for literature, which he continued to cultivate throughout his long life; and his liberal patronage of learned men, especially in the persons of Virgil and Horace, has procured the name of the Augustan age for the brilliant period in which he lived. [G.F.]

[Tomb of Augustus.]

AUGUSTUS I., elector of Saxony, 1553-1586.

AUGUSTUS II., born 1670; elector, 1694; king of Poland, 1697; deposed by Charles XII., 1704; reinstated, 1709; died 1733.

AUGUSTUS III., his son and succes., d. 1763.

AUGUSTUS FRED., d. of Sussex, 1773-1843.

AULISIO, DOMINIC, a jurist, 1639-1717.

AULNAGE, F. H. S., a Sp. wr., 1739-1830.

AULUS GELLIUS, a cel. Latin scholar, author of the 'Attic Nights:' lived 2d century.

AUMALE, CLAUDE, count of, created duke of Guise by Francis I., died 1550.

AUNGERVILLE, R., tutor of Edward III., afterwards lord chancellor, &c., died 1345.

AUNOY, COUNTESS OF, a French wr., d. 1705.

AURELIAN, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, b. 212, emp. of Rome 270, conq. of Palmyra 274, assassin. 275.

AURELIO, LOUIS, an historian, died 1637.

as the apostle of which, at the critical period when the power of Napoleon Buonaparte was just rising, he displayed a singular inflexibility of purpose and good faith. Before the appearance of the 'Tribune,' he had published a work entitled the 'Life and Crimes of Carrier,' which is considered the most impartial account of that inhuman monster. In his Journal, Babeuf took the surname of 'Caius Gracchus,' and it is to his denunciations of all *terrorism*, that we owe the well-known apellation of the system which he denounced. He was arrested in the month of May, 1796, and did not hesitate to make a daring avowal of his ambitious hopes as the chief of a great party. He endeavoured to escape the ignominy of the guillotine by stabbing himself several times with a poignard, secretly conveyed to him by his son, but was dragged bleeding to the scaffold twenty-four hours afterwards, with the instrument of death still rankling in the wound. His object, beyond all doubt, was to overthrow the present constitution of society, and this, perhaps, with the fallacy of his principles, is the worst that can be alleged against him. [E.R.]

BABIN, F., a French casuist, died 1734.

BABINGTON, Anth., a catholic accused of conspiring to place the unfortunate Mary Stuart on the throne of England; executed 1586.

BABINGTON, G., a learned bishop, 17th cent.

BABINGTON, Dr. W., an English physician and mineralogist, 1757-1833.

BABO, J. M., a German dramatist, 1756-1822.

BABOUR, Mahomed, grandson, of Tamerlane, proclaimed sovereign of Tartary 1483; conqueror of Delhi 1525; and founder of the dynasty which reigned in Hindostan till the 19th cent., d. 1530.

BABRIAS, a Greek poet, long known as *Gabrias*, through an error of the copyist.

BABUER, Theod., a painter, 17th century.

BABYLAS, St., a martyr of the 3d century.

BACAI, Ib. ben Omar, a wr. of biog., 15th c.

BACCAINI, B., a learned writer, died 1721.

BACCALAR Y SANNA, Vincent, a commander and author of memoirs, died 1726.

BACCHANELLI, J., an Italian physic., 16th c.

BACCHIDÆ, a dynasty of Corinth.

BACCHIDES, governor of Mesopotamia, and commissioner of Demetrius, king of Syria, in the time of Judas Maccabæus.

BACCHIUS, a Greek writer on music.

BACCHUS. See Bocchus.

BACCHYLIDES, a Greek lyric, 450 B.C.

BACCIO, And., an Ital. phy. and au., 16th ct.

BACCIO, F. B., an Italian painter, died 1517.

BACCIOCCHI, Maria Anne Eliza Buonaparte, princess of, was the sister of Napoleon, born 1777; married to M. Bacciocchi 1797; crowned with her husband, princess of Lucca and Piombino 1805; fell with Buonaparte 1814, d. 1820.

BACELLAR, A. B., a Port. historian, d. 1663.

BACH, J. A., a jurist, 1721-1759.

BACH, Johann Sebastian, one of the most eminent masters of musical science, was born at Eisenach in Upper Saxony, on the 21st of March, 1685. The ancestor of the remarkable family, from which sprung the subject of the following memoir, was Veit Bach, a native of Presburg in Hungary, which city he was forced to leave during the religious struggles of the 16th century. He ultimately settled at Vechmar in Saxe Gotha, where he resumed his trade of miller and baker, and amused his leisure hours by practising on the guitar. He imparted a taste for music to his sons, and they again to their families, most of whom adopted music as a profession, until they filled all the offices of musicians, organists, and chanters, in their native province. The greatest, however, of the name, and one of the greatest of his age, was John Sebastian, upon whom all writers on music, as well in England as in Germany, have bestowed the most unbounded laudations. Among many others who have left their written opinions of the excellence of this master, it is only necessary to mention the names of Forkel, his biographer, Marpurg, Handel, Matheson, Reichardt, Beethoven, Von Reaumar, Mendelssohn, and Friedeman. In 1695 the father of John Sebastian Bach died, and he was left to the care of an elder brother, who does not seem to have possessed that kindly and affectionate nature which, like music, was hereditary in the family. This brother, instead of assisting him in his early studies, did all he could to hinder him from progressing as rapidly as he otherwise would have done. He even destroyed a collection of studies which the young Sebastian, being denied candles, had copied by moonlight. After the death of this brother, Sebastian at a very early period of his life commenced his professional career as a treble singer in the choir of St. Michael's school at Luneburg. In 1703, for reasons not now known, he quitted Luneburg and went to Weimar, where he was appointed court musician, and in 1708 court organist, and director of the concerts to the duke. It was not long after this that he received an invitation to visit Dresden, where Marchand, a celebrated French organist, then held office. A musical contest between this professor and Bach was arranged to take place, but the Frenchman left Dresden through fear of the German artist, whose fame had preceded him. On his return to Weimar, Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Cothen gave him the situation of chapel master, and in 1723 he accepted the office of director of music at Leipzig, which appointment he held till his death. On one occasion he was invited by Frederick the Great to visit Potsdam, where he was most honourably entertained, and was received with the most marked condescension by that monarch, for whom he composed his world-renowned fugue, under the title of 'The Musical Offering.' This was Bach's last journey. Constant study, frequently for days and nights together, first weakened, then deprived him of his sight. He died of apoplexy on the 30th of July, 1750. Bach composed a great number of works in almost every class of music, and all excellent; but it would occupy too much space to enumerate them here. He was great as a contrapuntist beyond all who went before him, and was no more than equalled by the greatest of his contemporaries. His 'Passionsmusik' and 'Chorales,' or psalm tunes, have always been held in the highest estimation of all his vocal compositions. The first time that any portion of Bach's vocal music was publicly performed in Great Britain was at the London Institution, at the course of lectures delivered by Dr. Gauntlett in the spring of 1837. In the 'German Musical Gazette' for 1823, there

one of the leading tasks delegated to humanity, which cannot be completed so long as the condition of humanity remains a progressive one. The 'Instauratio Magna,' has six main parts:—*First*, Bacon felt it needful to challenge anew for inquiry the respect and dignity that belong to it, to detect the vices of the philosophy prevailing at his time, and to point out the deficiencies requiring to be filled up. Such is the aim of the treatise 'De Augmentis.' *Secondly*, the Remedy had to be discovered; the only certain cure for the evils signalized. This cure is the use of the *true Method*, in the adoption of *observation* and *experiment* instead of *hypothesis*, as instruments for the discovery of fact, and in the substitution in such inquiries, of *induction* for *deduction* or syllogistic reasoning. The principles and processes of the new *method* are elaborately exposed in the 'Novum Organum.' The *third* and *fourth* parts of the 'Instauratio' were planned as an exemplification or instruction in the use of the new Organon; the former, viz., the 'Historia Naturalis et Experimentalis,' being dedicated to the collecting, by aid of observation and experiment, of the greatest possible mass of *facts*; and the latter, the *Scala Intellectus*, to exemplification of discovery by *induction*, of general laws from these facts, and of the application of these general laws by the inverse process of *deduction*, to particular cases comprehended within them. To finish this memorable undertaking, it yet remained that the results of the method, or the truths of philosophy be collected and arranged; but rightly seeing that the discovery of these was not a task he had to accomplish, but a legacy he had to bequeath, Bacon was satisfied with drawing up other two books, the first, or the *fifth* of his plan, named by him 'Anticipations,' and the second or *sixth*, 'Philosophia Secunda Sive Activa,' having reference to applications—to action, or practice.—Such the grandeur of the intellectual Globe which the mind of this Englishman endeavoured to span!—It is in the second division of his great work that Bacon's more positive achievements are unfolded. And it must not be conceived that he is here satisfied with a set of general precepts, or with general statements concerning the value and superiority of his Organon. The new Method of Inquiry, on the other hand, is examined under every light, and its right practice exposed in detail. In the first place, Bacon passes under review all the procedures of observation and every kind of experiment, showing with what special precaution facts must be sought for, and how we may estimate the value of the various sorts of facts bearing on any inquiry. With corresponding pains, and still greater success, he unfolds in the second book of the Organon in what way Induction enables one to detect from the collected facts, the true cause, or the true law of a phenomenon. Having collected by observation all the facts which precede or follow the phenomenon, it is necessary to *exclude* those in whose absence the phenomenon *can* be produced—to notice and separate those others in whose presence it always is produced; and lastly, to select from among the latter class, such facts as vary in intensity when the phenomenon varies, i.e., which increase or diminish in proportion to an increase or decrease of intensity in the phenomenon. In this way, according to Lord Bacon, the true cause is found; and an application to this cause of a similar process, will evolve *its* cause, until in the end we reach supreme causes and universal laws.—In appreciation of these important and memorable labours, we have room for only three brief remarks. *First*, it cannot well be denied that in certain respects Lord Bacon too much decried, or perhaps too little understood the syllogism; and that its peculiar meaning and value, as the only legitimate instrument in Deduction, ought to have preserved it and Aristotle, its immortal author, from the unjust disparagement which one regrets to find upheld by the authority of so great a name. Nevertheless, this injustice to the Greeks, arising partly from defect of critical acquaintance with them, but more from his well-grounded revolt against the deplorable methods sustained in physical inquiry under shelter of their authority, in nowise impairs the edifice Bacon himself reared, or attaches to it any incompleteness. *Secondly*, it is not pretended, with some exclusive and enthusiastic partizans, that previous to the writings of our countryman, no philosopher had sought truths by Induction, or based his inquiries on observation and experiment. It is certainly far from being true that Galileo, for instance, in conducting his immortal researches, pursued an erroneous course, or that although he had studied the 'Novum Organum,' his career of discovery would have been materially different; what is true is this—no one before Bacon had seen the full importance of the experimental and inductive method, had discovered the extent of the sphere of which it is the only legitimate occupant, had explored its principles, and from principles deduced rules for it as an Art. And it is equally true, that every inquiry of value, undertaken since the publication of his inductive code, has been conducted, with or without the consciousness of the Inquirer, according to laws laid down in that code. *Lastly*, since the publication of the inductive code, its laws have been enlarged and greatly particularized, so that—be it said, with perfect respect to the Organon—it is not to our countryman's writings alone that we would point now for full instruction in his own philosophy. The exigencies of the modern sciences, as well of observation as of experiment, have obliged us to refine his processes and multiply his precautions. The doctrine of probabilities enables us to discern the relative values of different classes of facts, with a precision Bacon never dreamt of; and in the writings of modern authors—let us say of *Mr. Mill*—the methods of induction are unfolded with a superior comprehensiveness and effect. But although the advance of the *physical* sciences, caused by the impulse Lord Bacon communicated, has exacted for *them* processes more complete and perfect than his; when, as to the *moral* sciences—as to inquiry, political, ethical, and religious—shall the time arrive in which inquirers shall practically recognize the validity even of the most general precepts in the Organon? The ultimate application of these precepts is sure; but humanity has not yet acquired the strength to accomplish it.—II. The length to which our analysis of Bacon's philosophy has extended, prevents our dwelling much on the character of the Man. Nevertheless, one earnest, though

lent chemist, and in all probability discovered gunpowder; nevertheless, it is on his clear discernment of true *Method* that his fame must rest. During his unswerving pursuit of knowledge he encountered the usual oppositions, and a share also of encouragement. Pope Clement IV. aided and cheered him; but after the death of this protector the smothered jealousy and dislike of the Franciscans broke forth,—the mean and the weak are of course ever the readiest and fiercest persecutors. It is at once unjust and unwise to consider errors and crimes of this sort as exclusive attributes of the Romish church; their root, on the contrary, lies deep in the heart of man. The domain of physical inquiry is now wholly safe from the disorders of intolerance; but there are large departments of knowledge within which Reason is still not free, where authority abides on its throne, and popular prejudice stores up its thunderbolts. [J.P.N.]

[Roger Bacon's Study at Oxford.]

BACON, or BACONTHORP, JOHN, a learned monk of the 14th century, died 1346.

BACOUE, LEONARD, a Latin poet, d. 1694.

BACQUERRE, B., a medical writer, 17th ct.

BACQUET, a French lawyer, died 1597.

BACZKO, a Polish chronicler, 13th century.

BADAJOZ, JUAN DE, a Spanish architect, middle of the 16th century.

BADCOCK, S., a polemical wr., 1747-1788.

BADEN, one of the sovereign families of Germany, distinguished by many eminent statesmen and military leaders since the 11th century. CHARLES FREDERICK, born 1728, was defeated several times by Moreau, and concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic 1796; adhered to the Confederation of the Rhine 1805, and received the title of Grand Duke; died 1811.

BADEN, JAMES, a critical writer and lexicographer of Denmark, 1735-1805.

BADEN, RICHARD DE, the original founder of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1326.

BADENS, FR., a Dutch painter, died 1603.

BADESSA, PAUL, an Italian poet, 16th cent.

BADI-EL-ZEMAM, the last descendant of Tamerlane who reigned in Khorassan; died 1517.

BADIA, DOMINGO, a political agent and traveller of Spain, 1766-1824.

BADIALI, ALEX., an Italian etcher, 17th ct.

BADILE, ANT., an Italian painter, 1480-1560.

BADILY, a naval officer, time of Cromwell.

BADUEL, CL., a protestant theologian, d. 1561.

BAELI, F., a Sicilian historian, 17th century.

BAENGIUS, P., a Swedish historian, 17th ct.

BAERSIUS, H., a mathematician, 16th cent.

BAERSTRAT, a Dutch painter, died 1687.

BAFFIN, WILLIAM, a skilful English navigator of the 17th century, deserving honourable mention as the first who applied observations of the heavenly bodies for the determination of the longitude at sea. Rules for the practice of the method which he employed are given in his account of the fourth voyage of James Hall, whom he accompanied to the coast of Greenland in 1612, probably in the capacity of pilot. Nothing is known of his history prior to this date. In 1613 he commanded a whaling ship in the sea of Spitzbergen. In 1615-1616 he went as mate with Robert Bylot, on two voyages, whose object was the discovery of a N.W. passage. In the second of these, the extensive bay named after him (which should now be termed a sea, since it is known to open northwards), was discovered, and in great part traced. He wrote an account of these voyages also. Many of his statements are important, and highly suggestive. He calculated the horizontal or maximum refraction at 26′; the present estimate is 32′ or 33′. In 1618 we find him mate of a merchant vessel in the Arabian sea. In 1621 he was killed at the siege of Kismis, a fort near Ormuz, while engaged in an English expedition co-operating with the Persians, in endeavouring to drive the Portuguese out of the Persian Gulf. [J.B.]

BAFFO, G., a Venetian poet, died 1768.

BAFFO, a Venetian lady who was taken captive, and becoming his favourite sultana, enjoyed great authority under Amurath III.

BAF-KARKAH, an Arabian mathematician.

BAGDEDIN, MAHOMED, a mathemat., 10th c.

BAGE, ROBERT, a novelist, 1728-1801.

BAGFORD, J., an antiquarian, died 1716.

BAGGER, J., a learned Danish prel., 1646-1693.

BAGGESEN, JENS, a Danish poet, 1764-1806.

BAGLIONE, CAESAR, a fresco painter, 17th ct.

BAGLIONE, G., a fresco painter, died 1644.

BAGLIONI, J. P., usurper of Perugia, put to death by Leo X., 1520.

BAGLIVI, G., a medical writer, 1667-1706.

BAGNATI, an ascetic writer, 1651-1727.

BAGNIOLI, J. C., an Italian poet, died 1660.

BAGOAS, the murderer of Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia, put to death B.C. 356.

BAGOPHANES, gov. of Babylon, time of Alex.

BAGOT, LEWIS, bishop of Bristol, &c., author of Sermons on the Prophecies, 1740-1802.

BAGRATION, K. A., a Russian commander, killed at Moscow, 1812.

BAGSHAW, CHR., an English catholic, and ecclesiastical historian, died at Paris 1626.

BAGSHAW, ED., a political writer and partizan of the Royalists, died 1662.

BAGSHAW, ED., son of the preceding, assistant of Dr. Busby, died 1671.

BAGSHAW, H., another son of Edward, author of Sermons, &c., died 1709.

BAGSHAW, WM., a religious writer, d. 1763.

BAHA-ED-DOULAH, son of Adad-el-Doulah, shah of Persia 989, died 1012.

BAHALI, an Arabian grammarian, died 842.

BAHIER, J., a French poet, died 1707.

BAKER, Tho., an antiquarian, 1656-1740.
BAKER, Sir Richard, author of English Chronicles, 1568-1645.
BAKEWELL, Robt., a grazier, died 1795.
BAKHTISHWA, the name of several physicians at the court of Bagdad.
BAKI, an Ottoman lyric, died 1600.
BAKKER, P. H., a Dutch poet, died 1801.
BALAAM, a prophet or diviner, 14th cent. B.C.
BALADAN, a king of ancient Babylon.
BALAKLEI, a Tartar prince, 13th century.
BALAMIO, Ferd., a physician, 16th century.
BALASSI, Mario, a painter, 1604-1667.
BALBI, Adr., a geographer, 1784-1848.
BALBINUS, D. C., a Roman consul, elected emperor, and slain 238.
BALBINUS, A. B., an historian, 1611-1689.
BALBIS, J. B., a botanist, died 1831.
BALBO, Lodovico, a composer, 16th century.
BALBOA, Vasco Nunez De, a Portuguese discoverer, put to death 1517.
BALBUENA, Bernardo De, a poet, d. 1627.
BALBUS, Lucius Cornelius, a Spaniard, made consul of Rome, B.C. 40.
BALBUS, a philologist, 15th century.
BALCANQUAL, Walter, chaplain to James I., afterwards dean of Rochester, and bishop of Durham, died 1642.
BALCHEN, J., an admiral, lost 1744.
BALDERIC, an annalist, 12th century.
BALDI, Bern., an Italian poet, died 1617.
BALDI, Camillo, an Aristotelian, died 1634.
BALDI, Jas., a German poet, died 1668.
BALDI, Laz., an Italian painter, died 1703.
BALDI DE UBALDIS, a jurist, died 1400.
BALDINGER, E. G., a medical writer, d. 1804.
BALDINI, Baccio, a physician, died 1585.
BALDINI, J. F., an Italian *savant*, died 1765.
BALDINUCCI, Ph., an artist and historian of Florence, 1634-1696.
BALDOCK, Ralph De, bp. of London, d. 1307.
BALDOCK, Robert De, chancellor of England in the reign of Edward II.
BALDWIN, an archbishop of Canterbury, who went to Palestine with Richard I.
BALDWIN, the name of several counts of Flanders. The *first* of this name, elevated from the office of grand forester, 837; d. 877. The *second* succeeded 888, d. 918. The *third* began his reign 958. The *fourth* succeeded 989, d. 1034. The *fifth* succeeded 1034, and was regent of France during the minority of Philip I., d. 1067. The *sixth* succeeded 1067, d. 1070. The *seventh* reigned for a short time in 1071. The *eighth* from 1111 to 1119. The *ninth* succeeded 1191, and d. 1195.
BALDWIN I., first Latin emperor of Constantinople, was a son of the last named; joined the crusaders 1200; elected emperor 1204; taken prisoner by the king of the Bulgarians, and probably died before 1206.
BALDWIN II., last Latin emperor of Constantinople, succeeded 1228; dethroned by Michel Palæologus 1261, died 1273.
BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Godfrey Bouillon 1100; conquered the most important cities on the sea coast of Palestine from 1101 to 1109, died 1118.
BALDWIN II. succeeded Baldwin I., 1118; taken prisoner 1124; ransomed 1126; died 1131.
BALDWIN III., king 1144; married into the family of Commenus 1158; died 1162.
BALDWIN IV., king 1173; died 1185.
BALDWIN V. succeeded Baldwin IV. 1185; and a few months afterwards died of poison. In 1187, Jerusalem was captured by Saladin.
BALDWIN D' ANESNES, son of Margaret, countess of Flanders and Hainalt, known to literature as the historian of his house, 13th century.
BALDWIN, Abr., an American senator, born 1754, elected 1799, died 1807.
BALDWIN, Ben., an archæologist, 16th cent.
BALDWIN, Fr., a jurist, 16th century.
BALDWIN, J., a French *savant*, died 1650.
BALDWIN, Theod., a monk, died 1191.
BALDWIN, Sir T., a miscellaneous wr., 17th c.
BALDWIN, Thos., a baptist, died 1828.
BALDWIN, William, a moralist, died 1564.
BALE, John, a zealous reformer and controversialist, 1495-1563.
BALE, Robert, an annalist, died 1503.
BALECHOU, N., an engraver, died 1765.
BALEG, an Egyptian chief, 8th century.
BALEN, Heindrich Van, an historical and landscape painter, 1560-1632.
BALES, Peter, a writing master, died 1600.
BALESDENS, J., an advocate, died 1675.
BALESTRA, Anth., a painter, died 1720.
BALFOUR, Alex., a novelist, died 1829.
BALFOUR, Sir And., a botanist, died 1694.
BALGUY, John, a theologian, died 1748.
BALGUY, Tho., son of John, 1716-1795.
BALIN, J., a priest and poet, 16th century.
BALIOL, Sir Alex., appointed chamberlain of Scotland by Edward I., 1291.
BALIOL, Henry De, a Scotch nobleman who, in 1241, accompanied Henry III. of England to Gascony, died 1246.
BALIOL, Sir John De, founder of a college at Oxford, and guard. of Alex. III. of Scot., d. 1269.
BALIOL, John De, son of the preceding, raised to the throne of Scotland under the protection of Edward I., 1291; in counter-treaty with France 1294; prisoner of Edward 1296-1299; d. 1314.
BALIOL, Edw., son of the preceding, invaded Scotland and was crowned at Scone 1332; after many reverses of fortune he finally resigned his crown to Edward III. 1355; died 1363.
BALL, John, a preacher of reform, disting. in the Kent insurrection, executed 1381.
BALL, John, a puritan theologian, 1585-1640.
BALLABENE, Gr., a composer, died 1803.
BALLANDEN, J., a miscellaneous wr., d. 1550.
BALLANTYNE, James, the cel. printer of the works of Scott, ed. of the *Kelso Mail*, &c., d. 1833.
BALLANTYNE, John, brother of James, and confidant of Sir W. Scott, died 1821.
BALLARD, Geo., a Saxon scholar, died 1755.
BALLARD, S. G., a naval officer, died 1829.
BALLARD, Volante Vashon, a fellow-voyager with Vancouver, born 1774; captain in the R.N. 1807; rear-admiral 1825; died 1832.
BALLENDEN, J., a Scotch historian, d. 1550.
BALLERINI, Peter and Jerome, two brothers of Verona, distinguished as men of learning, and joint editors of theological and classical works; the first, 1698-1764; the last, 1702-1780.
BALLESTEROS, Fr., a Spanish offic., d. 1833.
BALLET, Fr., a religious writer, 1702-1762.

Engraved by J. Brown.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

been indebted to his generous liberality, and ten different collections of objects of natural history made for the Garden of Plants, which had fallen into the hands of our cruisers, and brought to England, were saved by his interference, and in several instances, at his own expense, safely transmitted to Paris. His published memoirs are few in number, and not of any great importance, yet his name remains intimately connected with the history of science. He presided for 41 years over the Royal Society; and at his death he bequeathed his herbarium and splendid library of books of natural history to the British Museum, where they remain monuments of his patriotism, talent, and assiduity. [W.B.]

BANNAKER, Benj., a negro slave, disting. as a mathematician and astronomer, died 1807.

BANNIER, John, field-marshal of Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus, 1601-1641.

BANNISTER, John, the celebrated comedian and vocalist, born 1760; engaged at Drury Lane, 1779; retired 1815; died 1836.

BANQUO, a Scotch Thane, 11th century.

BANTI, Signora, a singer, died 1806.

BAODAN, an Irish king, 6th century.

BAPTIST, a Dutch painter, died 1691.

BAPTISTA, Fr., a curious writer, 17th cent.

BAPTISTE, J., a Flemish painter, 1635-1699.

BAPTISTE, J. G., a painter of Antwerp, employed by Sir Peter Lely, died 1691.

BAPTISTIN, J. B. S., a composer, died 1716.

BAR, N. De, a French painter, 17th century.

BARAGUAY-D' HILLIERS, L., a French general, distinguished in the Italian and peninsular campaigns, 1784-1812.

BARAHONA, Louis, a Spanish poet, 16th ct.

BARANZANO, R., a mathematical philosopher, correspondent of Bacon, 1590-1622.

BARATIER, J. P., dist. for his early knowledge of many languages, also as a critic, 1721-1740.

BARBA, A. A., a mineralogist, 17th century.

BARBADILLO, A. J. De, a dramatist, 17th c.

BARBANEGRE, J., a French general, d. 1830.

BARBARELLI. See Giorgione.

BARBARIGO, Augustin, doge of Venice, 1486 to 1501. Nicholas, ambassador from Venice to Constantinople, died 1579. Gregory, a cardinal and bishop of Padua, 1625-1697. John Francis, twice ambassador to Louis XIV.; afterwards cardinal and bp. of Padua, 1658-1730.

BARBARINO, Francis, a poet, 1264-1348.

BARBARO, Francis, a noble Venetian, distinguished as a commander and scholar, 1398-1454. Ermolao, a classical scholar, d. 1470. Ermolao the younger, an ambassador and classical scholar, 1454-1493. Daniel, a classical scholar and rhetorician, ambassador to England, and patriarch of Aquilea, 1513-1570.

BARBAROSSA, Aroush, a daring corsair, son of a Greek renegade, who dethroned the Arab sheik, and made himself dey of Algiers, 1516; defeated and slain by the troops of Charles V., 1518.

BARBAROSSA, Khair Eddyn, brother and successor of Aroush, the greatest sea captain of his age; died 1546.

BARBAROSSA. See Frederick.

BARBAROUX, C. J. Ma., member of the Fr. convention, and one of the Girondin leaders, born 1767, executed 1794.

BARBATELLI, an Italian painter, died 1612.

BARBAULD, Anne Lætitia, chiefly celebrated for her 'Prose Hymns,' and 'Early Lessons' for children, was the daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, a dissenting minister resident in Leicestershire, where she was born on the 20th of June, 1743. While a child she was remarkable for quickness of intellect, no less than for the natural goodness of her disposition; and in later years for the elegance of her taste, the extent of her acquirements, and her skill in classical literature. For these advantages Miss Aikin was greatly indebted to the affectionate zeal with which her father cultivated her talents, and in some measure to the literary circle into which he was able to introduce her on removing to Warrington, where he took charge of the celebrated school in 1758. After fifteen years of quiet seclusion, passed in these academic shades, Miss Aikin was induced to publish a volume of miscellaneous poems, which appeared therefore in 1773, and met with the most flattering success. In the spring of the following year she became the wife of the Rev. Rochemond Barbauld, with whom she opened a school in the village of Palsgrave, Suffolk; and took an active and influential part in its management as teacher of composition, and the graceful exercises of reading and speaking. Here they continued to reside for the next eleven years, and it is to this period that we are indebted for the works first alluded to, and for some devotional compositions. Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld then visited the continent for a short time, and on their return home, the former became pastor of a small congregation at Hampstead, where the subject of our notice resumed her pen; first in the interest of the dissenters on the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and next in a poetical address to Mr. Wilberforce, suggested by the rejection of the slave bill. These spirited appeals were followed by some religious essays, the most remarkable of which is a singular discourse for the Fast-day of 1793, entitled 'The Sins of the Government the Sins of the Nation.' In 1802 Mr. Barbauld became minister of a congregation at Newington Green, where he died in 1808, and in this neighbourhood his widow resided till her death in 1825, enjoying the company of her brother, and literary friend, Dr. Aikin. The simplicity of Mrs. Barbauld's life and manners, the refinement of her imagination, and the purity of her soul, are well represented in the works which have rendered her name a household word in England, and to which the cause of education is so much indebted. The versatility of her talents is shown in the critical and biographical notices with which she amused herself in the early period of her residence at Stoke Newington, which include a selection of papers from the 'Spectator,' and similar classics, published in 1804, and an edition of the 'British Novelists' in 1810. Her last publication was a remarkable poem, named from the year preceding its appearance, 'Eighteen Hundred and Eleven.' Her collected works were published soon after her death, with a memoir by her niece, Miss Lucy Aikin; and the day is probably far off when her 'Early Lessons' will be superseded by anything superior of the same class. [E.R.]

BARBAULT, J., an architect, last century.

BARBAZAN, Step., a French *savant*, d. 1770.

BAREBONE, PRAISE GOD, a fanatic from whom the Barebone's Parliament derived its name, 1653.

BARENT, DIETRICH, a Dutch pain., 1534-1582.

BARENTIN, C. L. F. DE, a French politician, noted for his opposition to Necker, 1738-1819.

BARENTZ, WILLIAM, a skilful Dutch pilot, sent out by the United Provinces on three voyages, between the years 1594 and 1597, in search of a N.E. passage to China. He failed in the object, but made some important additions to geography. Bear, or Cherry island, and Spitzbergen were discovered by him; the latter, in 80°, was found to have good herbage and herds of deer, while Nova Zembla, in 70°, was a barren waste. Suddenly enclosed by ice on the coast of Nova Zembla, on 26th August, 1596, Barentz was obliged to remain on this inhospitable shore till the following summer, and was thus the first navigator who wintered in the Arctic regions. He left the island on the 14th June, with a crew of fifteen persons, in two small boats, his ship being disabled. He died from fatigue on the 20th; but the adventurous survivors held on their perilous voyage—the most extraordinary on record—and traversing a stormy ocean filled with floating ice, exposed to the extreme of cold, famine, and sickness, and to frequent attacks from bears borne along upon the ice islands, or pursuing them through the water, they reached in six weeks the port of Kola, in North Lapland, a distance of 1600 miles. Here they found three ships from their own country. [J.B.]

BARERE. See BARRERE.

BARETTI, JO., an Italian author, 1716-1789.

BARGRAVE, ISAAC, chaplain to James I., afterwards dean of Canterbury, died 1642.

BARHAM, REV. RICH. HARRIS, the disting. humourist known as Thomas Ingoldsby, 1789-1845.

BARISON, a nobleman of Pisa, created k. of Sardinia by Frederick Barbarossa, d. in prison 1154.

BARKER, E. H., distinguished as a critic and classical reviewer, 1788-1839.

BARKER, G., F.R.S., distinguished as one of the original promoters of railways, died 1845.

BARKER, G. P., an American politic., d. 1848.

BARKER, J., a medical writer, 17th century.

BARKER, M. H., a fugitive writer, known in magazine literature as the Old Sailor, died 1846.

BARKER, ROBERT, a portrait painter, inventor of the panorama, died 1806.

BARKER, SAM., a philologist, died 1760.

BARKER, THOMAS, a poet, 1721-1808.

BARKHAM. See BARCHAM.

BARKOK, a sultan of Egypt, 14th century.

BARKSDALE, CL., a miscellan. wr., 17th ct.

BARLAAM, a theologian, 14th century.

BARLÆUS, a Latin poet, died 1648.

BARLAUD, A., a Dutch critic, died 1542.

BARLETTA, GABRIEL, a preacher, 11th cent.

BARLOW, FRANCIS, an artist, died 1702.

BARLOW, JOEL, a political writer, deputy from the U. S. to the French convention, and ambassador to Napoleon when he died, 1811.

BARLOW, THOMAS, bishop of Lincoln, a casuist, and controversial writer, 1607-1691.

BARLOWE, W., bp. of Bath and Wells, d. 1658.

BARLOWE, W., son of the bishop, a writer on natural philosophy, died 1625.

BARMEK, the founder of the illustrious family called the Barmecides, whose various talents contributed to the glory of Haroun-al-Raschid and his predecessors, and who were massacred, 802.

BARNABAS, ST., the fellow-labourer of Paul, supposed to have been stoned to death about 60.

BARNARD, J., D.D., a biographer, died 1683.

BARNARD, SIR JOHN, lord mayor, and M.P. for London, the latter for 40 years, 1685-1764.

BARNARD, THEODORE, a Dutch painter.

BARNAUD, NICH., an alchymist, 16th cent.

BARNAVE, A. P. J. MARIE, by profession an advocate, was born 1761, and distinguished in the parliament of Grenoble during the first ominous struggle against the despotic administration of Loménie-Brienne. Deputed to the states-general by the province of Dauphiné in 1789, his eloquence, and his almost wild enthusiasm in the popular cause, marked him out as the rival of Mirabeau, and when the latter favoured the court, as his most dreaded adversary. One of a memorable trio, his characteristic talent is well expressed in the epigram pointed at them: 'Whatsoever these three have in hand, Dupont *thinks* it, Barnave *speaks* it, Lameth *does* it.' His love of justice, in the abstract, was carried to a reckless extreme in his decrees, as a member of the diplomatic committee for the reorganization of the colonies, and their fatal effects led him to abandon the system, though Siéyès and Robespierre denounced his inconsistency as a treason. A member of the famous Jacobin Club, he fought a duel with the royalist Cazalès, who had denounced the patriots as 'sheer brigands,' but neither of them received any serious injury. Like many others, his enthusiasm for the revolution was saddened and cooled down as he reflected upon the disasters which had accompanied it, and his return to moderate counsels was hastened by the situation into which he was momentarily thrown by the flight of the royal family, and their arrest at Varennes. Appointed with Péthion and Latour-Maubourg to secure the king's return, Barnave rode in the carriage with the Queen and Madame Elizabeth, and touched by their distress, his conversion to the principles of a constitutional monarchy was completed. He was now denounced by the Journalists as a deserter of the popular cause, and at the close of the session returned to private life, in his native town of Grenoble, where he married the daughter of an advocate. In August, 1792, he was arrested on a charge of conspiring with the royal family, with whom it was alleged he had held treasonable correspondence ever since the arrest at Varennes, and after a confinement of five months, conducted to Paris, and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal of Tinville. The effect of his eloquence on this occasion was such as to move even his sanguinary judges, and his friend Camille Desmoulins wept on hearing his last words. Arrived at the scaffold, he raised his eyes to heaven: 'Behold, at length,' he exclaimed, 'the reward of all I have done for liberty!' He was executed in 1793, at the early age of thirty-two; and has left behind him a character remarkable indeed for indiscretion, but equally so for its honesty of purpose; and a name, as an orator, scarcely surpassed by any in the revolutionary annals. [E.R.]

BARNES, JOSHUA, a friend of the famous Dr. Richard Bentley, was a native of London, where

BARRERE, P., a French naturalist, d. 1755.

BARRERE DE VIEUZAC, BERTRAND, 'The Anacreon of the Guillotine,' as Burke styled him, is one of the most sinister and conspicuous characters of the French revolution, more especially as a member of the Committee of Public Safety during the reign of terror. He was born at Tarbes in Gascony, 1755, and being educated for the bar, met with considerable success as a youthful advocate at Toulouse, besides being admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences for his literary attainments. In 1785 he married a lady of fortune, and it may here be remarked, that his private virtues have been extolled in singular contrast with his perfidious conduct in public life; to which anomaly, perhaps, his moral weakness, and the brilliant talents which made him ashamed of it, and caused him to assume the airs of a bravo without the heart of one, among his more ferocious, or to say the least, less polished colleagues, may be in some measure the key. In 1789 he was sent to Paris, as the representative of his own province in the 'Third Estate' of the 'Etats Généraux,' and took his place with the more moderate reformers. At this period he published a journal entitled 'Le Point du Jour,' and acquired a high degree of popularity by his eloquence both as editor and representative. At first loyal to the king, he was gradually carried away by the rising tide of republicanism, and we find him, on the 17th June, in the ranks of those who provoked the revolution by which the commons of the third estate constituted themselves a national assembly. When this body at length separated, Barrère was appointed a judge in the High Court of Appeal, and in 1792 deputed to the National Convention for the department of the *Hautes Pyrénées;* acting as president, in fact, when the king was interrogated, whose situation in bygone times had excited his most compassionate feelings. From this time he became the mouthpiece of the Jacobins, and voted for the death of the king with the observation, so often since repeated, 'L'arbre de la liberté ne croît qu' arrosé par le sang des tyrans,' (the tree of liberty only grows when watered by the blood of tyrants.) On the 1st of April, 1793, he was elected on the Committee of Public Safety, and constantly acted as the reporter of its projects to the convention, in which employment his ingenious plausibility, and facile wit, were of essential service to those who had else stood grim and stark in the midst of their atrocious conceptions. It was Barrère who created the revolutionary army by the memorable decree,—'All France, and whatsoever it contains, of men or resources, is put under requisition;' and who gave for the motto on their banners, 'Le peuple Français debout contre les tyrans,' (The French people risen against tyrants!) It was he who denounced Danton on the one hand on a charge of too much moderation, and Hebert on the other for his anarchic doctrines; who stereotyped the scenes of greatest horror in a joke or an epigram, as when he said, —'Il n'y a que les morts qui ne reviennent pas,' (It is only the dead who do not come back again.) His fear of breaking with Robespierre made him the instrument of cruelties which he jested upon, and which he endeavoured to hide under the conceits in which he clothed them, while his heart revolted; and if the absence of all principle is rendered more conspicuous in one circumstance than another of his public career, it is in the haste with which he moved the execution of the fallen dictator without trial on the 9th Thermidor; scarcely four-and-twenty hours after he had fawned upon him. The disgusting facility of his conversion did not prevent the reaction affecting himself, more especially as he proposed the continuation of Fouquier Tinville in his office of public accuser. The result was, his trial and condemnation at the bar of the convention, the fall of which, and the political complications of the period, favoured his escape and concealment until the amnesty which followed the 18th Brumaire enabled him to return to Paris. He now presented himself to the senate as a candidate for admission into the legislative body, but Napoleon mistrusted him, and he disappeared till 1815, when he turned up as a member of the chamber of representatives during the hundred days. At the second restoration of the Bourbons, he was compelled to retire by the royal ordinance which expelled the regicides, and resided at Belgium till the revolution of 1830, when he once more returned to his country, and died 1841. He is the author of numerous political and historical works, besides the 'Point du Jour,' and an anti-British journal, entitled the 'Argus,' published under the imperial government. His own memoirs have been published by MM. Hipp, Carnot, and David, in 4 vols. 8vo. [E.R.]

BARRET, GEO., a landscape paint., 1730-1784.

BARRETT, W., a topographical wr., d 1789.

BARRINGTON, JOHN SHUTE, Viscount, a wr. on protestant theology, 1678-1734. Several of his sons also distinguished—DAINES, as a lawyer, 1727-1800; SAMUEL, as a naval officer, d. 1800; SHUTE, his sixth son, as bp. of Durham, 1734-1826.

BARROS, JOHN DE, a Portugnese his., d. 1570.

BARROW, DR. ISAAC, celebrated both as a mathematician and a divine, was born in London, in 1630. He was sent at an early age to the Charterhouse School, where, however, his quarrelsome temper, pugnacious habits, and proverbial idleness, occasioned great annoyance to his teachers, as well as deep dissatisfaction and pain to his family. On his removal from that institution to Felsted in Essex, he began to show a better disposition; for applying himself to his studies with spirit and indefatigable industry, his progress was so rapid, and his attainments in various departments of learning so high, that his master appointed him tutor to Viscount Fairfax, of Emely in Ireland, who was at this school. His father, who had early destined him to a learned profession, entered him, in 1645, a student of Trinity College, Cambridge. But his fortune having been greatly injured through his attachment to the royal cause, young Barrow would have been destitute of the means to continue the expensive style of living at that university, had it not been for the liberality of the famous Dr. Hammond, who gave him the benefit of his valuable friendship, and through whose influence he, in 1649, obtained a fellowship in the college. Having finished his literary and philosophical course, he directed his studies with a view to the practice of medicine, and made great proficiency in the subsidiary sciences of anatomy, botany, and chemistry. But,

BASILIUS, VALENTINE, a jurist, 15th cent.

BASILIUS I., emperor of the East, 866-886: the second of this name, who reunited Bulgaria to the empire, reigned 976-1025.

BASILIUS, confid. of Constantine VII., d. 961.

BASILIDES, inventor of the Abraxas, 2d ct.

BASILISCUS, emperor of the East, 475-477.

BASILOWITZ, J., first czar of Russia, d. 1584.

BASKERVILLE, JOHN, celebrated for improvements in letter-casting and print., 1706-1775.

BASKERVILLE, SIR SIMON, a phys., d. 1641.

BASNAGE, BENJ., a protestant divine, 1580-1652. ANTHONY, his son, minister at Bayeux, 1610-1691. SAMUEL, son of Anthony, author of politico-ecclesiastical annals, died 1721. HENRY, second son of Benjamin, a writer on jurisprudence, 1615-1695. JACQUES, son of Henry, the historian of the Jews, &c., 1653-1723. HENRY, brother to the last named, a journalist and hist., 1656-1710.

BASNET, EDW., an Irish priest and soldier, died in the reign of Edward VI.

BASS, GEORGE, a surgeon in the English navy, who went out to New S. Wales, seven years after the formation of that colony, along with Governor Hunter, on board a ship in which the celebrated Flinders was midshipman. Soon after reaching Port Jackson, he and Flinders fitted out, at their own expense, a small boat, eight feet long, which they called 'Tom Thumb;' and in this, with one boy for their companion, they made two surveying voyages in 1795 and 1796, along the coast southwards. Their report on the country led to the founding of new settlements. Sent out by the government in 1797, in a whale boat, with a crew of six men, and provisions for six weeks, Bass contrived to make these last eleven weeks, and performed a voyage of 600 miles. He traced a portion of the southern shores of the continent, and found that Van Diemen's Land, instead of being continuous with it, as Cook and others had asserted, was separated by a wide strait. The question was not, however, regarded as quite settled; and in 1798, on Flinders' return from Norfolk island, Bass and he were sent out in a vessel of 25 tons, with instructions to sail round Van Diemen's Land, and examine the capabilities of the coasts. Their successful voyage and favourable report soon led to further colonization. The strait received the name of its discoverer. No danger could check the ardour and daring of Bass. In 1796, he attempted to penetrate through the extraordinary rocky barrier which divides the maritime belt on the east from the interior plains, and during fifteen days encountered the greatest perils, ascending precipices by means of iron hooks fastened to his arms, and descending by ropes into the most frightful abysses. Like many previous attempts, this proved unsuccessful, and it was not till 1813 that a practicable pass was found, due west of Sydney. [J.B.]

BASSANI, G., a composer, 17th century.

BASSANO, an Italian painter, 1510-1592.

BASSANO, H. B. MARET, duke of, a political writer and statesman of France, ordered to quit England along with the ambassador Chauvelin, 1792; afterwards secretary of state and confidant of Buonaparte, as well as editor of his official organ, the *Moniteur*; fell with the empire, but returned from exile 1820, and was recalled to official employment by Louis Philippe; 1758-1839.

BASSET, PETER, historian of Henry V.

BASSI, LAURA, M. C., an Italian lady, made doctor of philo., and prof. at Bologna, 1711-1778.

BASSOMPIERRE, F., a Fr. marsh., 1575-1646.

BASSUET, PETER, a Fr. surgeon, 1706-1757.

BASTA, GEORGE, a military writer, 16th ct.

BASTIDE, J. F DE LA, a mis. au., 1724-1798.

BASTWICK, JOHN, a controv. wr., 1593-1650.

BATE, GEORGE, a dist. physician and medical writer, historian of the civil wars, 1593-1669.

BATE, H., a poet and journalist, last century.

BATE, JOHN, a writer on logic, 15th century.

BATECUMBE, W., a geometrician, 15th cent.

BATEMAN, W., fndr. of Trinity Hall, d. 1351.

BATES, JOAH, an em. musician, 1740-1799.

BATES, W., a religious biographer, 1625-1699.

BATHE, WM., an. of a curious philological work, master of the Irish school at Salamanca, 1564-1614.

BATHURST, ALLEN, Earl, a distinguished oppon. of Walpole in the House of Lords, 1684-1775.

BATHURST, HENRY, Earl, son of the preceding, some time lord chancellor, 1714-1794.

BATHURST, RT. REV. HENRY, bishop of Norwich, 1744-1837.

BATHURST, DR H., son of the preced., d. 1844.

BATHURST, RALPH, a Latin poet, 1620-1704.

BATHYANI, C. J., a noble Hungarian, field-marshal of Austria, born 1697, in service, 1716-1747, died 1772. See also BATTHYANYI.

BATHYLLUS, a cel. mimic, time of Augustus.

BATOMI, P. G., an Ital. painter, 1708-1787.

BATOU, KHAN, suc. of Zenghis-khan, d. 1276.

BATSCH, A. J. G. C., a naturalist, 1761-1801.

BATTELY, JOHN, an antiquarian, died 1708.

BATTEUX, CH., a French classic, 1713-1780.

BATTHYANYI, LOUIS, a Hungarian nobleman, distinguished for his connection with the Austrian conflicts of 1848, and his unhappy fate. He was born about the year 1809, of one of the most illustrious families of the proud aristocracy of Hungary. He was for many years the leader of the opposition to Austrian domination, in the upper house of Hungary, and by his talents and judgment increased the influence naturally awarded to his rank in that assembly. When the sweep of revolutionary events in 1848 rendered it necessary to form a Hungarian cabinet, Batthyányi was intrusted with the function. It is said that at court he was encouraged to treat Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, as a traitor, at the very time when that leader was encouraged to invade Hungary and subdue it for Austria. In September, as prime minister of Hungary, he went to Vienna to endeavour to make moderate stipulations for preserving the nationality of Hungary on the one hand, and on the other restraining it from violent outbreak; but he found influences at work which rendered this hopeless, and resigning, retired to his estates. An accident disabled him from joining in the warlike resistance to Jellachich had he desired it, but he took part in the Hungarian parliament. He went with a deputation to Prince Windischgraetz to accommodate terms, but was not received. He was arrested, and after some delay, by order of Marshal Haineau, tried by court-martial and condemned to death. The conviction was for vague offences, among others for resigning office; and it was said that the Austrian government took vengeance on a Hungarian nobleman for the disturb-

BAYLE, PETER, born at Carlat, in the county of Foix, in 1647: the son of a Calvinist minister;—one of the most learned and laborious men of any age;—witness that grand monument he has left, the 'Dictionnaire Historique et Critique.' His own account of the cause of his extraordinary productive power is this,—meriting well a prominent place among the *memoranda* of the ambitious student,—'Amusements, pleasure-parties, games, collations, trips to the country, visiting, and other recreations, necessary—according to what they say—to many literary men, have no place in my manner of life; I lose no time in them, neither do I spend any on domestic cares, or in interfering with anything, soliciting anything, or meddling at all with business. In this way, a writer may accomplish much.'—The events of Bayle's life are eminently characteristic of his habit of mind: at one time a Calvinist; at the next a catholic; then Calvinist again; finally of no tangible creed or even profession or care about faith of any sort:—if his singular logical acuteness enabled him to cut in pieces the arguments then passing current for reasons, the defective force of his moral and intellectual instincts seemed to render him quite as happy and comfortable without a belief as with one. His writings, accordingly, are essentially *critical* and sceptical: he delights in showing how those important questions which philosophy would fain resolve are engirt by innumerable difficulties. Take as a specimen his treatment of the position '*There is a God.*' The usual proofs —apparently the soundest—on which one rests this position, that one, for instance, which would infer the *existence* of a perfect Being, from the existence in the human mind of a corresponding *idea*—are open to manifold objections. Touching the Divine *essence*, our ignorance seems insurmountable. Though all men might be said to agree as to the *being* of a God, where is their agreement regarding his *nature;* who can reconcile his immutability with his liberty, his immateriality and his immensity? His unity is not demonstrated. His prescience cannot easily be accommodated to the free-will of man; nor his goodness with the physical and moral evil prevailing in the world, or with the eternal punishment of the wicked. His decrees are impenetrable; his judgments incomprehensible. We can reach no higher than *negative* conceptions regarding his divine perfections. . . . Thus Bayle *doubts* rather than *reasons*;—nay, he concludes, in the true spirit of the Pyrrhonist, that Reason is not a safe guide. Never was *style* better adapted to such a thesis; clear, polished, keen, and passionless. No good library should want the Dictionary; and there are few Inquirers who may not derive benefit from its singular pages. Besides this Opus Majus, he wrote several miscellaneous treatises, collected in his 'Œuvres Diverses,' four vols. 8vo. He died 'pen in hand' at the age of fifty-nine, in December, 1706. [J.P.N.]

BAYLEY, ANSELM, a Hebrew schol., d. 1791.

BAYLEY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, justice of the King's Bench, mem. of the privy council, and author of a professional work, died 1841.

BAYLEY, LEWIS, bishop of Bangor, died 1632.

BAYLEY, N., writer of a dictionary, 1753.

BAYLEY, RICH., a cel. anatomist, 1745-1801.

BAYLEY, THOMAS HAYNES, a lyrical poet, dramatic writer, and novelist, 1797-1839.

BAYLEY, WM., an astronomer, died 1810.

BAYON, J. DE, a French annalist, 14th cent.

BAZARAD, a Wallachian prince, 14th century.

BAZARD, AMAND, a French carbonaro, afterwards a follower of St. Simon, 1792-1832.

BAZIRE, CL., a m. of the Fr. conven., 1764-94.

BEACON, THOS. an English reformer, d. 1570.

BEARDE DE L'ABBAYE, an econom., d. 1771.

BEATON, CARD., abp. of St. Andrews, distinguished for his persecuting spirit, assass. 1546.

BEATON, JAS., neph. of the card., bp. of Glasgow, and au. of a history of Scotland, 1530-1603.

BEATRICE, a martyr and saint, 3d century.

BEATTIE, JAMES, the well-known Scotch poet and moralist, was the son of a small farmer and shopkeeper, and was born at Laurenceckirk in Kincardineshire, 5th December, 1735. After pursuing his studies with the most brilliant success at Marischal College, Aberdeen, he was appointed usher to the Grammar School of that city 1758, where he enjoyed the society of many distinguished men, especially of Reid, the metaphysician, from whom he acquired the principles afterwards illustrated in his 'Essay on Truth.' In 1761, being then in his twenty-sixth year, Beattie made his *début* in the literary world as translator of the Eclogues of Virgil, and author of several small poems which had appeared anonymously at various times in the 'Scots Magazine.' In 1765 he published 'The Judgment of Paris,' and in 1766 a selection of his poems, with the addition of some which had not hitherto appeared. Between this period and 1770 he was preparing his famous essay, which he designed to counteract the baneful effects of materialism, by demonstrating the immutability of moral sentiment, which involves, in fact, the principle of *a priori* instruction and revelation. His personal history during this period acquires some interest from his marriage with Miss Dun, which took place in June 1767, and the friendship of the poet Gray, soon to be terminated by the death of the latter. The 'Essay on Truth' at once established the fame of its author, who received the flattering recognition of a degree as doctor of philosophy from the university of Oxford, and the offer of the professorship of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, which, for personal reasons, he declined to accept, as he did a handsome living in the Church of England proffered by Dr. Porteus. It was in the flush of his success that Beattie resumed his poetical studies, and gratified the English public with his 'Minstrel,' a poem, written in the style and stanza of Spenser, and embodying, in the character of Edwin, a transcript of his own ideas and pursuits in his younger days. The first book of this celebrated poem appeared in 1771, the second in 1774, and a new edition of the whole in 1777, and it brought the author so prominently before the public that his merits were acknowledged in 1773 by an annual pension of £200 from the crown, graced, a little subsequently, by a private interview with the king and queen. In 1776 his essays 'On Poetry and Music,' 'On Laughter and Ludicrous Composition,' and 'On the Utility of Classical Learning,' appeared, forming one volume with a new edition of his 'Essay on Truth.' In 1790 and 1793 respectively, the two volumes of

by his undoubted abilities, aided by a handsome person and refined manners; but still more by the jealousy which divided the civil and ecclesiastical powers at that time. On his return from Italy Beckett was appointed archdeacon of Canterbury by his patron, and soon after the accession of Henry II. in 1154, was raised to the dignity of high chancellor; doubtless by the influence of the prelacy favouring his own ambition. At this time, it should be remarked, the power of the popes had risen to an arrogant height, and the dispute about investitures, the subjection of the clergy to lay jurisdiction in criminal matters, and various alleged abuses on either side, were subjects of continual and bitter strife between the church and the crowned heads of Europe. It is not likely that Beckett was ever undecided in his own views on any of these subjects, or on the part he was destined to play in the politics of the period; but it is easy to imagine that each party would see the means of advancing its own pretensions in the splendid abilities, the acknowledged purity of life, and the courtly manners of the young churchman. On the death of Theobald, in 1162, the king and the chief prelates were equally urgent for his elevation to the see of Canterbury; but once consecrated, it devolved upon him whether he would serve the church or the state, and he declared for the former without hesitation. The king and his late minister were equally matched for their inflexibility, quickness of resolution, undaunted courage, and statesmanlike abilities; and both were influenced, further than their own consciousness extended, by the spirit of the age. Three years of strife led to the council of Clarendon, convoked by Henry in 1164, when Beckett yielded to the entreaties or menaces of the barons, and signed the famous 'Constitutions,' by which the differences between the church and state were regulated. These articles not only rendered the state supreme in all that concerned the general government of the nation, but virtually separated the Church of England from Rome. The pope, therefore, refused to ratify them, and Beckett, seeing his opportunity, and really repenting of the compliance that had been wrung from him, refused to perform his office in the church, and endeavoured to leave the kingdom, in which, at last, he succeeded, only to draw down the vengeance of Henry upon his connections. The progress of the quarrel belongs rather to the history of the times than a single life. Beckett remained in exile six years, and matters being in some measure accommodated, returned to England in 1170, shortly after the coronation of the king's son, which had been designed by Henry as a means of securing the succession. Beckett's refusal to remove the censures with which the agents in this transaction had been visited, his haughty contempt of the crown, and the sentences of excommunication which he continued to fulminate from the altar of Canterbury cathedral, provoked anew the indignation of the king. It is idle to judge the actions of men in those iron times by the formulas of the present day. The question stripped of all disguise was simply this—whether Thomas à Beckett or Henry Plantagenet was henceforth to be king in England. The Norman lords resolved the matter in their own rude way, when at length four of them leaving the king's presence in anger, after hearing of some fresh indignity, determined on bringing the controversy to a bloody close. The last scene of this tragedy is well known in all its details. It is sufficient to say, that Beckett was murdered during the celebration of the Vesper service in Canterbury Cathedral, on the 29th of December, 1170. [E.R.]

BECKETT, W., a cel. surgeon, b. at Abingdon, in Berkshire, 1684, d. 1738. Mr. Beckett wrote an 'Inquiry' into touching for the king's evil, and an Essay on curing diseases by charms and amulets.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM, was born in 1760. Ten years afterwards, by the death of his father, whose mayoralty of London was noted in the history of the times, he succeeded to a princely fortune. He was precocious, both in his love of literature and art, in his vigour of thought and expression, and in his retired eccentricity of disposition. After having lived much in France, and visited Italy and other continental countries, he married, in 1783, a daughter of the earl of Aboyne, who died young, leaving two daughters, one of whom became duchess of Hamilton. In 1784 he published in French his Eastern romance of 'Vathek,' which has been admired so warmly by the literary men of our time. Though he sat in more parliaments than one, politics occupied very little of his attention: he soon retired to the continent; and his fondness for architectural construction and embellishment showed itself first in a house he built at Cintra, in Portugal. In the commencement of the present century he began to build on his Wiltshire

[Fonthill Abbey.]

estate his magnificent mansion of Fonthill Abbey, which became all the more famous for the difficulty of satisfying curiosity in regard to it. The cost exceeded a quarter of a million. The pile had not long been completed and fitted up, when, in 1822, it was abandoned and the estate sold. Mr. Beckford spent his latest years chiefly at Bath, indulging his refined taste and his turn for secluded study. In 1834 he published 'Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal,' containing recollections of his early travels, and abounding alike in eloquence and satire; and afterwards there appeared a similar volume, commemorating two Portuguese monasteries. He died in 1844, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. [W.S.]

BECKINGHAM, CHAS., a dram. wr., d. 1730.

an annuity of 4,000 florins, that he changed his mind. About this time also he resolved to accept an invitation from the Philharmonic Society to come to England, but his almost total deafness prevented him. In 1810 Beethoven brought out his first mass. In the same year he made the acquaintance of Bettino Brentano of Frankfort, whose correspondence with Goethe has made the reading world acquainted with the private manners of the great composer, though her narrations are sometimes less full of character than of caricature. Through Bettino, Beethoven was introduced to Goethe in the year 1812, a friendship which reflected quite as much honour upon the rich and courtly poet and minister, as it did upon the poor, but independent and high-souled musician. On the 8th, and again on the 12th of December, in the year 1813, the first performances of 'The Battle of Vittoria,' and his symphony in A major, took place in the hall of the university, for the benefit of the Austrian and Bavarian soldiers disabled in the battle of Hanau. In 1815 Beethoven was exclusively employed in writing harmonies to Scotch songs for George Thompson of Edinburgh. From this period till the end of his life, Beethoven was harassed from various causes, chiefly of a domestic nature, and which ought never to have fallen upon him. These, together with his loss of hearing, begat a habit of gloomy thought, and a violent desire for solitude, till, by slow degrees, his frame, which was naturally robust and healthy, yielded to maladies which were induced by the constant and long-continued mental irritation to which he had been subjected. Forgotten by the Viennese, hardly appreciated by the rest of the world, Beethoven was seized with his last sickness; and the unnatural thoughtlessness and greed of his relatives continued till the period of his death, which took place on the 26th day of March, 1827. Beethoven died unmarried. His portraits, of which there are several, are all like him. He did not receive much education in his early youth, but when he became a man he read a great deal, and was well acquainted with the literature of Germany, and particularly admired the writings of Goethe and Schiller. With Shakspeare's works he was well acquainted, and admired them with the relish of a true artist. He was usually reserved, but when he entered into conversation he became animated, and original in the turn of his thoughts and expression. Beethoven left upwards of 120 works in all styles. His melodies are beautiful and new; and his instrumental music bears the unmistakeable evidences of the grandeur and sublimity of his unrivalled genius. In 1845 a grand statue of Beethoven was erected in his native town amid great rejoicings, and in presence of the queen of England. [J.M.]

BEGA, Cor., a Dutch painter, 1620-1664.

BEGEYN, Abra., a Dutch painter, 17th cent.

BEHADER-KHAN, a sul. of Persia, 1317-1335.

BEHADER-SHAH, emp. of Hind., 1707-1712.

BEHMEN. See Boehm.

BEHAIM, or BEHEM, M., a navigator, 15th c.

BEHN, Aphra, a fugitive authoress, d. 1689.

BEHRING, Vitus, by birth a Dane, after having performed several voyages to the E. and W. Indies, entered the service of Russia while still young. Having risen by the usual steps in the service, he became captain-commander in 1722, and was sent by the empress Catharine in charge of an expedition (planned by Peter the Great before his death), whose object was to determine whether Asia and America were united. Crossing Siberia, he sailed from the river of Kamtschatka in July, 1728; and reached lat. 67° 18′ N., having passed through the strait since called after him, without knowing it. Discovering that the land trended greatly westward, he concluded that the continents were not united, and returned; without, however, seeing America. In another voyage, in 1741, he touched upon the American coast, in lat. 58° 28′ N.; and gave name to Mount St. Elias. In returning, his ship was cast upon an island, since named after him, an outlier of the Aleutian group, and here himself and many of his crew perished. On his discoveries is founded the claim of Russia to that part of America lying west of the meridian of Mount St. Elias, 141° W. [J.B.]

BEICH, J. F., a German painter, 1665-1748.

BEINASCHI, J. B., an Ital. painter, 1634-1688.

BEK, or BEAK, Anthony De, bp. of Durham, one of the cel. sold. priests of the mid. ages, d. 1310.

BEK, David, a Dutch painter, 1621-1656.

BEKKER, Eliz., a wr. of fiction, 1738-1804.

BEKKHER, Balthasar, a celebrated protestant preacher, author of the 'World Bewitched,' &c., for which he was suspended, 1634-1698.

BEL, Ch. And., professor of poetry, 1717-1782.

BEL, John James, an au. and compil., d. 1738.

BEL, Mathias, hist. of Hungary, 1684-1749.

BELA, the name of four kings of Hungary. The *first* reigned 1059-1062; the *second* 1131-1141; the *third* 1173-1193; the *fourth* 1235-1270.

BELESIS, a governor of ancient Babylon.

BELGRANO, Manuel, a commander in the South American war of independence, died 1820.

BELIDOR, Bernard Forest De, a French engineer, author of a dict. of his art, 1695-1761.

BELING, Richard, an Irish rebel, 1613-1677.

BELISARIUS. 'One of those heroic names which are familiar to every age, and to every nation.' Thus does Gibbon justly characterize the emperor Justinian's victorious general. Belisarius first distinguished himself in the wars between the Byzantine empire and the kings of Persia. In 533, he was placed by Justinian at the head of the army by which that emperor sought to recover the old Roman province of North Africa from the Vandals, who had been in possession of it for seventy years. Belisarius was completely successful in his enterprise, and led the last Vandal king, Gelimer, as a captive to Constantinople. He was then sent on a similar expedition to conquer Italy from the Goths, who held dominion there. He thoroughly effected this purpose, capturing Rome, Ravenna, and other cities, inflicting severe defeats on the Goths in the field, and signalizing his own courage and prowess as a soldier, as well as his skill as a commander. The Goths offered to make him their king, but his loyalty was proof against all temptation, and when recalled by Justinian, he promptly returned in submission to the will of a capricious and thankless master. After his departure from Italy, the Goths recovered the greater part of that country, and Belisarius, who in the interval had been defending the south-eastern frontiers of the

BELLIEVRE, POMPONIUS DE, a Fr. diplomatist, distinguished in the reigns of Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV., 1529-1607.

BELLINI, GENTILE, an Italian painter, of the same school as his brother Giovanni, 1421-1501.

BELLINI, GIOVANNI, a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Venice about 1426. He belongs to the school of painters known as the *quattrocento*, in Italy, literally the fifteenth century masters, but distinguished as much by their style as their period. This style, lately here designated, very inappropriately, the *preraphaelite*, is well illustrated in Bellini's portrait of the Doge Loredano, in the National Gallery—hard and dry, but exact in detail, and high and positive in colouring.—Giovanni Bellini was one of the first of the Venetian artists to adopt the new method of oil painting in lieu of the old process with *tempera* vehicles, that is, with saps and gums. His best works are in oil; they consist chiefly of madonnas and portraits. He died at the advanced age of ninety, November 29, 1516. Titian and Giorgione were two of Bellini's many eminent scholars. (Vasari, *Lives of the Painters*, &c.; Ridolfi, *Maraviglie dell' Arte*, &c.; Cadorin, *Tiziano Vecellio.*) [R.N.W.]

BELLINI, L., a celeb. anatomist, 1643-1702.

BELLINI, VINCENZIO, was born at Catania in Sicily, in the year 1806. Bellini received his musical education from Zingarelli, in the Conservatorio of Naples, and produced, at the theatre San Carlo of the same city, his opera 'Bianco e Ferdinando,' before he was twenty years old. In 1827 he composed 'Il Pirata' for the Scala at Milan, and soon after 'La Straniera' for the same establishment. These operas were succeeded by 'La Sonnambula' (which has perhaps been performed a greater number of times in Great Britain than any other foreign opera,) at Naples, 'I Capuletti ed i Montecchi,' at Venice, 'Norma' at Milan, 'I Puritani,' for the Theatre Italien at Paris, &c. The life of Bellini was unmarked by incidents. He was pure in morals, and his manners, like his compositions, were gentle, mellifluous, and elegant. Subject to pulmonic disease, he was unequal to violent effort of any kind, so he never attempted the lofty or sublime in music. He died of consumption in 1835. A writer (L. W. Tinelli) in the 'Musical World' says of Bellini—'The enthusiasm excited by this astonishing production (Norma) is beyond all description. In a few months the "Norma" became the favourite performance of all the Italian and foreign stages, and crossed the immense distance of the ocean to delight the ears of the transatlantic inhabitants. Soon after this new triumph he was called to Paris, where he wrote, in his greatest style, "I Puritani." It was the last song of the swan! One morning in the month of October, 1835, the inhabitants of Paris hastened to the streets of that immense capital to contemplate the numerous and select crowd which was following a funeral procession. Some of the most celebrated men were amongst the crowd. Sadness and sorrow were in the countenance of every one. A plaintive and moving music added to the melancholy scene. Death had reaped one of the finest flowers of nature. The funeral concourse stopped at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, where the coffin was deposited, and, one hour after, a modest cross was raised on the ground, with the following inscription: "Pray for the peace of Vincent Bellini." Bellini was only twenty-nine years of age when he died. His disposition was good, though exceedingly passionate. His appearance was noble and expressive. His genius was vast as creation, and his soul innocent and gentle as the first sigh of love.' This is the eulogium of a friend and admirer; let it live in the memory of all musicians. [J.M.]

BELLMAN, CH. M., a Swed. poet, 1741-1795.

BELLONI, JEROME, a commercial wr., d. 1760.

BELLORI, J. P., an Ital. antiquary and connoisseur, au. of 'Lives of Modern Painters,' d. 1696.

BELLOSTE, A., a Fr. army surgeon, 1654-1730.

BELLOTI, PETER, an Ital. paint., 1625-1700.

BELON, PETER, author of travels, 16th cent.

BELOSIELSKY, PRINCE, a Russian nobleman, author of poems in the French tongue, died 1809.

BELSHAM, THOS., a cel. unitarian, 1749-1829.

BELSHAM, WM., brother of Thomas, a miscellaneous and historical writer, 1752-1827.

BELSHAZZAR, a k. of Chaldæa, abt. 560 B.C.

BELSUNCE, HENRY FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a Fr. prelate and hist. of disting. benev., 1671-1755.

BELUS, the supposed first king of Babylon.

BELYN, a Brit. commander under Caractacus.

BELZONI, GIOVANNI, celebrated for his discoveries in Egypt, was a native of Padua. His early studies, which had a view to the monastic life, were prosecuted at Rome, from which his family had originally come. The French invasion of 1798 caused a change in his plans; and in 1800 he left Italy, and visited several parts of Europe. He came to England in 1803, where he soon after married. He was tall and robust in person, of uncommon strength, and commanding mien; qualities which, united to great intelligence and sagacity, perseverance and a love of enterprise, gave him immense influence among the wild people with whom he so long associated. His remittances from home were scanty; and he seems to have turned to profitable account a knowledge of hydraulics which he had acquired at Rome. Often, however, he was obliged to obtain a livelihood by exhibiting feats of strength. Leaving England in 1812, he visited Spain, Portugal, and Malta, and in 1815 went to Egypt, where he was for a short time employed by Mehemet Ali in erecting hydraulic machinery at Cairo. Driven thence by the prejudice of the natives against his improved plans, he visited many parts of Egypt and Nubia, and the shores of the Red Sea, discovering buried cities, rock temples, &c., and displaying the greatest skill in the removal and shipment of such gigantic works as the bust of Memnon, and other remains now in the British Museum. The pecuniary means, besides a personal remuneration, were supplied chiefly by Mr. Salt, the English consul, but partly also by Burckhardt the traveller. In September, 1819, Belzoni left Egypt, and on his way to England visited his native town, where he was received with honour. His 'Narrative of Operations,' &c., was published at London in 1820, in a 4to vol. with atlas. In 1823, accompanied by his wife, he left England for Morocco, with the view of penetrating to Timbuctoo. He had neither commission nor assistance from government, or any society, and except £200 supplied by the Messrs. Briggs of Alexandria, depended

BENTINCK, W. H. CAVENDISH, third duke of Portland, born 1738; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1782; chancellor of Oxford, 1792; home secretary, 1794-1801; first lord of the treasury, 1807; d. 1808.

BENTINCK, LORD GEORGE, a British parliamentary leader, was born on 27th February, 1802. He was the third son of the fourth duke of Portland, and thus descended from the distinguished Dutchman who enjoyed the friendship of William III. He was by his mother, a daughter of Major Scott of Balcomie, connected with Canning, who married her sister, and he made such early acquaintance with political business as he possessed, in the capacity of private secretary to his uncle-in-law. He entered the army and rose to the rank of major, but that profession in time of peace had not sufficient attraction for his stirring temperament, and he took with laborious ardour to field sports and the turf. Though a younger son, the fortunes of the family enabled him to indulge in horse racing without mercenary views, and yet it is generally said that he realized a large sum of money on the turf. His success and general high character in the sporting world arose from a high-handed integrity, which gave him the position of a bold, earnest, honest enthusiast, in occupations pursued by so many through momentary excitement, dissipation, or a base design to profit by the follies of others. In 1826 he entered parliament as member for Lynn Regis, and continued to represent that constituency till his death. He was a very steady attendant, almost always in his seat awake or asleep. But his attendance was not of a character to give him the knowledge of a statesman, since the benches of the House of Commons were his place of rest between unremitting labours in the hunting field and other congenial arenas. Before 1846 he was generally set down as a moderate Whig, but it is evident that his political partizanship rested more on personal alliances than constitutional views. When Sir Robert Peel dealt his final blow at the corn laws and commercial restrictions, the country gentlemen, who thought it was not the necessary progress of sound political economy, but the want of leadership and combination which threatened what they counted their ruin, looked to Lord George as a leader, on account of the energy and skill he had shown in his favourite pursuits. He accepted of the proposal, and became the leader of the opposition, transferring to the interior of St. Stephen's the methods which gave him success in his more congenial occupations out of doors. He made it his twofold occupation to hunt the enemy, and to manipulate statistics into startling momentary results, as in the calculations of the betting book. He knew to the last little or nothing about politics, but his chivalrous bearing and utter unconsciousness of defeat, gave him popularity even with his opponents. The energetic zeal with which he followed his new pursuits broke his constitution, and, seized with an attack of the heart, he dropped suddenly dead on the 28th September, 1848, and was found lying on the road where he had been walking. [J.H.B.]

BENTIVOGLIO, one of the sovereign families of Italy, among the distinguished members of which are, JOHN, lord of Bologna, killed 1402, whose lineal descendants held the signory till 1508. HERCULES, a poet and statesman, 1506-1573. GUIDO, cardinal legate and historian, 1579-1641. HIPPOLYTE, a dramatist, died 1685. CORNELIO, a cardinal, a poet, and a patron of the fine arts, 1688-1732. MATILDA, a poetess, died 1711.

BENTLEY, RICH., a cel. classic, 1661-1742. His son of the same name, a dramatist, d. 1782.

BENYOWSKY, MAURICE AUGUSTUS, Count, a Siberian exile who effected his escape, and was killed in action against the French when attempting to assume the sovereignty of Madagascar, 1786.

BENZELIUS, the name of several abps. of Upsala, disting. for their great learning. ERIC, 1642-1709. His son of the same name, 1675-1745. JACOB, br. of the last, d. 1747. HENRY, 1689-1758.

BENZEL-STERNAU, a Ger. states., 1738-1784.

BENZEL-STERNAU, C. CH., Count De, a German statesman, and man of letters, 1767-1832.

BERCHTOLD, LEOPOLD, Count, a disting. philanthropist of Austria, 1758-1809.

BERENGER, or BERENGARIUS, was born at Tours, about the beginning of the eleventh century. His earliest education was received under Fulbert at Chartres, a teacher of affectionate wisdom and piety. Berenger showed from the first a liberal spirit of inquiry. For some time he taught in his native city, and gained there the office of Scholasticus, that is, superintendent of the school attached to the cathedral or monastery of St. Martin. Afterwards he was archdeacon at Anger. The name of Berenger is associated principally with the famous mediæval controversy on the doctrine of transubstantiation. He had revived the doctrine of Scotus, that the bread and wine still remain symbols after the consecration, and are not changed in substance; but his doctrine was condemned by several councils, such as that of Rome in 1050. The strife raged for thirty years, and Berenger sometimes wavered, and even formally recanted in 1079, under the terrorism of his ecclesiastical superiors. But he soon retracted, and by Lanfranc and others, under Gregory VII., the controversy was prolonged till his death in 1088. The theological influence of Berenger was lost by his vacillation, but he was one of the revivers of metaphysical study and dialectics, and as has been remarked, 'he continued Scotus Erigena, and prepared the way for Abelard.' His book 'De Sacra Coena,' was published at Berlin in 1834; the manuscript of it having been found by Lessing in 1770 in the ducal library of Brunswick. [J.E.]

BERENGER, JAS., a celeb. anatomist, d. 1550.

BERENGER, L. P., a Fr. poet and rhetorician, author of 'Les Soirées Provençales,' &c., 1749-1822.

BERENGER, P., a disciple of Abelard, 12th c.

BERENGER I., king of Italy 888, elected emperor 916, deposed 922, assassinated 924.

BERENGER II., king 950, deposed 962, d. 966.

BERENICE, the name of several princesses of Syria and Egypt, of whom the most celebrated are the wife of Antiochus, strangled B.C. 248. The daughter of Ptolemy Auletus, and usurper of his throne, who was deposed and killed by the Romans. The daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who consecrated her hair to Venus. And the daughter of Agrippa, king of Judæa, the mistress of Titus.

BERENICIUS, a Dutch adventurer, 17th cent.

BERESFORD, REV. JAMES, a miscellaneous writer and satirist, 1761-1840.

BERETTINI, P., an Ital. architect, 1596-1663.

nitz invented and promulgated the higher calculus. All distinguished by eagerness in the pursuit of Analysis, and the two elder especially, by much vivacity of temper—they mingled earnestly in the keen commerce and conflict of scientific writers, which so enlivens the history of those times, and renders the details of personal history part and parcel of the history of the progress of knowledge. Our limits confine us within a simple enumeration of these distinguished men, and a bare statement of their main achievements.—1. JAMES BERNOUILLI, probably the most original analyst of the group; born at Basle in 1654,—died in 1705. He had great powers of invention, and much taste for simplicity in method and composition. He greatly extended the theory of the quadrature of the parabola, and the geometry of curve lines, spirals, &c. His chief contributions, however, relate to the summation and doctrine of infinite series; and we owe him the first systematic work on the now very important theory of chances. His writings are collected in 3 vols. 4to.—2. JOHN BERNOUILLI, brother of James; born in 1667, died in 1748; also a very great analyst. Besides his essays on the management of ships and the elliptical figure of the planets, John Bernouilli wrote on almost every branch of the existing mathematics; and he touched nothing he did not expand and improve. The great age he attained was worthily bestowed on him; he died full of honours. His collected writings fill four 4to volumes.—3. JOHN BERNOUILLI, son of the preceding; professor of mathematics in St. Petersburg, where he died in 1726; born in 1695.—4. NICOLAS BERNOUILLI, nephew of 1 and 2, born in 1687; died in 1759; professor of mathematics in Padua.—5. DANIEL BERNOUILLI, son of Nicolas, a very eminent philosopher, rivalling the glory of the elder brothers of the family. He was born in 1700, and died in 1782. His two great works are the 'Exercitationes Mathematicæ' and his 'Hydrodynamica:' but besides writing occasional treatises and memoirs, he contested, and gained or divided with the greatest mathematicians in Europe, no fewer than ten prizes offered by the Academy of Sciences. No name of the time stands higher than that of Daniel Bernouilli.—6. JOHN BERNOUILLI, brother of Daniel, professor of mathematics at Basle, born 1720, died 1770.—7. JAMES BERNOUILLI, nephew of the two preceding, born in Basle 1759, died in 1789, too early for science. At this close of the family of the Bernouillis, its former glories seemed about to blaze out again. In the space of about five years, the younger James presented no less than eight memoirs to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, which have been printed in the 'Nova Acta;' and he was a correspondent of other academies besides. Everything he wrote displayed singular acuteness.—It is not often that the historian of Science has to record concerning such a family. [J.P.N.]

BERNSTORFF, JOHN HARTWIG ERNEST, Count, a Danish statesman, disting. also as a patron of science and art, 1712-1772. His nephew, AND. PETER, cel. as a minister of state for the enfranchisem. of the Dan. peasants, &c., 1735-1797.

BEROALDUS, PH., a rhetorician, 1453-1505. His nephew of the same name, a poet, died 1518.

BERODACH, son of Baladan, king of Babylon.

BEROSSUS, a Chaldean priest and hist., fragments of whose works exist in the writings of Eusebius: time of Alexander the Great.

BERRETINI, NICH., an It. paint., 1617-1682.

BERRI, JOHN, of France, Duke De, 1340-1416.

BERRI, CH. FERD. DE BOURBON, Duke De, second son of Ch. X., and father of the duke de Bordeaux, claimant of the Fr. crown, 1778-1820.

BERRIMAN, WM., an. of Sermons, 1688-1758.

BERRUYER, Jos. Is., a religious wr., d. 1758.

BERRUYER, J. F., a Fr. general, 1737-1804.

BERRY, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDW., K.C.B., distinguished at the Nile and Trafalgar, d. 1831.

BERRY, SIR JOHN, a naval command., d. 1691.

BERRYAT, F., first edit. of a collect. of observations from the memoirs of learned societies, d. 1754.

BERSMANN, GEO., a Ger. classic, 1538-1611.

BERTHIER. ALEXANDER BERTHIER, prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, was born in Paris in 1753, of higher parentage than that of most of the military chiefs of the French revolution and empire. He saw some service in Rochambeau's auxiliary corps in the American war, and continued in the French army after the fall of the monarchy. It is chiefly as Napoleon's favourite chief of the staff that he acquired distinction. His talents for independent command were slender, but he possessed the power of rapidly comprehending Napoleon's wishes and tactics, and he showed an alacrity and a skill in carrying the imperial orders into effect, that made him most valuable, and procured him high promotion and favour. On the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, Berthier, like other marshals, professed allegiance to the Bourbons, and he is said to have shown more readiness and zeal in so doing, than became one who had been, like Berthier, the favoured friend, as well as the highly rewarded servant of the ex-emperor. On Napoleon's return in 1815, Berthier quitted France with the Bourbon princes; but he suffered deeply in spirits and in conscience, and at last, after watching a body of Russian troops who were marching through Bamberg against France, Berthier committed suicide. [E.S.C.]

BERTHIER, J. B., an architect, &c., 1721-1804.

BERTHOLLET, F., a Fr. historian, d. 1755.

BERTHOLLET, CLAUDE LOUIS, born at Talloire, near Annecy, in Savoy, 9th December, 1848, died at Paris, 6th November, 1822, aged seventy-four, affords one of the most illustrious examples of a genius for the practical application of science among the *savants* of the last century. Educated for the profession of medicine, in an obscure corner of the country, he came to Paris destitute of friends and acquaintances; but having learned that M. Tronchin, a distinguished practitioner in the metropolis, was a native of Geneva, he made bold to call upon his countryman, and, fortunately for science, was kindly received and patronised by him; and through his means Berthollet was made physician to the duke of Orleans. It was through this nobleman that he was placed in the position of superintendent of the government dyeworks, where he acquired the information contained in his valuable work on this art, and which led him to apply to practice in bleaching, the important fact, discovered by Scheele, of the decolorizing properties of chlorine gas. It would be difficult to estimate, in its true light, either morally or pecuniarily, the

to demonstrate, in 1815, that the mineral world, as had been enunciated by Smithson, is a naturally existing exemplification of the beautiful doctrine of definite proportions. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of the contributions made to the science by this indefatigable chemist, whose body and mind seem to have been in incessant action for the best part of half a century, whether we view them in his valuable investigations of the constituents of nature, in the various editions of his System of Chemistry, which contained a complete digest of the knowledge possessed by chemists at the time they appeared, of chemical substances, or in the annual reports which he published, in continuation of those of Thomson, of the progress of his favourite science. The part which he took, too, in modifying the system of symbols, introduced into the science by Thomson, so as to suit all nations, is highly deserving of commendation, since without symbols it is difficult to understand how chemical constitution could be rendered intelligible in its present complicated condition. The ingenious generalizations which he sometimes made, although generally ultimately found to be untenable, were productive of vast benefit in encouraging and stimulating inquiry. Among these views may be noticed his ideas of the compound nature of chlorine; his theory of electro-chemistry, of isomerism, of catalytism, &c. It is much to be regretted that the free inquiry and liberty of deduction which he claimed for himself he did not always allow to others, and that the closing years of his busy life should have been occupied in a coarse warfare with his contemporaries and the younger spirits of the age, and in an attempt, which ever must prove fruitless, to bind to the chariot-wheels of a past time the new discoveries which uniformly refuse to be attached to old-fashioned inventions. Much of this asperity of literary manner may undoubtedly be attributed to isolation during his earlier years, from the softening influences of life, and to deteriorating habits, which it is understood were too unsparingly encouraged. Berzelius contributed, in a remarkable degree, in disseminating the study of the science over the continent of Europe, by the able pupils who were educated under his eye, and who did not fail to communicate in their turn to their successors the accurate lessons which they themselves had so bountifully received. To have communicated the elements of the science to such men as Gmelin, Arfwedson, Rose, Mitscherlich, and Wöhler, is no small piece of good fortune. No department of the science has escaped the masterly touch of Berzelius; even organic chemistry, which he was desirous of confining under obsolete rules, was indebted to him for many early elucidations, which paved the way for those who were to follow. In no portion of the science were his labours of more value than in that of analyses, the processes depending on an intimate acquaintance with the properties of the various kinds of matter, by which the chemist is enabled to tell, to the most minute fraction, how much of any element is present in a compound. Berzelius was for many years professor of chemistry in Stockholm. During the latter years of his life he retired to the country, and married, and was elevated to the rank of baron. But to the last he took a deep interest in his science, and even when paralysis had denied to him the power of locomotion, he continued to dictate to his amanuensis his annual report, striving, as it were, to bid against nature, and to lengthen out the space of terrestrial mental existence. [R.D.T.]

BESBORODKO, a Rus. min. of state, d. 1799.

BESCHI, C. J., a cel. Indian missionary, d. 1742.

BESOLDE, Chr., an Austrian hist., 1577-1638.

BESOZZI, Ambr., an Ital. archi., 1648-1706.

BESSARION, John, a cardinal and theol., one of the restorers of learning in the 15th c., 1395-1472.

BESSEL, Dr. F. W., a Prus. astro., 1784-1846.

BESSIERES, John Baptist, duke of Istria, one of Napoleon's generals, marshal of France, born 1784, killed at Rippach 1813.

BETHLEM-GABOR, a native of Transylvania, who usurped the throne of Hungary 1618, d. 1629.

BETHLEN, Wolfgang, Count De, a statesman and historian of Transylvania, massacred by the Tartars, 1679.

BETHUNE, the ancestral name of Sully.

BETTERTON, T., a cel. tragedian, 1635-1700.

BETTINELLI, X., a cel. It. author, 1718-1808.

BETUSSE, Joseph, an Ital. poet, 16th cent.

BEUERNONVILLE, Peter Riel, count of, a statesman, diplomatist, and marshal of France, minister of war under the convention, 1752-1821.

BEVERIDGE, William, bishop of St. Asaph, eminent as an Oriental scholar and theologian, author of 'Private Thoughts on Religion,' 1638-1708.

BEVERLY, John of, the tutor of Bede, d. 721.

BEVERNYNCK, J. Van, a Dutch statesman, disting. also as a contributor to botany, 1614-1690.

BEVERWICK, J. De, a med. auth., 1594-1647.

BEVIN, Elway, a Welsh music., time of Jas. I.

BEVIS, an English astronomer, 1695-1771.

BEWICK, John, an artist and naturalist, celebrated in the history of wood engraving, d. 1795.

BEWICK, Thos., brother of the prec., d. 1828.

BEWLY, Wm., an experi. philosopher, d. 1783.

BEYER, Aug., a Germ. theologian, 1707-1741.

BEYER, Dr. G. A., prof. of Gr. litera., 18th c.

BEZA, or THEODORE DE BEZE, was born of noble parents at Vezelai in 1519. His studies were begun at Orleans under Wolmar, a German, to whom may be traced his pupil's attainments in Greek. Here he studied law, and having at the age of twenty obtained a diploma, he spent the next nine years in Paris; living in the midst of such enjoyments as an ample fortune can at all times secure in the gay capital of France. Here he published his 'Juvenilia,' a collection of poems, many of which are just in character and gallantry, what might have been anticipated in the circumstances. His own conscience, his secret marriage, and a severe illness, combined in solemnizing his mind, so that at length he fled to Geneva, and publicly avowed his attachment to the protestant reformation. In a very short time he became professor of Greek at Lausanne, and after ten years' labour there he returned to Geneva. From the period of his return to Geneva in 1559 to his death there, October 13, 1605, Beza was identified with the Swiss reformation. He was the first rector of the new academy established there, and he succeeded Calvin in the chair of theology in 1564. After the great Reformer's death, Beza occupied the first place of influence and responsibility, not only in the church of Geneva, but in the neighbouring cantons and in France. In 1571

BIEVRE, THE MARQUIS DE, a writer of some fugitive pieces, cel. as an inveterate wit, 1747-1789.
BIEZ, OUDART DU, marshal of France, d. 1551.
BIGLAND, JOHN, a miscel. wr. 1750-1832.
BIGNON, JERO., a learned Fr. wr., 1589-1656.
BIGNON, J. P., grandson of Jerome, a disting. eccles. and member of the Fr. Academy, 1662-1743.
BIGNON, L. P. E., a diplomatist, and an. of a 'History of French Diplomacy,' written by the desire of Napoleon, by whom he was frequently employed, and held in the highest esteem, 1771-1841.
BIGOT, AMERIC, a French classic, 1626-1689.
BIKAM, W., an English engraver, last cent.
BILDERDYK, WM., a Dutch poet, 1756-1831.
BILFINGER, G. B., a Ger. *savant*, 1693-1750.
BILLAUD-VARENNES, JOHN NICHOLAS, was the son of an advocate, and like Fouché, was educated by the Jesuits, but compelled to leave the congregation of the oratory on account of his licentiousness. He remained in obscurity until the outbreak of the revolution, when the revolt and fearful sacrifice of life at Nanci in the month of August, 1790, gave him an opportunity of attacking the government, especially in a work of 3 vols. 8vo, entitled 'Despotisme des Ministres de France.' Between this period and the autumn of 1792 he published several political brochures, remarkable, it is understood, for their brutal vehemence rather than for any originality or show of argument; and it was only on the 10th of August in that year, when the death-struggle of the Swiss guard, followed by the sack of the Tuileries, and the imprisonment of the royal family took place, that he emerged from the obscurity of the Faubourgs as one of the hundred and forty-four who turned out the old municipals, and declared themselves the magistrates of the people. In the horrible massacres of September he was seen standing in his official scarf, short brown coat, and black wig, with one foot on a corpse and the other in a pool of blood, urging the murderers at the Abbaye to continue the work of slaughter, of which, from mere physical exhaustion they were growing weary. He was remarkable on all occasions for his repugnance to any regular form in the administration of the people's wild vengeance, and had a principal share in the erection of the Revolutionary Tribunal, to which Marie Antoinette and many other victims were sent at his particular instance. On the 9th Thermidor he consulted his own safety by joining in the clamorous accusation of Robespierre, and a few days after his fall, was himself excluded from the committee which his cruel heart, and sometimes declamatory eloquence had so often served. The reaction having set in, he was condemned to transportation, and afterwards to death, by the convention, but the sailing of the ship saved his life, and he remained twenty years in Cayenne before he effected his escape. In 1816 he made his way to St. Domingo, where the mulatto Petion was in power as president of the newly-established republic, by whom he was allowed a small pension. On this pittance the 'resolute unrepentant man' contrived to subsist till the world was finally rid of him in 1819. [E.R.]
BILLARD, CH. M., a Fr. surgeon, 1800-1832.
BILLAUT, AD., a Fr. poet, time of Richelieu.
BILLBERG, J., a Swed. mathemat., d. 1717.
BILLING, SIGIS., a Fr. patriot and soldier of the revol., coadjutor of Lafayette in 1830, d. 1832.
BILLINGSLEY, SIR HY., a mathemat., d. 1616.
BILSON, THOS., bp. of Winchester, 1536-1616.
BINGHAM, JOS., an eccles. wr., 1668-1723.
BINGHAM, SIR GEO. RIDOUT, an officer in the Peninsular war; afterwards accompanied Buonaparte to St. Helena, 1777-1833.
BINGLEY, WM., a wr. on nat. hist., d. 1823.
BIOERN, the name of four kings of Sweden.
BION, a Greek poet, 3d century B.C.
BION, a Greek philosopher, 3d century B.C.
BION, NICH., a Fr. mathematician, d. 1753.
BIONDI, SIR FR., an historian, 17th century.
BIRAGUE, CLEM., a Germ. engraver, 16th ct.
BIRAGUE, RENE DE, an It. cardinal, resident in France, promoted the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and was made chancellor, 1509-1583.
BIRCH, SAM., a disting. citizen of London, mayor in 1814, promoter of the Lit. Fund, 1757-1841.
BIRCH, THOS., a Quaker historian, 1705-1766.
BIRD, EDW., R.A., a painter, 1705-1766.
BIRD, JOHN, a math. inst. maker, d. 1766.
BIRD, or BIRDE, or BYRDE, WILLIAM, the admired musician, and great pupil of the celebrated Tallis, was born about the year 1540, and is supposed to have been the son of Thomas Bird, one of the gentlemen of the chapel of Edward VI., where Bird received his first instructions in music as one of the singing-boys. In 1563, he was made organist of Lincoln cathedral, which office he retained till 1569, when he was appointed gentleman of Queen Elizabeth's chapel, and in 1575 became organist to her majesty. Up to the period of his death, which happened in 1623, he composed a great amount of vocal music, chiefly sacred, and from the circumstance that the words he chose were, for the most part, portions of the Romish ritual, it is supposed that he was secretly a professor of that faith, though from the appointments he held, he must have conformed to the reformed religion. It is impossible now to name the number of his works, if we include his instrumental compositions, of which no fewer than seventy-three are to be found in Queen Elizabeth's celebrated Virginal book. Bird is, however, now chiefly known by his great canon 'Non Nobis Domine.' And though some persons have sought to deprive him of the fame of its authorship, and have attributed it to Palestrina, nevertheless, those best able to judge have never hesitated to regard it as the work of William Bird, and to all time it will be looked upon as a national work and an enduring monument of his greatness as a musician. Bird was highly esteemed, both in his private and public capacity. [J.M.]
BIREN, JOHN ERNEST DE, dk. of Courland, and regent of Russia after the dth. of Anne, 1687-1772.
BIRGER DE BIELBO, COUNT PALATINE, and regent of Sweden at the death of Eric, 1210-1266.
BIRKBECK, GEORGE, M.D., the founder of mechanics' institutions, b. at Settle, 1776, d. 1841.
BIRKBECK, M., an. of travels, &c., d. 1825.
BIRKENHEAD, SIR J., a pol. wr., 1615-1679.
BIRON, ARMAND DE GONTAUT, Baron De, marshal of France, slain at the siege of Epernay, 1524-1592. CH. DE GONTAUT, son of the preceding, b. 1561; admiral of France, 1592; marshal, 1594; duke, 1598; beheaded, 1602. CH. ARMAND,

ever valuable the separate parts may be. Blackstone tried to convert the mass into a readable well-arranged book, and succeeded. He has made many people readers of the law, and more or less instructed in it, who otherwise would not have approached the forbidding science. But on the other hand, the deeper practical members of the profession have pronounced his work unsatisfactory and superficial. To make his book consistent and readable, he endeavoured to give a reason for everything, while other writers told it baldly as it stood. The tendency of his commentaries was thus to make whatever existed in the law appear to be exactly what it should be. Now that many of the things which he commended as the perfection of wisdom, have been abolished as tyrannical and absurd, his reasoning in their support sometimes appears sufficiently ludicrous. The disposition to justify things as they were, made his writings acceptable to government, and they were the more so that in accounts of the origin of national institutions, he ever kept out of sight the more violent revolutionary movements by which the constitution was created. Only in his celebrated passage against the game laws does he take a side contrary to what may be called conservative predilections. The 'Commentaries' are still in active use, and ever call for the services of fresh editors. Blackstone disliked political contention, and declined the opening to high promotion offered to him in the office of solicitor-general. He was, in 1770, appointed one of the justices of the King's Bench, and in a few months transferred to the Common Pleas. He died on 14th February, 1780. [J.H.B.]

BLACKWALL, Ant., an Eng. critic, 1674-1730.

BLACKWELL, Alex., a Scotch physician and economist; settled in Stockholm, and beheaded for conspiracy, 1747. His wife, Elizabeth, disting. as the authoress of a 'Herbal,' with 500 plates, drawn, engraved, and coloured by herself.

BLACKWOOD, A., a Scotch au., 1539-1613.

BLACKWOOD, Sir H., a nav. com., 1770-1832.

BLADEN, Martin, a miscel. writer, d. 1746.

BLAEUW, Wm., a Dutch geogr., 1571-1638.

BLAINVILLE, M. De, an anatom., 1778-1850.

BLAIR, Hugh, D.D., a celebrated Scotch divine, and miscellaneous writer, 1718-1800.

BLAIR, J., a chronological author, died 1782.

BLAIR, Robt., au. of 'The Grave,' 1700-1746.

BLAKE, Wm., an artist and poet of singular genius and originality, remarkable also for his extraordinary visions, 1759-1827.

BLAKE. In all the long list of England's naval heroes, there is not a name more glorious than that of Admiral Blake. Perhaps he deserves to be ranked even highest of all, if we look not merely to the number and brilliancy of his victories, but to the originality of his genius, and to the high character of the commanders and the crews whom he encountered and vanquished. Blake tamed the pride of the Dutch navy when it was in the perfection of equipment, discipline, spirit, and skill. He triumphed over Van Tromp and De Ruyter; admirals who, until they coped with Blake, were reputed invincible. Nelson himself never signalized his genius and his bravery against such competitors as these. Robert Blake was the son of a merchant at Bridgewater in Somersetshire, and was born there in August, 1599. He was well educated, first at his native grammar school, and then at Oxford, where he was distinguished for his strictness in religion, and for his liberal politics. At the age of twenty-seven, in consequence of his father's embarrassments and death, Blake was called on, as the eldest son, to take the management of the wreck of the family business, and to maintain his mother and several younger brothers and sisters. He did this duty in private life for many years; but on the outbreak of the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, Blake came forward on the popular side, and raised a troop of dragoons, which he personally commanded. Blake's military career has been eclipsed by the superior lustre of his naval achievements; but he was one of the ablest commanders and bravest soldiers that fought for the Houses; and some of his exploits in the west of England showed genius of the highest order. It would be difficult to find parallels, either in ancient or modern history, for Blake's defence of Lyme against Prince Maurice; or for his daring occupation of Taunton and successful defence of that place against Goring. When the war was over, Blake was made a commissioner of the navy, and placed in command of the ships that were sent against Rupert's piratical squadron. Blake was at this time fifty years old. He may have had some acquaintance with a seafaring life when he was a Bridgewater merchant, but besides his natural courage, decision, and promptitude, he must have possessed remarkable quickness of apprehension and fertility of genius to enable him to adapt himself to his new command in naval war, and to inspire those whom he led, with his own daring, alacrity, and indomitable resolution. He was equally active and sagacious as a reformer of the numerous abuses which he found prevalent in the admiralty, and in every department of the service; and Blake did for our navy in the middle of the 17th century what Earl St. Vincent did afterwards for it at the close of the 18th. Blake's successes against Rupert and other enemies of the commonwealth, caused him to be raised to the chief command of the English fleet when war broke out between the English and Dutch republics in 1652. A series of naval battles ensued, which are unequalled in history for the skill and for the obstinate valour displayed on both sides. Once, and once only, the Dutch had the advantage, on the 29th of November, 1652, when Blake was obliged with less than 40 ships to fight Van Tromp with 80 in the Downs. But our English admiral more than redeemed his fame in the February following, when he completely defeated Van Tromp in their great three days' sea fight along the channel. At last, when after two years of desperate warfare, Blake had nearly destroyed the Dutch navy, Holland was compelled in 1654 to sue for peace. Cromwell had turned out the parliament and made himself protector of England during this period, but Blake declared that a sailor's duty was to serve his country against the foreigner, and he continued to guide our fleets wherever the honour of England required. Cromwell sent him to the Mediterranean, where he made our flag universally respected. He compelled the Maltese knights and the Tuscan government to pay for the seizure of some English merchant vessels, and made the

he was destined to serve so ably. He was present in some of the battles of the seven years' war; and acquired a high reputation as a daring and resolute soldier, though his coarse and violent temper brought him into frequent difficulties, and impeded the rate of his promotion. He retired from the service in 1770, in anger at a supposed slight, but returned to it again in 1786, and when the wars of the French revolution commenced, Blucher was colonel of a regiment of Black Hussars. He commanded the left wing of the duke of Brunswick's army in 1783, with great credit for skill as well as courage; and in 1806, in the second war between France and Prussia, he was commander of the Prussian cavalry. After the disasters of Jena and Auerstadt, Blucher signalized himself by the ability of his retreat, and by his desperate resistance before he capitulated to his pursuers. From 1806 to 1813 Blucher lived in retirement, watching eagerly for Prussia's opportunity for rising against her French oppressors. This came after Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812. Blucher was now seventy years old, but his spirit was as fiery as ever, and there was no general in the war of German liberation whom his countrymen followed with more enthusiasm, or who did more for the rescue of the fatherland. He commanded an army formed partly of Prussians and partly of Russians, which was called the army of Silesia. On August 26, 1812, he routed and nearly destroyed the French army under Marshal Macdonald, at the Katzbach, a victory that redeemed the reverses of Lutzen and Bautzen. Blucher was by Napoleon's own confession, the keenest, the most indomitable, and the most formidable of the foes, who now drove the French back across the Rhine. No reverses disheartened him, no difficulties appalled him; and it was only when held back by the more cautious policy of other chiefs of the allies, that the veteran was ever heard to express displeasure or anxiety about the progress of the war. In 1814, when the allies entered France, Blucher was again the first and the fiercest among Napoleon's assailants. He had the advantage over him at Brienne; he was surprised and severely punished by the emperor at Montereau; but he was soon pressing forwards again upon Paris, fought desperately at Craon, was victorious at Laon, and finally joined in the attack upon Paris on the 30th March, 1814, which caused the surrender of the French capital, and the end of the war. When Napoleon returned from Elba in 1815, Blucher commanded the Prussian army in Belgium, which in conjunction with the British army under Wellington, fought the campaign of Waterloo. Blucher's army was the first that the French emperor attacked; on the 16th of June the obstinate battle of Ligny took place, in which, as Blucher himself remarked, the Prussians lost the day, but not their honour. Though forced to retreat in consequence of this defeat, Blucher had his army rallied and ready for action again before twenty-four hours were over; and on the 18th he marched according to promise to aid Wellington at Waterloo. Blucher came on the field in force towards the evening of that ever-memorable day. He led his columns on Napoleon's right flank and rear, with the intention of not only succouring the English, but of utterly crushing the French. His success is well known. Often repulsed, and at last fiercely charged in front by the duke's army, the French were unable to hold back Blucher on their right, and were swept from the field in irretrievable ruin. After that decisive battle Blucher advanced into France in conjunction with the duke, and a second time was present at the surrender of Paris. Blucher's fierce animosity against the French made him wish to storm their capital, and he expressed a purpose of shooting Napoleon himself on the very spot, in the ditch at Vincennes, where the Duke D'Enghien had been murdered. He yielded, however, though sullenly and reluctantly, to the sage advice of his English colleague. Blucher died in extreme old age at Krieblowitz, in Silesia, September 12, 1819. He was almost idolized by the Prussian nation, who justly looked on him as the saviour of the country. Blucher knew little of strategy, but he had the good sense to be aware of his own deficiency, and to follow in military plans and manœuvres the able advices of General Gneisenau, to whom he always frankly expressed his obligation. Old 'Marshal Forwards' (as the soldiers loved to call Blucher) exercised an animating influence over his men, which was invaluable, amid the general prostration of spirit which the successes of the French before 1812 had created; and except our own Wellington, no man did more than Blucher towards the liberation of Europe from Buonaparte's military oppression. [E.S.C.]

BLUM, J. Chr., a German lyric, 1739-1790.

BLUM, Robert, one of those active spirits raised to eminence by the revolutionary events of 1848. He had spent his early life in so much obscurity that little is known of him. He is said to have been born at Cologne in 1807, to have been a working jeweller travelling about after the manner of the young German handicraftsmen, and to have settled in Cologne in 1830, as box opener of the theatre. Afterwards he excited attention among the friends of advancement in Germany by his contributions to the press, and especially by his exposures of the ultramontane religious party in the affair of the holy coat of Treves. When the parliament of Frankfurt was embodied in 1848, he represented Cologne, and became distinguished as the leader of the extreme revolution party. He had a rapid denunciatory eloquence, whence he was called the German O'Connell. He mixed himself up with the revolutionary movements at Vienna, and on their suppression was condemned by a court-martial to be shot on the 9th of November, 1848. The act was significant, as the beginning of the stern measures pursued by Austria against the liberal party in Germany.

BLUMAUER, L., a Ger. sat. poet, 1755-1798.

BLUMBERG, C. G., an Orien. schol., 1664-1735.

BLUMENBACH, Jean Frederic, a celebrated comparative anatomist, physiologist, and naturalist, was born at Gotha in 1752. He died at Gottingen in 1840. Whilst still a child the young Blumenbach exhibited a strong inclination for those pursuits which in after years rendered him so distinguished. He studied first at the university of Jena, then at Gottingen. At this latter place he succeeded in persuading the university to purchase a large collection of objects of natural history, philology, and ethnology, belonging to one

aids in the infancy of classical studies, are now curious only as monuments of the past. Some of his smaller Italian compositions likewise are unimportant. His last undertaking was the delivering of public comments on the great poem of Dante, in a lectureship to which he was appointed by the Florentine magistracy. The zeal with which he prepared himself for this task was said to have hastened the decay of his health. He died in Tuscany in 1375. [W.S.]

BOCCAGE, M. A. Le P., a poetess, 1710-1802.
BOCCALINI, T., an Ital. satirist, 1556-1613.
BOCCHERINI, Luigi, a musician, 1740-1805.
BOCCHI, Achilles, a patron of litera., 16th c.
BOCCHORIS, an ancient king of Egypt.
BOCCHUS, k. of Numidia, vanquished 103 B.C.
BOCCOLD, John, commonly called John of Leyden, the chief of a revolt in the 16th cent.
BOCCUCI, Joseph, a Sp. comedian, last cent.
BOCH, John, a Latin poet, 1555-1609.
BOCHART, Samuel, a protestant divine, cel. as a biblical wr. and Oriental scholar, 1599-1667.
BOCK, a German botanist, 1498-1554.
BODARD DE TEZAZ, a French poet, last c.
BODE, Chr. Aug., a Ger. linguist, 1723-1796.
BODE, J. Ehlert, a Germ. astron., 1747-1826.
BODE, J. J. C., a bookseller and trans., d. 1793.
BODENSTEIN, the tutor of Luther, 1480-1541.
BODIN, John, a wr. on jurisprud., 1530-1596.
BODLEY, Sir T., a diplom. and man of letters, founder of the Bodleian library, 1544-1612.
BODMER, J. Jac., a German poet, 1695-1783.
BODSON, Joseph, a French revolutionist who had the care of the royal family at the Temple.
BOECE, an Italian philosopher, 470-525.
BOECE, Hector, a Scotch histor., 1465-1536.
BOECLER, J. H., a Swed. historian, 1611-1692.
BOEHM, And., a disciple of Wolff, 1720-1790.
BOEHM, W. A., a German divine, 1673-1732.

BOEHM, or BŒHMEN, Jacob, surnamed 'Teutonicus,' was born at Old Seidenburgh, a short distance from Gorlitz in Upper Lusatia, 1575. His parents being poor, he was employed in tending cattle from a very early age, and afterwards apprenticed to a shoemaker, a business which he continued to follow after his marriage in 1594. He had the good fortune, for one in his station at that period, to learn reading and writing at the village school, and this was all the education he received, the terms from the dead languages introduced into his writings, and what knowledge he had of alchymy or the other sciences, being acquired in his own rude way subsequently; chiefly, perhaps, from conversation with men of learning, or a little reading in the works of Paracelsus and Fludd. Whilst he was a herd boy, as the legend runs, he once retired to a little stony crag, known as the Land's Crown, and there discovered an opening through which he penetrated into a rocky enclosure, where he saw a great wooden vessel full of money, but was too much alarmed to take any of it, and when he returned with his companions they sought often and with much diligence, but never found the entrance again. This circumstance made a deep impression on Bœhmen, the rather as a stranger arrived there some years later, who was skilled in the finding out such magic treasures, and taking it away, did indeed enrich himself, but perished by an infamous death, the treasure, it is said, having laid there under a curse to him who should ever become possessed of it. Another legend, which relates that a stranger, of a severe but friendly countenance, came to his master's shop while he was yet an apprentice, and warned him of the great work to which God should appoint him, exhibits the singular faith of Bœhmen in the Divine guidance; and the religious habits in which he was thus encouraged soon rendered him as conspicuous among his profane fellow-townsmen, as his humility and love of peace among the arrogant clergy, by whom he was afterwards persecuted. His study of the Sacred Scriptures had been constant and profound, but more especially, if we may judge from the spirit of his theological system, of the Apocalypse and the writings of Paul. His letters manifest the deep earnestness of his convictions, and the sincerity with which he represented himself as the subject of Divine inspiration. 'Art,' he says, 'hath not written here, neither was there any time to consider how to set it punctually down according to the right understanding of the words, but all was ordered according to the direction of the Spirit, which often went in haste; so that in many words letters may be wanting, and in some places a capital letter for a word; for the penman's hand, by reason he was not accustomed to it, did often shake; and though I could have written in a more accurate, fair, and plain manner, yet the reason was this, that the burning fire did often force forward with speed, and the hand and pen must hasten directly after it, for it cometh and goeth as a sudden shower.' 'I, indeed,' he continues, 'can write nothing of myself, but as a child which neither knoweth nor understandeth anything, which neither hath ever been taught, but only that which the Lord vouchsafeth to know in me.' The genuineness of his humility, often expressed in this or similar language by Jacob Bœhmen, and the simplicity of his faith, cannot be doubted by those who have examined his works, any more than the fine religious thoughts, and the depth of mystic wisdom contained in them. The first of these was called the 'Aurora,' or 'Morning Redness,' and was written after he had been for seven days together, as he expresses it, 'environed with the Divine light;' so that he discerned all things in their inward essences, as explained subsequently in his 'Signatura Rerum,' or corresponding forms of things. Experiences of this kind, indeed, were repeated over a period of twelve years, before he was driven to embody his apprehensions in external writing, and when he did so, his MS. was handed about among those who chose to borrow it, until the clergy and the town council interfered, and finally, not only proscribed his writings and prophecies, but poor Bœhmen himself, who was constrained to depart for Dresden; a catastrophe which will be better understood when it is known that many passages in his writings are as red thunderbolts launched against oppression and sham religion. The space to which we are limited renders it impossible to give even an outline of his system, but we may observe generally, that it contains the first principles of Oriental metaphysics, as delivered by the ancient sages, and contained in the fragments of their philosophy, and that its brilliant lights and definite outlines only fade away into vacuity, where they ought to be brought

BOHN, JOHN, a German physician, 1640-1719.
BOHUN, EDM., a political wr., 17th century.
BOICHOT, JEAN, a Fr. sculptor, 1738-1814.
BOIELDIEU, ADRIAN, a composer, 1775-1834.
BOIGNE, B. L., Count De, an adventurer in the military service of the Mahrattas, died 1830.

BOILEAU-DESPREAUX, NICOLAS, born in 1636, was the son of an officer of the parliament of Paris, and belonged by descent and connections to a family of lawyers. While his two elder brothers were precocious in youth, Nicolas was slow as well as sickly; and he, the future satirist, was described by his father as a good-natured boy, who would never speak ill of any one. He was a diligent student, but showed little either of invention or of ambition; although, mistaking his vocation as others then mistook it, he wrote a boyish tragedy. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted as an advocate; but his neglect and dislike of professional pursuits scandalized his relations. He was allowed for a time to contemplate the clerical profession, and held for some years a sinecure benefice; which, however, on determining not to take orders, he resigned, refunding also all the profits.—He now betook himself wholly to letters; and, beginning in 1666 his series of Satires in verse, which at length amounted to twelve, he was at once hailed as a valuable contributor to a literature, in which Corneille, though in the full career of his genius, was as yet appreciated but by few, while Molière was only beginning to write. French versification, and French style, alike took a new and finer shape in his hands. The didactic kind of poetry to which he had devoted himself, was cultivated with a success still more brilliant in his series of Epistles. Even now, if his French admirers hesitate in asserting that the Satires come up to the nice perfection of their Horatian models, they extol the Epistles as decidedly superior to those of Horace. Boileau seemed to have determined on furnishing materials for completing the parallel. Besides a few odes and other small pieces, which are confessedly poor, he again measured lances with the Roman poet, by publishing in 1673 his 'Art Poétique,' a poem in four cantos. In the course of that year appeared the first four cantos (increased afterwards by two indifferent ones) of 'Le Lutrin,' a mock-heroic poem. It celebrates a contest as to the placing of a pulpit, which broke out among the canons of the Chapel of Saint Louis, attached to the Palais de Justice. —He was now high in favour at court, and received, with Racine, a joint appointment as historiographer of Louis XIV. He had, long since, been universally acknowledged by the public voice as one of the most distinguished among those men of genius whose writings adorned the Augustan age of France. He lived in cordial intimacy with most of those literary men who belonged to the first rank, such as Racine, Molière, and La Fontaine; and he was really both a prudent and modest man, and a kindly one, and even exhibited frequently an honourable liberality and generosity. But he had been, and was, merciless to the smaller citizens of the republic of letters; and many enemies were necessarily made by a man who often, by one epigrammatic couplet, was able to destroy the reputation and the livelihood of a poor dramatist or romance-writer. Accordingly Boileau was not received into the Academy till 1684; and then only in obedience to a significant hint from the throne. The later years of his life were embittered by much sickness and infirmity; and he died of dropsy in 1711, bequeathing almost all his property to the poor.—The principal works of Boileau have already been named. They place him as one of the members of a literary triumvirate, to which belong, with him, Horace and Pope. While none of the three is a poet of the highest class, the distinctive elements of poetry are very much more scanty in the French critic and versifier than in either of the others. Pope owed much to him, receiving many hints, and not infrequently translating from him literally; and in the art of terse and striking expression, our countryman, successful as he is, can scarcely be pronounced equal to his model. Pope's juvenile 'Essay on Criticism' is by no means so masterly as the 'Art Poétique;' but 'The Rape of the Lock,' if it wants that air of comic verisimilitude, which is so striking in the 'Lutrin,' rises far above it through its supernatural and other imaginative ornaments, to which nothing similar is presented by the French poet, or could have been invented by his timid and sluggish fancy. [W.S.]

BOILEAU, GILES, a classical wr., 1631-1669.
BOILEAU, JAS., an eccles. writer, 1635-1716.
BOILEAU, JOHN J., a Fr. moralist, 1649-1735.
BOINVILLE, A. DE, a Frenchman of noble family, who joined the republican party, and was aid-de-camp to Lafayette, 1770-1812.
BOISFREMONT, C. DE, a Fr. painter, d. 1838.
BOISROBERT, FR. LE METEL DE, a wit and poet, one of the fndrs. of the Fr. Acad., 1592-1662.
BOISSARD, J. J., poet and antiq., 1528-1602.
BOISSAT, P. DE, a miscel. writer, 1603-1662.
BOISSY, L. DE, a dramatic writer, 1694-1658.
BOISSY D'ANGLAS, FR. ANTH., cel. as a member of the French convention, and after the fall of Robespierre of the Comité de Salut Public, and the council of 500; and when the government of Buonaparte was established, of the French senate. He has the reputation of being a sincere lover of liberty, though somewhat of a changeling, and has left behind him a great number of works, chiefly political, which have been published together, under the title of 'D'Etudes d'un Vieillard,' (experiences of an old man,) 1756-1826. [E.R.]
BOL, FERDINAND, a Dutch painter, 1611-1681.
BOLD, SAM., a controversial divine, died 1737.
BOLDONIC, C., an Italian author, last cent.
BOLESLAUS I., king of Poland, 999-1025.
BOLESLAUS II., succeed. 1058, d. about 1083.
BOLESLAUS III., b. 1085, suc. 1102, d. 1139.
BOLESLAUS IV., suc. his br. 1146, d. 1159.
BOLESLAUS V., b. 1219, suc. 1227, d. 1279.
BOLEYN, ANNE, q. of Henry VIII., 1507-1536.

BOLINGBROKE, HENRY ST. JOHN, Lord, an orator, statesman, and philosophical essayist, was born at his father's seat at Battersea, on 1st October, 1678. His family was divided between the two great contending parties of the seventeenth century, and it so happened that the high Tory statesman and sceptical philosopher was educated by a presbyterian grandmother, under the influence of Daniel Burgess, the dissenting divine. Little is known of his early education. In 1700 he married Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Winch-

BONARELLI, G. U., an Ital. poet, 1553-1608.
BONASONI, G., an Italian painter, 1498-1564.
BONASIA, B., an Italian carver, died 1527.
BONAVENTURE, J. F., a Rom. eccle., d. 1274.
BONAVENTURE OF PADUA, a cardinal, noted as a friend of Petrarch, assassinated 1386.
BONCERF, P. F., a wr. on civil law, 1745-1794.
BONCHAMP, A. DE, a Vendean chief, k. 1793.
BONCIARIO, M. A., an Ital. au., 1555-1616.
BOND, J., a physician and classic, 1550-1612.
BOND, OLIVER, an Irish rebel, 1720-1798.
BONDT, N., a Dutch historian, 1732-1792.
BONE, HENRY, an enameller, 1755-1834.
BONEFACIO, VEN., an Ital. painter, d. 1630.
BONER, ULRICH, a German fabulist, 13th ct.
BONIFACE, one of the greatest captains of the 5th cent., count of the Roman empire, slain 432.
BONIFACE, ST., a cel. missionary, killed 754.
BONIFACE, the *first*, pope of Rome, 418-422; the *second*, 530-532; the *third*, 606; the *fourth*, 607-614; the *fifth*, 617-625; the *sixth*, 896; the *seventh*, 974-984; the *ninth*, 1389-1404.
BONJOUR, WM., a Chinese missionary, d. 1714.
BONNATERE, P. J., a Fr. natural., 1747-1804.
BONNEFONS, JOHN, a Latin poet, 1554-1614.
BONNER, EDM., the notorious bishop, d. 1569.
BONNET, CH., an em. physiologist, 1720-93.
BONNEVAL, CL. ALEX., count of, a deserter from Prince Eugene, master of the Turkish ordnance under the title of Achmet Pacha, died 1747.
BONNEVILLE, N., a journalist and poet of the French revolution, the friend of Lafayette and Kosciusko, au. of 'Esprit des Religions,' 1760-1828.
BONNIER, A. E., a repub. diplom., 1750-1799.
BONNIER D'ARCO, A. S., a Fr. diplo., d. 1797.
BONNINGTON, R. P., an Eng. artist, 1801-28.
BONNYCASTLE, J., an Eng. math., d. 1821.
BONOMI, J. F., legate of Gr. XIII., 1536-1589.
BONOMI, JOSEPH, an Ital. architect, d. 1808.
BONNOR, HONORE, a Fr. historian, 14th cent.
BOOKER, REV. LUKE, LL.D., a Church of Eng. clergyman, and miscellaneous wr., 1762-1835.
BOONE, DAN., an American advent., d. 1822.
BOONEN, A., a Dutch painter, 1669-1729.
BOOS, MARTIN, a Bavarian divine, 1762-1825.
BOOTH, BARTON, an actor and au., 1681-1733.
BOOTH, SIR F., disting. for his gift of £20,000 to the arctic expedition of Sir John Ross, d. 1850.
BOOTH, GEORGE, a royalist, created baron Delamere at the restoration, died 1684.
BOOTH, HENRY, son of the preceding, created earl of Warrington by William III., died 1694.
BOR, P. C., a Dutch historian, 1559-1635.
BORDA, JOHN CH., a Fr. mathema., 1733-99.
BORDE, J. B. DE LA, a miscell. wr., ex. 1794.
BORDELON, LAUR., a misc. wr., 1653-1730.
BORDEU, THEOP. DE, a medical au., d. 1776.
BORELLI, J. A., an Ital. philoso., 1608-1679.
BORGHESE, the name of a family disting. in Ital. history, one of whom married Maria Pauline Buonaparte, sister of Napoleon, and was made governor of the Transalpine provinces. The Princess Borghese, after sep. from her husband, d. 1825.
BORGHESI, DIOMED, an Ital. wr., 1540-98.
BORGHINI, V., an Ital. antiquar., 1515-1580.
BORGIA, CÆSAR, son of Alexander VI., and equally disting. for his wicked ambition, k. 1507.
BORGIA, LUCRECE, daughter of Alexander VI.
BORGIA, STEPH., an It. cardinal, 1731-1804.
BORLASE, W., a county historian, 1696-1772.
BORN, BERTR. DE, a troubadour, 12th cent.
BORN, BARON DE, a mineralogist, 1742-1791.
BORRI, J. F., a religious adventurer, d. 1632.
BORROMEO, CH., an Ital. cardinal, disting. by his virtues and literary talents, 1538-1584.
BORROMEO, F., a bshp. of Milan, 1564-1631.
BORRONIMI, FR., an architect, 1599-1677.
BORY, GABRIEL DE, an astron., 1728-1801.
BOS, LAMBERT, a Greek scholar, 1670-1717.
BOSE, GASPARD, a German botanist, last cent.
BOSC, L. AUG. WM., a naturalist, last cent.
BOSC, PETER DU, a celeb. preacher, d. 1692.
BOSCAWEN, EDW., a naval com., 1711-1761.
BOSCAWEN, W., a classic. schol., 1752-1811.
BOSCH, BERNARD, a Dutch poet, 1746-1830.
BOSCH, JEROME, a Latin poet, 1740-1811.
BOSCH, L. A. G., a French naturalist, last c.
BOSCOVICH, ROGER JOSEPH, a learned and profound Jesuit; born at Ragusa in 1711; died at Milan in 1787. The writings of Boscovich are numerous and important. His dissertations on 'Vires Vivæ,' on 'Light,' and on the 'Solar Spots,' gave their author highest rank amongst the physical philosophers and astronomers of the time. He grasped the great conceptions of Newton, and did much to hasten the general acceptance of the theory of gravitation; but his chief claim on the attention of posterity, rests on the speculations in his 'Theoria Philosophicæ Naturalis'—speculations which touch on one side, the afterwards celebrated hypothesis of *monads*, and seem to point towards a physical scheme of Idealism. According to Boscovich the ultimate elements of matter are atoms, or *points* indivisible and without extension. Each atom, or point, being surrounded by numerous concentric rings of influence—alternately of attraction and repulsion, one atom may exist towards any other in various relations, determined by their distance from each other. For instance, the two atoms may be within the sphere of each other's attraction—*then* is the body *solid:* or the two atoms may be within the sphere of mutual repulsion,—*then* is the body *gaseous* and *elastic;* or two atoms may be so placed that they neither repel nor attract, being on the line of indifference,—*then* is the body *liquid.* Gravitation, or universal attraction, is, according to this view, the relation which atoms bear to each other after they have passed beyond the smaller or molecular distances; while the phenomena of physics and chemistry depend upon and arise out of their various and varying relations while they are within these infinitesimal or molecular distances. This singular and probably far from inaccurate conception, destroys the common notion that matter is *brute* and *inert;* and represents the phenomena of Nature as the immediate issue of Active Forces;—a view which the progress of modern science unquestionably favours. [J.P.N.]
BOSQUILLON, E. F. M., a Gr. schol., 1744-1816.
BOSSCHE, P. V. D., a Dut. *savant*, 1686-1736.
BOSSI, C. A., an Italian poet, 1758-1823.
BOSSU, RENE LE, a philos. critic, 17th cent.
BOSSUET, JAMES BENIGNE, a celebrated French divine, was born in 1627, at Dijon, the capital of Burgundy, now in the department of Cote D'Or. Having commenced his education at the college of Jesuits in his native place, he re-

BOUILLY, J. N., a diplo. and hist., 1763-1840.
BOULAGE, T. P., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1768-1820.
BOULAINVILLIERS, Henry De, comte de St. Saire, a political writer and hist., 1658-1722.
BOULANGER, N. A., a Fr. engin., 1722-1759.
BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE, A. C. J., Comte De, distinguished as a moderate republican, and also as a political writer and orator, was born 1761, appointed to the civil tribunal at Nanci, 1793, and to the council of 500 in the year 1795. He took an active part in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was remarkable for his fidelity to Napoleon, whom he regarded as the representative of national independence, and of the principles of the revolution. He was proscribed by the Bourbons at the second restoration, and passed some years in exile, when he wrote his 'Tableau Politique des règnes de Charles II. et de Jacques II.,' containing his review of the causes which led to the establishment of the English republic in 1649. Buonaparte made honourable mention of him at St. Helena, as a fearless and honest man. The last years of his life were passed tranquilly in the midst of his family. [E.R.]
BOULLIAU, Ishmael, a French astron. and general scholar, au. of several works, 1605-1694.
BOULTER, Hugh, abp. of Armagh, d. 1742.
BOULTON, Matthew, an engineer of disting. fame in connec. with his partner Watt, 1728-1809.

[Soho Works, near Birmingham.]

BOULTON, Rich., an English physician, last c.
BOURBON, the reigning family of France, Spain, and Sicily, the princes of which trace their descent from 'Robert the Strong,' killed 866.
BOURBON, Charles De Montpensier, Duc De, known as *constable of France*, 1480-1527.
BOURBON, Louis, cardinal and abp. of Toledo, distinguished in the revolution of 1812, 1777-1823.
BOURBON, Louis, Hy. Jos., Duc De, and prince de Condé, father of the ill-fated duc d'Enghein, found hung in his bed-chamber, 1830.
BOURBOTTE, N., one of those remarkable characters raised to an unenviable notoriety by the French revolution, whose intrepid bearing might be mistaken for heroism, if its fire were not darkened by savage cruelty and ambition without principle. Little is known of his early life, but he was about twenty-seven years of age when deputed to the national convention, 1792, as a member of the Jacobin party. He now signalized himself by voting for the death of the king 'sans appel et sans sursis,' (without appeal and without delay), and afterwards of the unhappy Marie Antoinette. Commissioned to La Vendée by the national convention, he gave evident proofs of his military courage and administrative talents, but committed excesses which led to his recall and accusation by the Committee of Public Safety. He had the good fortune to be acquitted, and was subsequently appointed to the army of the Rhine, where he again manifested his soldier-like qualities, tarnished by the same faults. In 1794 he commanded openly in the insurrection which overthrew the power of Robespierre, and was on the high road to the dictatorship when he and his colleagues were crushed by Legendre at the head of the sectional forces. Condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, he stabbed himself with a dagger, but survived to see his fellow-prisoners beheaded, and to undergo the same fate. He retained his courageous self-possession to the last moment, and manifested in his dying words the unconquerable spirit which animated him. [E.R.]
BOURCET, P. J. De, a Fr. milit. au., d. 1780.
BOURCHIER, J., gov. of Calais un. Henry III.
BOURCHIER, T., abp. of Canterbury, d. 1486.
BOURDALOUE, L., a Fr. preacher, 1632-1704.
BOURDELOT, John, a classical com., d. 1638.
BOURDELOT, P. M., a nat. and phys., 1610-85.
BOURDELOT, P. B., an. of Annotations, d. 1709.
BOURDON, Leonard John Joseph, a member of the French convention in 1792, is chiefly memorable for the interest he took in national education, and for his part in the denunciation and arrest of Robespierre, on which occasion he shared the command of the national guard with Barras. He was also charged with the translation of the remains of Marat to the Pantheon, and directed the ceremonies of their entombment. When his party was defeated by Legendre, Bourdon was denounced as an assassin, and met the charge by heading a conspiracy which broke out 1st April, 1795, and led to his imprisonment at Ham. Restored to liberty by the amnesty of October in the same year, he afterwards appeared in the council of 500, only to hear the same accusation repeated, this time by Boissy D'Anglas. The charge was not pressed against him in legal form, and Bourdon was subsequently appointed agent for the directory at Hamburgh. Though a violent Jacobin, it is by no means clear that he was the sanguinary monster sometimes represented. He died a natural death as master of a primary school in Paris, some years after the re-establishment of authority by Buonaparte. [E.R.]
BOURDON, Francis Louis, one of the most sanguinary members of the convention in 1792, obtained his seat by favour of Leonard Bourdon, who had been elected for two departments, and allowed his namesake, though not related to him, to usurp one of them. He was notorious for the atrocity of his imprecations in the convention, always securing his own safety by attaching himself to the strongest side. He was among the fifty-three deputies condemned to transportation on the 19th Fructidor, (5th Sept., 1797), and died soon after his arrival at Cayenne. [E.R.]
BOURDON, Sebastian, a Fr. painter, d. 1671.
BOURDONNAISE, B. F. M. De La, a French naval officer, gov. of the Isle of France, 1699-1755.

BRAHE, P., Comte De, a disting. Swede, tutor of Christina, and fndr. of many universities, d. 1680.

BRAHE, TYCHO, a celebrated astronomer, was born on the 14th December, 1546, at Knudstorp in Scania, and was the eldest son and the second child of a family of five sons and five daughters. Having been adopted by his uncle, George Brahe, and placed under his care, he commenced the study of Latin in his seventh year; and in opposition to the wishes of his father, who had destined him for the military profession, he prosecuted his scholastic studies for five years under private teachers. About three years after his father's death in 1559, he went to the university of Copenhagen, with the view of preparing himself for the profession of the law by the study of rhetoric and philosophy. He had spent little more than a year at college when a great eclipse of the sun, on the 21st August, 1560, excited general interest, and made Tycho an astronomer. Surprised at the close agreement between the calculated and observed phenomena, he resolved to study a science which, in addition to its power of predicting future events, was, in general opinion, connected with the destinies of man. While he was indulging this new passion by the study of Stadius's 'Tabulæ Bergenses,' he was sent from Copenhagen, in February, 1562, under the charge of a tutor, to study jurisprudence at Leipzig. There he devoted all his leisure hours to the study of astronomy, making calculations, constructing instruments, and carrying on astronomical observations.—In May, 1565, he left Leipzig to take possession of the estate of his uncle, to which he had succeeded; but in consequence of the opposition made by his parents to his astronomical studies, he quitted Denmark in order to pay a visit to some of the more interesting cities in Germany. From Wittemberg, which he reached in 1566, he went to Rostock, where in a duel with a countryman of his own, he lost his nose, which he very ingeniously replaced by one of gold and silver. Here he remained till 1569, when he visited Augsburg, where he made the acquaintance of John and Paul Hainzel, two distinguished citizens and ardent lovers of astronomy. Paul Hainzel constructed for him, at his own expense, a magnificent quadrant, which exhibited single minutes on its graduated limb, and with which Tycho made many valuable observations during his stay at Augsburg. On his return to Denmark in 1571, Tycho found that his reputation had preceded him. The king invited him to court, and his maternal uncle, Steno Bille, gave him, at the convent of Herritzvold, where he resided, apartments for an observatory and a laboratory. Tycho, most unfortunately, conceived a passion for alchymy, and indulged in the hope of converting the baser metals into gold. He was roused, however, from this dream by the appearance of the *new* star in Cassiopeia, which continued visible from November, 1572, till its disappearance in March, 1574.—After marrying a peasant girl in 1573, and delivering, at the king's request, a course of lectures on astronomy, he visited Hesseland, Frankfort, Basle, and Venice, and returned in 1575 to Ratisbon to witness the coronation of the emperor Rudolph. Tycho's reputation in foreign countries had now begun to excite notice in his own. Frederick II. sent messengers to invite him to his capital, and Tycho willingly obeyed the royal summons. The king received him with the most flattering attention, gave him a grant for life of the island of Huen, and offered to erect at his own expense all the buildings and instruments that were necessary for carrying on his astronomical and chemical studies. The celebrated observatory of Uraniburg, or *the city of the heavens*, was founded in August 1576, and supplied with instruments; and within its walls Tycho carried on those observations with which his name is inseparably connected.—Upon the death of Frederick II., and the accession of Christian III., the prospects of Tycho were greatly changed. Although a temporary glory was thrown around himself and his children by a visit from James VI. of Scotland, and other princes, yet his studies were unwillingly tolerated by the Danish court. The nobles grudged him his pension and the magnificent establishment at Uraniburg. The physicians envied his popularity as a medical practitioner, and with such influential enemies, Walchendorp, the president, had no difficulty in indulging his own personal dislike to Tycho by measures of injustice and persecution.—Resolved to abandon for ever his ungrateful country, Tycho, with all his apparatus of instruments and books, his wife, five sons and four daughters, along with his pupils, assistants, and servants, male and female, embarked at Copenhagen to seek the hospitality of a better country. After landing at Rostock in 1597, he went by invitation to the castle of Wandesberg, near Hamburg, the seat of Count Rantzau, where his family remained till he was munificently established at Prague, the capital of the emperor Rudolph. This distinguished sovereign gave him the castle of Benach as a residence, with a pension of 3,000 crowns. There he was visited in 1600 by Kepler, for whom he obtained the appointment of imperial mathematician to the emperor, on the condition of assisting Tycho in his observations. Tycho did not long enjoy the liberality of Rudolph. The persecutions and sufferings to which he had been exposed, had preyed upon his mind, and disturbed its tranquillity. An exile from his beloved country, and a stranger in a foreign land, his studies lost their power over his mind, and under the influence probably of a painful disease with which he was affected, a temporary delirium overshadowed some of his latest hours. From this painful condition, however, he recovered, and resigned himself with true piety into the hands of his Maker on the 24th October, 1601, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. The instruments of Tycho were purchased from his heirs by the emperor Rudolph for 22,000 crowns They were shut up in the house of Curtius, and were regarded with such veneration, that not even Kepler was allowed to examine or make use of them. They remained in the same place till the death of the emperor in 1619, when they were carried off, or destroyed, during the troubles which agitated Bohemia. —The island of Huen was, in Tycho's lifetime sold to a Danish nobleman. The buildings were all demolished, excepting the farm-house, which belonged to Tycho. His dwelling-house and his observatory are marked by two pits and a mound of earth which enclosed the garden. A very full account of the life and labours of Tycho will be found in Sir David Brewster's 'Martyrs of Science.' [D.B.]

BRILL, M., a landscape painter, 1550-1584.

BRILL, Paul, a landscape painter, 1556-1626.

BRINDLEY, James, the man who first devoted himself to *civil engineering* as a profession. In Great Britain engineering works were not intrusted to civilians till about the middle of the 18th century, when capitalists began to embark their wealth in speculations that promised a pecuniary return only, without regard to their own neighbourhood being the scene of the projected improvement, or facilities being afforded by it to their peculiar business. The change was the forerunner of increased national means, and by the enlarged field of employment it opened up, gave rise to this new order of professional men,—pioneers of civilization. Brindley was born in 1716, at Thorsett, near Chapel-le-frith in Derbyshire. He followed the usual labours of agriculture until his seventeenth year, without the advantages of even the most ordinary education. But he was a genius—

'Of mother wit, and wise without the schools.'

He was apprenticed to a millwright, who left him often to work out what the master himself should have designed and directed. Thus his inventive faculties were brought into exercise, and he frequently astonished his employer by the ingenious improvements which he effected, and by the results of his zeal for his master's honour. When his apprenticeship ended he engaged in business on his own account. In 1752 he erected machinery for draining coal pits at Clifton, in Lancashire. The water wheel was 30 feet under ground, and the water was supplied from the Irwell, by a tunnel 600 yards long. This was a work of boldness and ingenuity a century ago, though we may smile at it now! In 1756 he erected a *steam engine* at Newcastle-under-Lyne, which was calculated to effect a great saving in fuel over the ordinary Newcomen engine. About 1757 Brindley was consulted by

[Aqueduct over the Irwell.]

the duke of Bridgewater as to the practicability of constructing a canal from Worsley to Manchester. Brindley's success in this undertaking was the means of awakening public attention to the advantages of canals. Had a man of inferior genius, or less dauntless courage, undertaken the works, it might probably have turned out a failure, and the development of our inland navigation might have been deferred some years longer. When the canal was completed as far as Barton, where the Irwell is navigable for large vessels, Brindley proposed to carry it over that river by an aqueduct 39 feet above the surface of the river! This project was ridiculed by the *practical* men of the day. One much respected individual of the time would not discount the duke of Bridgewater's bill for £500, and when the dimensions of the canal aqueduct were communicated to him, he exclaimed:—'I have often heard of castles in the air, but never was before shown where any of them was to be erected.' The duke raised the money, however, and in less than one year Brindley completed the aqueduct! Within forty-two years after the duke of Bridgewater's canal was opened, application had been made to parliament for 165 acts for making canals in Great Britain at an expense of £13,000,000. Brindley engineered the great undertakings which opened an internal water communication between the Thames, the Humber, the Severn, and the Mersey, and united the great ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, by canals which passed through the richest and most industrial districts of England. Brindley died 1772, at the age of fifty-six, the victim of intense application to an arduous and exciting profession. He was interred at New Chapel, in Staffordshire. Brindley is reported to have answered a Committee of the House of Commons, when asked for what object rivers were created:—'To feed navigable canals.' Railway engineers of the present day conceive they are turning rivers to their primitive destinations, for canals are being converted into railways! Brindley could neither read nor write until late in life, and then but poorly. He had great powers of mental calculation, was of unwearying application and industry, and eminently successful. [L.D.B.G.]

BRINKLEY, Dr. J., an astronom., 1760-1835.

BRINVILLIERS, the notor. poisoner, ex. 1676.

BRISBANE, Admiral Sir Ch., an officer of distinguished gallantry in the late war, the companion in arms of Rodney, Hood, and Nelson, appointed governor of St. Vincent, 1808; died 1829.

BRISSEAU, Pet., a Fr. physician, 1631-1717.

BRISSON, M. J., a Fr. naturalist, 1723-1806.

BRISSOT, Peter, a medical au., 1478-1522.

BRISSOT, Jean Pierre, distinguished in the history of the revolution as leader of the Girondins, was an orator and political writer of the first ability. The commencement of his public career as a journalist was characterized by a singular stroke of vanity, whereby the plebeian appellation of the humble pastry-cook who begot him, was metamorphosed into the name of his birth-place, and shone with aristocratic refulgence as 'De Warville.' In the obscurity of his early life he seems to have acquired all the experience of men and things necessary to a political intriguer. Restless, scheming, and ambitious, he was indefatigable in his zeal for reform, especially for the amelioration of the criminal code and the abolition of slavery. It is difficult to say whether his character was spoiled, or rather made, by the philosophy of Rousseau. Madame Roland, when it became her fate to meet him, was certainly disappointed in his appearance, for she saw no passion in his countenance corresponding to that of his style, and was rather struck by the busy mobility of a novice than the dignity of an apostle in his con-

ation of Reid's own fancy. On this historical point we shall remark at length under the article *Reid;* suffice it to state here, that Brown has completely failed, and shows besides an ignorance of the true merits of the question, quite remarkable in a man of undeniably quick apprehension. The subject of Sensation disposed of, he next attacks the account given by his predecessor of our mental *faculties*—a word to the use of which he strongly objects; producing instead of the careful description of phenomena occupying the volumes of Reid and Stewart, an artificial classification of specious simplicity, but throwing no real light either on the nature of the more important psychological facts, or their relations. Mental phenomena, he conceives, should be divided into *external* and *internal States* of the thinking principle,—the former being our sensations, the latter the contents of the *Intelligence*. Internal states, he considers, are either the reproduction of ideas of absent objects, by means of what he calls *simple suggestion*, or the perception of their relations, through *relative suggestion*. Adding our *Emotions*, classed into *immediate*, *retrospective*, and *prospective*, Brown conceives he has described and explained all mental phenomena.—It were easy to show that in most of his attempts to simplify, Brown has mistaken and contorted the great facts of psychology; his fatal error, however, is this—an error which may be inferred from the mere phraseology of his system,—he confounds the *will* with merely passive *desire*, from which it had been a prime aim of his predecessors clearly to distinguish it. The *will*, he says, is simply *desire*, coupled with the belief that the object of the desire will follow as an effect. That great faculty, the coequal of Sensibility and Intelligence, the source and condition of human liberty and dignity, is thus purely and simply suppressed; nor was it possible for Brown to evade consequences which ever belong to that suppression;—his philosophy is on the edge of those two abysses, scepticism and fatalism. It is in nowise a favourable symptom either of the taste or acuteness of the time, that these *Lectures* have obtained a currency so wide. If their metaphysics are bad, their style, considered as a philosophical one, is certainly the reverse of commendable. Diffuse and inaccurate, it is wearisome and misleading. Ambitiously rhetorical, its metaphors and digressions, often pleasing by themselves, distract the attention of the student from the *thought*. Brown himself seemed to imagine that a philosophy might be *improvised:* and it is to be feared that his example and writings have done much, to maintain the youth of our time in the delusion, that acquaintance with the Science of Mind may be promoted, and truth discerned, through glib use of the mere forms of philosophical thought. There is no use in such popular philosophy. If an aspect of dialectic is demanded of public instructors now, the time will come, when, to obtain acceptance, they must exercise reflection also. [J.P.N.]

BROWNE, ANTH., an English lawyer, d. 1567.
BROWNE, GEO., Count, an officer in the Russian service, 30 yrs. gover. of Livonia, 1698-1792.
BROWNE, ISAAC HAWKINS, a poet, 1706-1776.
BROWNE, PAT., M.D., a naturalist, 1720-1790.
BROWNE, SIMON, a controv. divine, 1680-1732.
BROWNE, ULYSSES MAXIM., an Irish exile, field-marshal in the service of Austria, 1705-1757.
BROWNE, SIR W., a wr. on optics, 1692-1774.
BROWNE, WM., a pastoral poet, 17th century.
BROWNE, W. G., a disting. traveller, b. 1814.
BROWNRIGG, W., an exp. philos., 1714-1800.
BRU, MOSES V., a Spanish painter, 1682-1703.

BRUCE, ROBERT, king of Scots, was born in the year 1274. It is unusual to call monarchs by their family name, but Bruce has generally been made an exception, as he rather gained his kingdom by his services than acquired it by hereditary succession. After the death of Margaret of Norway, the daughter of Alexander III., there were several competitors for the Scottish throne, chiefly among those adventurous Norman knights who were collaterally connected with the Scottish royal family. Among these was a Robert of Bruce—supposed to be a corruption of Bruix, his ancestral domain in Normandy—whose claim was that he was the son of Isabel, second daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, the brother of King William the Lion. On hereditary principle, as we now understand it, there was, however, a preferable claimant in John Balliol, who was grandson of the eldest daughter of the earl of Huntingdon, and there were many other claimants. The advantage which the English king took of this confusion, and his attempt to subjugate Scotland, are well-known chapters in British history. Had he been less tyrannical the Scots might have submitted to his sway, but he brought in high Norman notions of prerogative and feudal exactions, to which the Scots were unaccustomed. Exasperated and prepared to free themselves, they offered a good opportunity to any daring and ambitious man who could put forth a title to head them as their king. Robert, the grandson of that Bruce who had been one of the original claimants, after attending the court of Edward, and for some time hesitating, was at length, partly by accident, driven to take up his position as the kingly leader of the Scots. He had been concocting with Cumyn, who had similar claims, a plan for one or other of them starting for the crown, and receiving the assistance of the other, who should be largely rewarded with the private estates of both. Cumyn revealed the project, and Bruce, secretly warned, escaped from the English court to Scotland. Unconscious that his treachery was known, Cumyn met the fugitive in the Church of the Franciscans in Dumfries. Hot words passed, and Bruce in his fury stabbing him, he was despatched by an attendant. The deed of sacrilegious violence, while it occasioned Bruce's excommunication by the pope, drove him in desperation to raise the banner of Scottish nationality. Finding an enemy not only in the English invader, but in the Celtic potentate the lord of Lorn, his cause seemed long hopeless. But oppression increased the number of his followers, and at last he gained such substantial success, that Edward resolved to go again to Scotland to crush him. He died on the way, and when his strong hand was removed the Scots rallied in larger numbers round the liberator, and put him at the head of a considerable army. Edward II., attempting to restore the English power by leading into Scotland a vast army of the flower of the English chivalry, only brought them to destruction at the field of Bannockburn. This conclusive

Kinross, and felt the heart-sickness of a disappointed attachment for the daughter of the people with whom he lodged, and who was a pupil of his. Several of his poems have perpetuated the memory of this circumstance, and the best of them is his 'Alexis, a Pastoral,' in which the refinement of the scholar is elegantly blended with the poetical sense of the muse, and the plaintive eloquence of the lover. In 1766 he removed to a school near Alloa, where he composed his 'Lochleven,' a descriptive poem in blank verse, in which he has gratefully remembered the virtues of his tried friends Arnot and Henderson. All this time his health was gradually sinking, and the fatigues of the village school, no longer relieved and hallowed to his heart by the evening instruction of his 'Eumelia,' were more than he could endure. In the winter of this year he abandoned whatever expectation he may have formed in the great business of life, and returned to his parents, that the loving hearts which had watched him with so much solicitude in the morning of his days might hush him to rest in their early evening. His last words are a celebration of the return of Spring:—

'———— but not to me returns
The vernal joy my better years have known;
Dim in my breast life's dying taper burns,
And all the joys of life with health are flown.'

The pathos and melody of many passages in this elegy with the 'Alexis' already alluded to, and his farewell to Lochleven, in imitation of 'Lochaber nae Mair,' fairly represent the natural talent of Bruce for poetry. In personal character he was remarkable for ingenuousness and modesty, and, as a matter of course in a poet, for a feeling heart and a lively imagination. Living a few short years, consumed by hard study and anxiety, his poems are few in number. They were published in a volume, with some others added to make a miscellany, but without any means of distinguishing the authors, soon after his death, by his friend and fellow-poet the Rev. John Logan, and at a later period, properly discriminated, in the collection of Dr. Anderson. [E.R.]

BRUCE, P. H., a Ger. officer and trav., d. 1757.
BRUCKER, JOHN J., a Ger. critic, 1696-1770.
BRUCKNER, JOHN, a Luther. min., 1726-1804.
BRUEYS, D. A., a Fr. dramatist, 1640-1723.
BRUEYS, F. P. DE, a Fr. admiral, 1760-1798.
BRUGIERE, C. J., a Fr. dramatist, 1670-1754.
BRUGMANS, S. J., a cel. physician, 1763-1819.
BRUGNATELLI, L., an It. chemist, 1726-1818.
BRUGUIER, JOHN, a Fr. protes. divine, d. 1684.
BRUGUIERE, A. A., a French author, d. 1823.

BRUHL, HY., Count, Polish minister of state, 1700-1763. FREDERICK LOUIS, his son, a dramatic writer, 1739-1793. HANS MORITZ, his nephew, an astronomer and political economist, d. 1809.

BRUNCK, R. F. P., a disting. critic, 1729-1803.
BRUNE, W. M. A., marshal of Fr., 1763-1815.

BRUNEAU, MATHURIN, a pretender to the crown of Fr. under the title of Louis XVII., 1818.

BRUNEL, MARC ISAMBARD, a civil engineer of great fame, a consummate mechanical genius, a man of rare singleness of mind and kindly disposition. He was born at Hacqueville in Normandy, in 1769—the year that produced so many notabilities. He began an education for the church at the seminary of St. Nicain, at Rouen. His genius had a different bent, however, and he so distinguished himself in mathematics and physical science, that the superior of the establishment recommended his adopting another profession. He entered the royal navy of France—*constructed a quadrant* for himself—made several voyages, and returned home in 1792, during the reign of terror. Being a royalist, he emigrated to the United States, where necessity became the mother of his wonderfully fertile invention. He surveyed for canals, planned sawing mills, erected boring mills for the ordnance, was architect of the first theatre in New York (since burned down); and while in America conceived the blockmaking machinery, the success of which should alone give him a conspicuous place in the annals of industrial mechanism. With the block machinery on paper he came to Britain in the year 1800. Lord Spencer, then first lord of the admiralty, became his friend and patron. From this time Brunel continued to reside in England, and refused to entertain propositions made to him to settle abroad, under the auspices of other governments. After much delay, he was employed to make a set of block machinery for Portsmouth Dockyard. With happy discrimination Brunel selected the late Henry Maudslay as the maker of the machines, and thus was laid the foundation of one of the most extensive and perfect engineering establishments in the kingdom. The machines were made *exactly after Brunel's models*. They have been for forty-seven years at work, and no change or improvement in any of them has since been made or suggested. This is a type of all Brunel's work. His plans and drawings were kept to himself till so elaborated that they really contained the essence of all that could be done in simplifying the means to accomplish the end in view. His circular saw for cutting veneers, the machine for winding cotton balls, as inventions in pure mechanism—and the Chatham Dockyard and the Thames Tunnel, amongst works of civil engineering, may be cited in illustration. The first steam-boat that ran on the Thames, and the first double acting steam engine used for propelling steam vessels, were erected under his instructions in 1816.—The history of the Thames Tunnel is too recent and familiar to require that we should repeat it here. Despite its failure, commercially speaking, Brunel continued to look upon it as his greatest achievement, and devoted the latter years of his valuable life in completing it. It is undoubtedly a great and marvellous triumph of skill, and only those who know the extraordinary variety of engineering resources which it called into play, can sufficiently appreciate the talents of the engineer who planned them and superintended their execution. Brunel died in 1849, in his eighty-first year. His son carries his father's fame in full vitality to another generation. Brunel was knighted in 1842. He was V.P.R.S., and corresponding member of the Institute of France. [L.D.B.G.]

BRUNELLESCHI, FILIPPO, one of the earliest and most celebrated Italian architects of the Revival, was born at Florence, in 1377. He was brought up a goldsmith, but devoted himself equally to sculpture and architecture. He paid, also, early attention to perspective, and instructed Masaccio in this science. Brunelleschi joined the competi-

[Lucius Junius Brutus]

BRUTUS, the surname of a Roman family, several members of which appear in history. 1. LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, was the son of Marcus Junius, and of Tarquinia, sister of Tarquinius Superbus (Tarquin the Proud,) the last king of Rome. When still young he lost his father and elder brother by the cruelty of Tarquin; and he himself escaped a similar fate by feigning idiocy; which perhaps gave origin to the surname Brutus or Dullard. The violence offered by Sextus, the son of Tarquin, to Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus, called forth the true character of Brutus. Being a witness along with her husband and father to her injured virtue, he drew from her bosom the knife with which she vindicated her innocence, and bound himself by the most solemn oath to visit the crime of Sextus upon Tarquin and all his accursed race, and to suffer no man thereafter to be king in Rome. The populace were easily excited, and these being readily joined by the army, Tarquin and his family were banished from Rome, B.C. 510. In the following year Brutus and Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, were elected as the first consuls, and headed the army against the attempts which were made to restore the banished family. When leading the cavalry against Porsenna, who had espoused the cause of the Tarquins, Brutus engaged in single combat with Aruns, the son of the exiled king, and both fell, pierced by each other's spears. 2. DECIMUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, served under Cæsar in Gaul; and, on the breaking out of the civil war, B.C. 49, actively exerted himself in promoting his interests. He afterwards obtained the command of Further Gaul, and performed services so important, that Cæsar promised him the government of Cisalpine Gaul, with the prætorship for B.C. 44, and the consulship for B.C. 42. Being thus in possession of the entire confidence of Cæsar, his co-operation was of great value to the other conspirators; and he was accordingly sent by them to conduct their victim to the senate house on the day of the assassination. The motives which induced Brutus to join the conspiracy against his friend and benefactor, are not known. After the death of Cæsar, B.C. 44, he went to his province of Cisalpine Gaul, from which he was expelled in the following year by Antony, to whom the same province had been assigned by the people. He now resolved to cross over into Macedonia to Marcus Brutus, but his soldiers deserted him on the march; and he was betrayed by Camillus, a Gaulish chief, and put to death by order of Antony. 3. MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, son of M. Junius Brutus, by Servilia, sister of Cato of Utica, was born B.C. 85. When the civil war broke out between Cæsar and Pompey, B.C. 49, Brutus, contrary to expectation, joined the party of the latter, and fought under his banners at the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48. Having thus incurred the displeasure of the predominant party, he solicited and obtained the pardon of the conqueror, who restored him to his confidence, and generously allowed him to spend his time in his favourite literary pursuits. In B.C. 46 he was made governor of Cisalpine Gaul; and in B.C. 44 obtained the office of city prætor; thus not only acquiescing in the usurpation of Cæsar, but accepting favours and offices from the dictator. The change of mind which at this time took place was effected through the influence of Caius Cassius, by whom he was persuaded to join the assassins on the Ides of March. Failing to enlist the people on the side of the conspirators, he retired to Athens, where receiving a large sum of money, he collected the scattered troops of Pompey, and proceeded to take possession of Macedonia, the province which Cæsar had assigned to him. After making himself master of Greece and Macedonia, he went to Asia and joined Cassius, whose efforts in raising an army had been equally successful. Brutus and Cassius now returned to Macedonia, and met Augustus and Antony on the plains of Philippi, B.C. 42. In the first engagement the army of Augustus gave way before that of Brutus, while Cassius was defeated by Antony. But in a second battle, fought about twenty days later, Brutus was defeated, and fell upon his own sword. [G.F.]

BRUYERE, JEAN DE LA, a native of Normandy, was born in 1644. After having been royal treasurer at Caen, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Bossuet, to give instruction in history to the duke of Burgundy, the grandson of Louis XIV. He remained attached to the court, and died in 1696. In regard to the details of his life very little has been recorded; but a prudent and unobtrusive reserve seems to have accompanied those habits of keen observation, on which mainly his literary fame was built. His 'Characters,' published in 1687, but much augmented in following editions, placed him immediately in the highest rank as a master of French style; and they still entitle him to be named with Rochefoucault and Montaigne, among those writers whom the French regard as most thoroughly acquainted with human nature. The work is unlike the 'Characters' of Theophrastus, (a translation of which was prefixed to it,) in substituting minutely drawn portraits, full of individuality, for outlines of characteristics common to large classes of men; and from those sketches of a similar kind which had been so frequently produced in England during the first half of the 17th century, it differs not only in the variety and particularity of its scenes and figures, but also in the prominence it gives to general maxims, and to reflections prompted by them. It abounds, to an extraordinary degree, both in striking thoughts expressed with epigrammatic force and concise-

imbibed, led to his imprisonment for some satirical verses written against the Franciscans. He was fortunate enough to escape from St. Andrew's castle, and finding his way beyond seas, lived some twenty years in exile, undergoing much persecution, even to confinement in the prisons of the Inquisition, yet always recovering himself and living by his professional avocations. About the year 1562 he is known to have been residing in Scotland again, and had the good fortune a few years later to be intrusted with the education of the young prince, (James VI.,) whom he made 'a pedant' because, as he said, 'he could make nothing better of him.' Whether at home or abroad, his literary industry never flagged, and few men have received more uniform praise from the learned, who seem to have vied with each other in celebrating the graces of his style, especially in his beautiful paraphrase of the Psalms, composed in the imprisonment of a monastery, and his Scotch history; at the same time that he is generally blamed as an historian, for writing of things as he was casually informed, and especially for his severe expressions against the unhappy Mary Stuart. The examples of royalty with which he had made acquaintance were hardly calculated to impress him with much reverence for the institution, and his work 'De Jure Regni apud Scotos,' was really a vindication of the democratic control of princes. Sir John Scot, in his short description of Buchanan, quaintly observes: — 'He was in so great disgust with the court before he died, that they caused summon him before them sitting in council, for some passages of his history too plain of the king's mother and grandmother; and he had undoubtedly run a great hazard of his life if the Lord had not freed him of the miseries of this world betwixt the citation and the day of compearance.' His life was thus curiously saved on the 28th September, 1581, and as he left no property, he was buried at the expense of the city of Edinburgh. [E.R.]

BUCHEZ, Arnold, a Dutch hist., 1565-1641.

BUCHOZ, P. J., a naturalist, 1737-1807.

BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers, duke of, minister of Charles I., assassinated 1628. His

[House at Portsmouth in which Buckingham was assassinated.]

profligate son, of the same name, the unprincipled minister and favourite of Charles II., 1627-1688.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, Anne Eliza, duchess of, a lady of distinguished accomplishments and benevolence, 1779-1836.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, John Sheffield, duke of, author of 'Memoirs of the Revolution of 1688,' in which he took a part, 1649-1720.

BUCKINK, Arnold, an engraver, 15th cent.

BUCKLER, B., an antiq. and div., 1716-1780.

BUCKMINSTER, J. S., a lrnd. div., 1784-1812.

BUDDÆUS, John Francis, author of a German 'Historical Dictionary,' 1667-1729.

BUFFON, George Louis Le Clerc, Comte De, an eminent naturalist, was born at Montbard, in Burgundy, in 1707. He died in 1788. Buffon was educated at the college of Dijon. When nineteen years old he travelled through Italy, and it is most probably owing to his having inspected in person the effects of the convulsions of nature, and the proofs of ancient revolutions of the globe in that country, that we are indebted for the works which have immortalized his name. In 1739 he was appointed superintendent of the Garden of Plants; and from that time he devoted his whole life to the study of natural history. He was assiduous in his attention to the duties of his office; and under his excellent management the garden, and museum of natural history attached to it, became the first in Europe. For ten years he devoted himself to his grand work, his Natural History, the first volume of which appeared in 1749, the remaining following at short intervals. The object of this work is to give a general theory of the globe which we inhabit, the disposition, the nature, and origin of the substances which it offers to our view, the grand phenomena which operate at its surface or in its bosom; the history of man, and the laws which preside at his formation, in his development, during his life, and at his death; the nomenclature and the description of quadrupeds and birds, the examination of their faculties, and the delineation of their manners. This work is written with great elegance of style; and his eloquent descriptions, the brilliancy of imagination which pervades them, and the correct taste he exhibited in arranging his subjects, soon made it the most popular book of the kind ever written. An extraordinary impulse was given by Buffon to the study of natural history in his own country; and he has the great merit besides of having spread a love for the study of nature far and wide. The solid anatomical portion contributed to the history of the quadrupeds by Daubenton, added much to its value amongst scientific men; and many of the best works in natural history, that have been written in France since his death, have been published under the name of *Suites à Buffon*. [W.B.]

BUGEAUD, Marshal, duke of Isly, disting. in the wars of Napoleon, and in Africa, 1784-1849.

BULL, John, a disting. composer, 17th cent.

BULL, George, a theological au., 1634-1709.

BULLANT, Jean, a French architect, 16th c.

BULLER, Rt. Hon. Ch., a polit., 1806-1848.

BULLIALDUS, Ismael, an astron., 1605-1694.

BULLIARD, Peter, a Fr. botanist, 1742-1793.

BULLINGER, Henry, was born at Bremgarten in 1504, studied logic and scholastic philosophy at Cologne, was gradually weaned from

1785. He studied at Basle, Leipzig, and Göttingen, graduating at the latter. Introduced by Blumenbach, in 1806, to Sir Joseph Banks and the African Association, he was engaged to travel under their auspices in central Africa: and having carefully prepared himself by various studies, he received his instructions in January, 1809. These bore that he was to remain two years in Syria, perfecting himself in the Arabic, thence to proceed to Mourzouk, in Fezzan, from which he was to cross the desert to Soudan, and the sources of the Niger. While in Syria, he visited most places of interest. In 1812 he reached Cairo, and being repeatedly disappointed in finding a caravan to convey him to Mourzouk, he performed various journeys in Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, on the shores of the Red Sea, and through Arabia, collecting a great amount of most important information. When, at length, in the autumn of 1817, the long expected caravan was ready to depart, Burckhardt was seized with dysentery, and expired at Cairo, October 15, 1817, in the thirty-third year of his age. His last days were cheered by the kind attentions of Mr. Salt, the English consul; and his death caused lively regret in Europe. His Travels occupy 4 vols. 4to, published at different times between 1819 and 1830. [J.B.]

BURCKHARDT, J. C., an astron., 1773-1825.

BURDER, Geo., an evangelical minis., d. 1832.

BURDETT, Sir Francis, an eminent popular and parliamentary leader, was born on 25th January, 1770. The younger son of a younger son, it was only after a series of unexpected and calamitous deaths that he succeeded to the title and estates of his ancient and affluent family. Before that event he had in 1793 married a daughter of Thomas Coutts, the banker. He began his eventful parliamentary career by advocating an exposure of abuses in the Coldbath Fields, and other prisons. It was from the popularity thus achieved that in 1802 he was started for Middlesex. After a hot contest of fifteen days he was returned, but the House found the election void, and imprisoned the sheriffs. The contest was still carried on by him in vain at enormous expense. In 1807, when disabled by a wound in a duel, he was started on the memorable contest for Westminster. His friends were successful, and he sat nearly thirty years for that constituency. The main incident in his subsequent career is that in a quarrel with the House of Commons, he attempted to resist the Speaker's warrant for his arrest, and created a disturbance, in which lives were lost. On this occasion the serjeant at arms found him affected by teaching his child magna charta. It was always suspected that his politics were founded more on love of popularity than conviction, and he proved this by capriciously changing them in 1835, and vehemently adopting the other side. When professing democracy he was a thorough aristocrat in personal feeling. His appearance was handsome and commanding, and with his dress and deportment made him the picture of a high bred English gentleman of the old school. He died on 23d January, 1844. [J.H.B.]

BURDON, Wm., a philosophical wr., d. 1818.

BURGESS, D., a popular preacher, 1645-1713.

BURGESS, Rt. Rev. Thos., bp of Salisbury, dist. for his profes. and literary labours, 1756-1837.

BURGH, James, a Scotch moralist, 1714-75.

BURGH, John De, earl of Comyn, a soldier of the mid. ages, descended from Charlemagne, d. 1324.

BURGKMAIR, Hans, a German painter and wood engraver, was born at Augsburg in 1472. Though a painter of great excellence in his time and style, he is better known for his series of woodcuts, chiefly illustrating the achievements and life of the emperor Maximilian; as 'Der Weiss Kunig,' (the wise king), an account of the acts of the emperor Maximilian I., with 237 large cuts, published with the life by Treitzsauerwein, at Vienna, in 1775; and the triumphal procession of the same emperor in 135 large cuts folio, executed in 1519; 'Le Triomphe de l'Empereur Maximilien I.,' accompanied with the ancient description dictated by the emperor himself to his secretary Marc Treitzsaurwein, Vienna, 1796. There is a third curious book of the 'Saints' of the imperial family, also by Burgkmair.—The above works, especially the 'Weiss Kunig,' are very valuable for the great variety and accuracy in detail of the illustrations of the manners and customs of the commencement of the sixteenth century. The blocks of these cuts, and many others by Burgkmair, are still preserved in the imperial library of Vienna. They are only partly executed by Burgkmair, he was aided by Albrecht Durer, and several other of the principal artists of his time: it is supposed that he actually cut very few of the blocks. The date of his death is uncertain, it is fixed by some authorities as late as 1559. [R.N.W.]

BURGOYNE, John, a general in the first Amer. war, now remembered as a dramatic au., d. 1792.

BURIDAN, John, a philosopher, 14th century.

BURIGNY, J. L. De, a Fr. author, 1691-1785.

BURKE, Edmund, a celebrated orator, statesman, and philosopher, was born at Dublin on 1st January, 1730. It has been much questioned whether he was from the beginning what is termed a political adventurer without means of livelihood to keep him independent, or entered on life with a considerable fortune. His family was said to be high and ancient, but his enemies, who were many and bitter, treated this as a common national boast of all Irishmen, and spoke of Burke as a sort of barbarian, who had come from a wild tribe to fight his way on in civilized life by the fierce unscrupulous habits in which he had been brought up. His early education, however, was derived in the calm seclusion of a Quaker seminary at Ballitore in Kildare, where he probably acquired much of the solemn reflective character which tempered his natural ardour. He studied, but not with any known distinction, at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his master's degree in 1751. He was destined for the bar, and entered the Middle Temple, but legal studies seem to have had no charm for him. His abilities must have been seen in 1752, for it is known that there was then a proposal to choose him professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, though he does not appear to have been, as David Hume was, an avowed candidate. His first literary work, called 'A Vindication of Natural Society'—a close imitation of Bolingbroke, was published in 1756. Immediately afterwards appeared his well-known essay on the Sublime and Beautiful. Its originality of thought, and luxuriant flow of words and

was appointed organist of a church in London, which year he was introduced to Mrs. Cibber, through whom, besides making the personal acquaintance of the literary and scientific men, the artists, actors, and wits of the time, he was induced to compose for Drury Lane Theatre three musical dramas, 'Alfred,' 'Robin Hood,' and 'Queen Mab.' After this period, being in ill health, he went to Lynn Regis in Norfolk, where for nine years he occupied himself in collecting materials for his great 'History of Music,' at the same time filling the situation of organist, with a salary of £100 per annum. In 1760, recovered in health, he returned to London, where he soon procured full employment and gained a high reputation in his profession, and where his eldest daughter, then only eight years old, attracted much attention as a performer on the harpsichord. In 1766 he brought out at Drury Lane a translation of Rousseau's 'Devin du Village.' In 1769 the college of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor in Music. In the following year he set out on his travels with the object of visiting the great continental libraries, that he might add to the stores of matter he had collected for his 'History of Music.' In 1771 he published his 'Musical Tour,' a work of which his friend Dr. Johnson said when he wrote his account of the Hebrides, 'I had that clever dog Dr. Burney's tour in my eye.' In 1776 the first volume of the 'History of Music' was published, the second appeared in 1782, and the third and fourth in 1789. In this year Edmund Burke procured him the situation of organist at Chelsea College. In 1796 he published his life of Metastasio. He also contributed the principal articles on music to Rees's Encyclopedia. His other literary works were 'An Essay towards a History of Comets,' 'A Plan of a Public Musical School,' 'An Account (written for the Philosophical Transactions) of little Crotch, the Infant Musician,' 'A Memoir of the Musical Festival in Honour of Handel, which was held in Westminster Abbey in 1785.' In the year 1806 Mr. Wyndham procured for him a pension from government of £300, from which period he gave up his intellectual labours. He died on the 15th of April, 1815. Dr. Burney was twice married, and left by his first wife two sons and four daughters, and by his second one daughter. His eldest daughter, already mentioned, was celebrated as a musician. His second daughter, Madame D'Arblay, is known from her novels, 'Cecilia,' 'Evilina,' 'Camilla,' and the 'Wanderer,' which works commenced a new era in light literature. His eldest son, JAMES, sailed round the world with Captain Cook, and afterwards commanded the Bristol, fifty guns, in the East Indies. His second son was the learned CHARLES BURNEY, LL.D. Dr. Burney was on terms of intimacy and friendship with all the eminent men of his day. In all the relations of life, his character is described as exemplary, while his manners were peculiarly easy, spirited, and gentlemanly. [J.M.]

BURNEY, CHARLES, son of the cel. composer, distinguished as a Greek scholar, 1757-1817.

BURNEY, REAR-ADMIRAL JAS., elder brother of the preced., a fellow-voy. of Cook, 1759-1821.

BURNEY, WILLIAM, LL.D., author of 'Lives of the Naval Heroes of Great Britain,' &c., 1762-1832.

BURNS, JOHN, M.D., au. of a work on the Evidences and Principles of Christianity, 1780-1850.

BURNS, ROBERT, the great peasant-poet of Scotland, lived and died within the latter half of the eighteenth century. His father, William Burness, according to the original spelling of the name, was a native of Kincardineshire, whence he migrated, first to Edinburgh, and afterwards to Ayrshire, obtaining employment as he best could as a working gardener. He ultimately took a lease of seven acres of land, about a couple of miles from the town of Ayr, in the district of Kyle, where he built, by the roadside, with his own hands, a clay cottage, which is still standing, an object of interest to strangers. To this humble dwelling, consisting merely of a *but* and a *ben*, he brought in due time, a young bride, named Agnes Brown, daughter of a small farmer in the neighbouring district of Carrick, and the first fruit of this union was Robert, born on the 25th of January, 1759. The position of William Burness at that time, and indeed throughout his whole life, was that of a high-minded and noble-hearted man struggling with adversity. Nevertheless, he contrived to give his children a respectable education, Robert, and his next brother, Gilbert, having been placed under an excellent teacher, named Murdoch. In 1766, when the poet was seven years old, his father removed with his family to Mount Oliphant, a farm a couple of miles distant, but for some time afterwards the boys continued to attend Murdoch's school. If the library at Mount Oliphant was small, it yet comprised several good books, including the 'Spectator,' Allan Ramsay's 'Poems,' some plays of Shakspeare, and above all, a Collection of English Songs, which Burns acknowledges to have studied with critical care. In his fifteenth year Robert was the principal labourer on the farm, which was far from prosperous; and to the drudgery and affliction which he endured at this period, his brother Gilbert ascribed that depression of spirits, accompanied at times with an irregular motion of the heart, to which he was afterwards liable. From the miseries of Mount Oliphant, the Burns family fled in 1777 to the farm of Lochlea, in the parish of Tarbolton. In the midst, however, of every hardship, the young men continued to advance not only in learning, but in accomplishments. Robert, with the assistance of his old teacher, Murdoch, had so far mastered the French language as to be able to read it with ease. At Kirkoswald he likewise acquired a smattering of mensuration and land surveying; while at Tarbolton he cultivated his powers of oratory in a debating club. Before this time he had fallen in love with 'a bonnie, sweet, sonsie lass,' with whom he had worked at harvest, and his feelings had vented themselves in verse of no very noticeable merit. Not long, however, after the indifferent song of 'Handsome Nell,' he produced the inimitable lyric of 'My Nannie, O.' In the hope, according to his brother Gilbert, of being able to marry, he became a flax-dresser at Irvine; but at this occupation he continued only six months, during which time he was initiated into the mysteries of freemasonry, and acquired some additional knowledge of the world, together, it must be confessed, with some little laxity of morals. His return to Lochlea was a return to a

who remember that 'Tam o' Shanter,' 'Bruce's Address,' and the celebrated parting song of 'Ae Fond Kiss,' were among his later productions; but in his poetry and in his life, which are inseparably associated, he has left a sufficiently splendid impression. The moral failings which he himself acknowledged and deplored, are more easily forgiven than defended. Even, however, if there is something to condemn in his character, there is much more to admire and honour. His poverty never betrayed him into any mean or sordid action, or lowered the manly integrity and sturdy independence of his character. In literature his place is among the great ones of the earth. Much of his prose composition is laboured and inflated; and his letters to Clarinda, in particular, present a strange and incongruous mixture of friendship and folly, religion and wild passion. But his poetry is replete with fire, humour, and pathos, combined with perfect simplicity and naturalness. One main secret of his success was his almost always writing directly from nature. His Jeans, Marys, and Peggies, were creatures of veritable flesh and blood. He even seemed to be continually working himself into fits of love, for the mere purpose of finding subjects for his muse; while his intense admiration of natural scenery, in place of venting itself in cold description, was generally associated with some engrossing human emotion. Hence it is that he rarely fails to find his way to the hearts of his readers, and that he has succeeded in bequeathing to his country and the world, the most admirable body of lyrical composition, whether as regards force of expression or tenderness of sentiment, to be found in the literature of any age or nation. [J.H.]

[Burns's Monument on the Banks of Doon.]

BURROW, Reuben, a mathematician, d. 1791.

BURROWS, Stephen, an Englishman; accompanied Chancelor in his voyage to the N.E. in 1553; and sailed again in 1556 in a small vessel to explore the N. coasts of Europe and Asia. He was the first, at a later date, to observe the gradual change in the declination of the magnetic needle; from his observations, and those of Gunter and Mair, in 1612, the existence of this secular variation was completely established in 1625 by Gellibrand, professor of geometry in Gresham College, London. [J.B.]

BURTON, J., a classic. schol. and theol., d. 1771.

BURTON, Robert, the celebrated author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1576-1640.

BURY, Arthur, an English divine, 17th cent.

BURY, Eliz., a distinguished an., 1664-1720.

BUSBY, Dr. Rich., a classical teacher, fifty-five years master of Westminster school, 1606-1695.

BUSCHE, H. Von Der, a Ger. schol., d. 1534.

BUSCHING, A. F., a miscel. wr., 1724-1793.

BUSHE, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Kendal, an able lawyer and orator, privy councillor in 1822, d. 1843.

BUTE, John Stuart, earl of, minister of state soon after the acc. of Geo. III., 1760-1762, d. 1792.

BUTINI, J. A., a physician of Geneva, last ct.

BUTLER, Alban., a catholic biog., d. 1773.

BUTLER, C., a catholic histor., &c., 1750-1832.

BUTLER, Joseph, a learned English bishop, author of the cel. 'Analogy of Religion,' 1692-1752.

BUTLER, Samuel, author of the exquisite poetical satire, 'Hudibras,' known and quoted wherever the English language is spoken, was born in Worcestershire, 1612, and lived a life of drudgery and poverty till 1680. His poem was published after the restoration, the first two parts in 1663 and 1664, the third in 1678, and its popularity from the first was unprecedented. Two collections of the author's posthumous poems have appeared in 1719 and 1759, respectively, but his reputation rests exclusively on the 'Hudibras,' which, for its pungent wit, ludicrous casuistry, and droll humour in the description of life and character, is unparalleled in the language.

BUTLER, Dr. S., a learned prelate, 1774-1840.

BUTTON, Sir Thomas, was employed in 1612 by the merchants of London to prosecute the discoveries of Henry Hudson on the N.E. coast of North America. He was the first who reached the east coast through Hudson's Strait. With his two ships, Resolution and Discovery, he passed the winter at the mouth of Nelson's River, west side of Hudson's Bay, lat. 57° 10′, and showed extraordinary sagacity and tact in keeping up the health and spirits of his crews. In the following summer he made some important discoveries northwards, and returned home in the autumn of 1613, but was not again employed. He was first patronised by Prince Henry, son of James I., and received the honour of knighthood as a reward for his services. [J.B.]

BUXTON, Jedediah, a celebrated calculator, about 1705-1775.

BUXTON, Sir Thos. Fowell, Bart., a distinguished philanthropist and reformer in the same field of labour as Mrs. Fry, (his sister-in-law,) and Wilberforce, 1786-1845.

BUXTORF, John, a cel. Hebraist, 1564-1629. His son, of the same name, also distinguished as a Hebrew and classical scholar, 1599-1630.

BUZOT, Francis Leonard Nicholas, a member of the French convention, and one of the Girondist party proscribed by Robespierre; b. 1760, found dead after his escape to Bourdeaux, 1793.

BYLOT, Robert, a skilful and enterprising seaman, who made many voyages in various capacities with Hudson, Button, Baffin, &c., early in the 17th century. [J.B.]

the strength he was soon to exhibit. This strength was brought to a point by the anger which the young poet felt at the famous criticism on his book in the 'Edinburgh Review.' Studying the satirical poets as models, and collecting every available piece of gossip that could point an ill-natured jest, he at length, in 1809, poured forth his wrath, all the warmer for the nursing he had given it, in his poetical satire 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' Scurrilously personal, and indiscriminatingly contemptuous of all the literary celebrities of the day, this poem showed powers which evidently wanted only maturity and fit guidance to achieve very great things.—In the same year he embarked with Mr. Hobhouse on a two years' journey on the continent, in the course of which he visited the Peninsula, extended his travels to Greece and Turkey, and, with his poetical enthusiasm now fairly awakened, composed in great part the first and second cantos of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.' The publication of these, in the spring of 1812, when he had just completed his twenty-fourth year, made him at once the most popular poet of the time. The few who had already learned to appreciate Wordsworth and Coleridge, found, in the new poet, a freedom both from the affectations of the one and from the obscurities and eccentricity of the other; while there were united with these a poetic elevation and richness not exceeded by either. The popularity, again, which Scott had won, by the 'Lay,' 'Marmion,' and the 'Lady of the Lake,' was already beginning to suffer from the satiety produced by bad imitations; and the Scottish minstrel's favour with the public waned rapidly, when Byron, deserting the meditative poetry of the 'Pilgrimage,' adopted, like Scott, the seductive form of the metrical romance, and gave it the charm of novelty by choosing Turkish and Grecian stories. In 1813 appeared his wildly striking fragment 'The Giaour,' and the more regular 'Bride of Abydos.' 'The Corsair' and its sequel 'Lara,' followed in 1814, and were accompanied by the 'Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.' In the beginning of 1816, the first and most characteristic series of Lord Byron's works was closed by the appearance of 'The Siege of Corinth' and 'Parisina.'—While he was thus building up his poetical fame, his domestic history underwent several changes, to which he was no way slow in inviting attention. 'Childe Harold,' the sated voluptuary, seeking to refresh his sick heart amidst the magnificence of nature, but contemplating all things through the medium of a cynical and despondent philosophy, had been avowedly presented as an idealized portrait of the young poet himself, bitterly convinced, by a premature experience, of the hollowness of worldly pleasures, yet unable to discover any higher truths, in the contemplation and realization of which happiness might be attained. Till the publication of the earlier cantos of 'Childe Harold,' Byron's proud and sensitive spirit had been tempted to misanthropical discontent by the equivocal position he held in society, partly through accidental circumstances, partly through the reputation of his youthful irregularities. But the stamp thus imprinted on his earlier poetry was too much in accordance with his natural temperament to be easily effaced. The exaggerated and theatrical exhibition of his own character, in the persons of his heroes, was repeated even in those of his tales, which were written while he was the idol of fashionable society, and enjoyed the prospect of domestic happiness; and when misfortune and opprobrium darkened round him, the petulant rashness of ill-trained youth passed into a permanent mood of morbid and haughty defiance, to which his later poems gave utterance with increasing eagerness and constancy. With as little power as any great poet ever possessed, of observing or delineating the character and passions of other men, Byron was not true to nature, unless when he drew his materials from within; but his poetry, thus unreal and fantastic in all its representations of human life, has the singular charm which belongs to the self-drawn image of a nature nobly endowed with the poetic elements of greatness, and vacillating in its moral aspect between the extremes of goodness and of evil.—In the autumn of 1814, after having passed some years in that round of extravagant and unsatisfying dissipation into which he had been initiated even in boyhood, Lord Byron married the daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke. The marriage proved unhappy for both parties, through causes which have never been clearly explained; pecuniary embarrassments aggravated dissension; and in the beginning of 1816, soon after the birth of a daughter, Lady Byron quitted her husband's house never to return.—Very soon afterwards Lord Byron left England, in which he never again set foot. His first place of residence was in the neighbourhood of Geneva, where the sublime scenery of Switzerland, and the society of the poet Shelley, co-operated in awakening his mind to an elevation and purity of poetic inspiration such as he never reached before or after. Here were written 'The Prisoner of Chillon,' and the third canto of 'Childe Harold.' The influence of Swiss landscapes lingered fondly in his imagination during the next stage of his travels. It gave birth to 'Manfred,' which, with all its faults, ethical and dramatic, is perhaps richer in poetical imagery and sentiment than any of his other works. In the end of 1816 he took up his abode at Venice, where he remained for three years, visiting Rome, and there gathering materials for the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold.' His residence at Venice was disgraced by low and gross debauchery; and if there was greater refinement, there was no real improvement of morality, in a more lasting attachment which he next formed for the Countess Guiccioli, and which is not recommended to our English feelings or notions, even by the countenance vouchsafed to it by the lady's father and brother. In the beginning of 1820 Byron followed the countess and her family to Ravenna; where, with them, he became engaged in political plots, which soon caused his Italian friends to be banished from the papal states. Pisa then became the abode of the party. Here Byron received Mr. and Mrs. Shelley, and afterwards Mr. Leigh Hunt, and with these coadjutors attempted unsuccessfully the periodical called 'The Liberal.' His poetical vein, however, flowed freely during his residence in Italy. Besides 'Manfred' and the last canto of 'Childe Harold,' and several works which are universally admitted to be poor, he then produced 'Mazeppa,' 'The Lament of Tasso,' and his Dramatic Poems, of which, while 'Cain' abounded in

everywhere exciting, Sebastian projected an expedition across the N. Atlantic, ostensibly, it is said, with the important practical object of discovering a N.W. passage to Cathay, the 'Land of Spice.' Henry VII. gave his countenance to the scheme; and under government auspices an expedition was fitted out, and intrusted by patent, dated 5th March, 1496, to John Cabot, and his three sons, Louis, Sebastian, and Saucius. They were authorized to occupy and possess all lands in the name of the king, who reserved a fifth of the profits; but the right of traffic was to belong to the patentees exclusively. In May, 1497, the expedition sailed from Bristol under command of Sebastian, his father and brothers most probably accompanying him. On the 24th June he reached the coast of Labrador, about lat. 56°, and was thus the first to discover the continental land of the Western world—Columbus, in his third voyage, not having entered the Orinoco till August, 1498. Nothing else is known of this voyage; but it appears that he returned almost immediately to England, and made two other voyages in 1498 and 1499, the latter being to the Gulf of Mexico, but no records of them have been preserved. About this time, John Cabot seems to have died, Louis and Saucius to have settled in Italy; of Sebastian all trace is lost till 1512, when he arrived in Spain, having been sent for by King Ferdinand, who had formed a higher estimate of his genius and merits than had been entertained in his own country. He enjoyed honour and a handsome emolument till the death of Ferdinand in 1516. The enemies of Columbus then became his, and he was obliged by the annoyances which he suffered to return to England. In 1517 Henry VIII. sent him, with Sir Thomas Perte, on a voyage to the N.W., during which he reached lat. 67½°, and entered Hudson's Bay—but no details are known respecting his discoveries. After this voyage he visited Spain, and was reinstated in honour and income by the emperor Charles V. Having visited the banks of the great river, first named by him the La Plata, in command of an expedition intended for the Moluccas, and performed several other voyages, he came again to England in 1548; and soon after was granted a pension of 250 merks, (£166 13s. 4d.) by Edward VI., and appointed grand pilot of England. By his advice, the expedition of Willoughby and Chancelor was sent out in 1553; which, though failing in its primary object, the discovery of a N.E. passage to Cathay, had a far more important result in the establishment of trade with Russia. Cabot was afterwards made governor of a company of merchant traders to that country. So sanguine were the promoters of this expedition, that they had the ships sheathed with lead to protect them from the worms in the water of the Indian Ocean—a contrivance long practised by the Spaniards, but now for the first time used in England, and therefore most likely suggested by Cabot. He appears also to have been the first who gave steady attention to the variation of the compass. The pension which Cabot enjoyed was continued till 1557, four years after the king's death; it was renewed to him by Mary, jointly with one William Worthington, of whom very little is known. All his maps and documents were given to this person, who either destroyed them, or handed them over to Mary's husband, Philip of Spain;—no trace of them has ever been found. Cabot was now in his eightieth year; he seems to have died soon after, though nothing is certainly known either of the time or place of his death. Of high genius and acquirements, steadily pursuing through a long life one great object, infusing into the marine of England a spirit of enterprise which has animated it ever since, and opening up new sources of trade which gave an impulse to her commerce, Cabot must be regarded by us as one of the most illustrious of navigators. The confusion and misrepresentations which long prevailed regarding him were fully cleared up by the author of a 'Memoir of the Life of Sebastian Cabot, Illustrated by Documents from the Rolls,' London, 1831, who has placed the events of his life in their true light. [J.B.]

CABRAL, F., a Portuguese missionary, author of 'Letters from Japan and China,' 1528-1609.

CABRAL, Pedro Alvarez De, was sent out by the king of Portugal soon after the return of Vasco de Gama, in command of a fleet of thirteen ships, with 1,200 fighting men, and a number of Franciscan monks as missionaries, with the object of making settlements in the East Indies. He was the first who had the boldness to adopt the route now generally followed in order to reach the Cape without incurring the delays and dangers of the coast voyage. His plan was to sail S.W. till he should gain the latitude of the Cape, and thus cross the Atlantic twice. Following this route from the Cape Verde islands, he came in sight of the coast of Brazil, about lat. 10° S., on 3d May, 1500. Coasting S. as far as lat. 17°, he took possession in name of his sovereign, and the cross then erected at Porto Seguro is still preserved. A ship was sent home with the news; and although Yanez Pinzon had visited this coast on the part of Spain three months earlier, the claim thence derived was waived, and the sovereignty of Brazil secured to Portugal. In crossing to the Cape, Cabral lost four ships in a dreadful storm which lasted twenty days. With the rest he reached India, made some settlements, and returned in July, 1501, with rich cargoes. Yet he was coolly received by his master, on account of the great loss of life which had been sustained, though without any fault on the part of Cabral, who was undoubtedly a navigator of high ability. [J.B.]

CACCIA, Ferd., an Ital. *sarant*, 1689-1778.

CACCIA, Guglielmo, an Ital. paint., 1568-1625.

CACCINI, Guilio, a comp. of music, d. 1615.

CACCINI, Francesca, daughter of the preceding, a poetess and musician of the 17th century.

CADALOUS, P., bishop of Parma, elected anti-pope, under the title of Honorius II., 1061.

CADA MOSTO, Aloisio De, a Venetian gentleman sent out by Don Henry of Portugal, in 1444, with Vicento de Lagos, and again in 1446, to examine the coast region of W. Africa. He afterwards published a very interesting account of Madeira, the Canaries, and the districts which he visited on the mainland as far as the Gulf of Guinea, by which he gained some celebrity. [J.B.]

CADAMOSTO, M. A., an Ital. astron., 16th c.

CADE, John, the notorious rebel of the reign of Henry VI., assumed the name of Mortimer, and

with them the coalition which is known in history as the First Triumvirate. By the influence of his new friends he was elected to the consulship for B.C. 59, and, while in office, obtained the provinces of Transalpine Gaul, Cisalpine Gaul, and Illyricum, with six legions, for five years. Having thus obtained the command of an army, and the management of an important war, he proceeded to prepare himself for the struggle which he foresaw was impending at Rome. His field of operation afforded him peculiar advantages; the Gauls were the hereditary enemies of the Romans, and the glory of subduing them could not fail to increase his popularity; while the opportunity of passing the winter in the north of Italy enabled him to watch the proceedings of parties in the capitol. During the next nine years he was occupied in the subjugation of Transalpine Gaul; having also twice (B.C. 55 and 54) landed in Britain, and received the submission of the inhabitants of the southern portion of the island. The interval of Cæsar's absence from Rome had produced a great change in the state of parties. Pompey, jealous of the fame of a man to whose elevation he had mainly contributed, had effected a reconciliation with the aristocratical party; and, aided by their support, resolved to crush the conqueror of Gaul. Accordingly in B.C. 49, a decree of the senate was passed, 'that Cæsar should disband his army by a certain day, and that if he did not do so, he should be regarded as an enemy of the state,' the predominant party relying on the influence of Pompey, to whom the management of the contest had been intrusted. But the feelings of the army were entirely with Cæsar; and he, finding that his men were ready to follow him, crossed the Rubicon, which separated his province from Italy, and thus commenced the civil war, the issue of which invested him with dictatorial power. In three months he made himself master of the whole of Italy. Proceeding next to Spain, the stronghold of Pompey, he reduced it to subjection; and, after passing a short time in Italy, followed his opponent into Greece, and brought the contest to a final issue on the plains of Pharsalia, 4th Aug., B.C. 48. The battle of Pharsalia decided the fate of the Roman empire: Pompey fled to Egypt, but was murdered as he landed on the coast; and Cæsar, who followed him, speedily quashed all opposition in the eastern portion of the empire. After a short residence in Rome in B.C. 47, he proceeded to Africa to prosecute the war against Scipio and Cato, who had there collected a large army, and finally brought it to a close on the 6th of April, B.C. 46, by the battle of Thapsus, in which the Pompeian party were completely defeated. In his absence Cæsar had been elected dictator for ten years; and his return to Rome was signalized by four magnificent triumphs. Devoting himself now to the duties of a legislator, he corrected various abuses which had crept into the state; reformed the calendar, thereby conferring a real benefit on the civilized world; and exercised his unlimited power with a degree of moderation which affected even his enemies with surprise. But his career was destined to be short: a conspiracy against his life was formed at the beginning of B.C. 44; and on the Ides, or 15th of March, he perished by the hands of assassins in the senate house, in the fiftieth year of his age. As a warrior, a statesman, and a man of letters, Cæsar was one of the most remarkable men of any age. [G.F.]

CÆSAR, SIR JULIUS, a dist. lawyer, 1557-1636.

CÆSARIUS, a dist. abbot of the 6th cent.

CÆSARIUS, JOHN, a German physician and professional teacher of philosophy, born at Juliers 1460, died at Cologne 1551. The best known of his writings are his notes on Celsus, and his edition of Pliny's Natural History, but he is the author of treatises on dialectics and rhetoric, now almost forgotten. He suffered much persecution for Lutheranism, but returned again to the catholic church.

CAFFA, MELCHIOR, an Ital. sculp., 1631-1687.

CAFFARELLI DU FALGA, L. M. J. M., a republican general, born 1756, killed at St. Jean D'Acre, 1799. His brother CH. AMBROSE, a philos. wr., 1758-1826

CAFFIAUX, J., a wr. on music, &c., 1712-1777.

CAFFIERI, P., an ornamen. artist, 1634-1716.

CAGLIARI, PAOLO, commonly called PAOLO VERONESE, was born at Verona in 1528. He was the pupil of his uncle Antonio Badile, and having earned considerable reputation in Verona and its vicinity, settled finally in Venice, where he was the rival of Titian and Tintoretto, and where he died in 1588. Paul Veronese may be accounted among the first of the *machinist* painters, many of his works being little more than ornamental schemes, such as the celebrated 'Marriage at Cana' in the Louvre, containing 120 figures, or portions of figures, of the natural size. The magnificent architectural backgrounds to some of these works are said to have been executed by his brother Benedetto Cagliari. The St. Nicholas in the National Gallery, though small, is a fine example of his style: the chief attraction of his pictures is their gay and rich colouring; they are further distinguished for their great freedom of execution, but are often careless in drawing, and for the most part purely capricious in costume.—(Ridolfi, *Maraviglie dell' Arte*, &c.; Zanetti, *Della Pittura Veneziana*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

CAGLIOSTRO, ALEXANDER, Count, the assumed name of Joseph Balsamo, the most notorious charlatan of modern times, 1743-1795.

CAGNOLA, a cel. Ital. architect, 1762-1833.

CAGNOLI, ANTH., an Ital. astron., 1743-1816.

CAGNOLO, JER., an Ital. lawyer, 1492-1551.

CAHER-BILLAH, Abasside caliph, 932-950.

CAILLAU, J. M., a medical and poetical wr., au. of a great number of prof. memoirs, 1765-1820.

CAILLE, NICHOLAS LOUIS DE LA, a French mathematician and astronomer, 1713-1762.

CAILLIE, a young and enterprising Frenchman who penetrated from Senegambia to Timbuctoo, in 1827-28, among the first to visit that part of central Africa. He returned across the great desert to Marocco, but his discoveries were not important. He had not, indeed, properly qualified himself by previous training. His travels have been published. [J.R.]

CAILLEAN, A. C., a French au., 1731-1798.

CAILLOT, a cel. French actor, 1732-1816.

CAILLY, J. DE, a French poet, 1604-1673.

CAIN, the eldest son of Adam and Eve.

CAINAN, the son of Enos, Gen. v. 9; the same name is given as a son of Arphaxad, Luke iii. 36.

CAIAPHAS, high priest of the Jews, 29-37.

CALETTI, GIUSEPPE, an Ital. paint., d. 1660.

CALIDASA, an Ind. dram., supposed 1st c. B.C.

CALIGNON, S. DE, a political writer and historian, chancellor of Navarre, 1550-1606.

CALIGULA, a tyrant of Rome, whose proper name was Caius Cæsar Augustus Germanicus, was the son of Germanicus and Agrippina, and began his reign at the age of 25, A.D. 37. After reigning happily a few months, he suffered from a fever, which is supposed to have affected his mind. Four years of the most revolting excesses followed this misfortune, when a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was assassinated.

CALIPPUS, a Ger. mathematician, 4th ct. B.C.

CALIXTUS, the *first* pope of Rome, 219-222; the *second*, 1119-1124; the *third*, 1455-1458.

CALIXTUS, G., chf. of a prot. sect, 1586-1656.

CALL, J. VAN, a Dutch engraver, 1655-1703.

CALLCOTT, JOHN WALL, the son of Thomas Callcott, bricklayer and builder, was born at Kensington, Gravel-pits, in the county of Middlesex, on the 20th of November, 1766. At a very early age he gave indications of that love of literature, and for the acquisition of knowledge, which distinguished him in his after life. At seven years of age he was sent as a day-boarder to a neighbouring school, where he remained five years, made considerable progress in the Latin language, and commenced the study of Greek. He acquired the first rudiments of music from Henry Whitney, organist of Kensington church, to whom he was introduced in the year 1778. In 1779 he began to practise upon the spinnet, with the view of becoming an organist. In 1780 he learned to play upon the clarionet, and made his first essay in musical composition. In the meantime he continued to improve himself in classical learning, and acquired a knowledge of French, Italian, and German, and made an attempt to master the Hebrew and Syriac languages, while mathematics and algebra also occupied his attention. About the year 1782 he became intimate with Drs. Arnold and Cooke, whom he always regarded as his first patrons. In 1783 he obtained the situation of assistant organist at the church of St. George the Martyr, which he held till 1785. At this time his musical compositions were both numerous and varied; but the connections he had formed induced him to make glee-writing his particular study. His first glee, 'O Sovereign of the Willing Soul,' was written in the year 1784. In 1785 he obtained three medals from the Catch Club, for a catch, a canon, and a glee. In the same year he took his degree of Bachelor in Music, and in 1786 he had two medals awarded him by the Catch Club. In 1787, Dr. Arnold and Callcott established the Glee Club, which has ever since continued to form one of the most attractive musical societies in London. In this year he was admitted among the honorary members of the Catch Club, and received two medals. In 1789, and every year till 1793 inclusive, he obtained all the four medals by the club, and took his place as the most popular glee-writer of the day. In 1789, as colleague with Mr. Evans, he entered upon the office of organist at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, which situation he held until the church was destroyed by fire six years afterwards. In 1790 Haydn arrived in England, and Callcott became one of his earliest pupils; and in the same year he took his degree of Doctor in Music at Oxford. In 1791 Callcott was married, and on that occasion he wrote the words and music of his glee 'Triumphant Love;' and the following year was appointed organist in the chapel of Female Orphans, which place he held till 1802, when he resigned in favour of Mr. Horsley. In 1797 he commenced to collect materials for a musical dictionary, which was never published, but which led to the publication of his musical grammar, which appeared in 1805. Shortly after this he was appointed to succeed Dr. Crotch, as lecturer at the Royal Institution, but his life of arduous and unremitted study weakened his mind, which at length sank under the burdens he had laid too heavily upon it. He died on the 15th of May, 1821. Dr. Callcott was one of the brightest ornaments of the British school of music, and he had the strongest claim to esteem and reverence as a man. His works are well known to all glee clubs, but are much too numerous to be mentioned by name here. A fine selection of his glees, edited by his son-in-law, William Horsley, Mus. Bac., Oxon, was published in 2 volumes in the year 1824. [J.M.]

CALLCOTT, SIR A. W., R.A., eldest br. of the composer, disting. as a landscape paint., 1779-1844.

CALLCOTT, LADY MARIA, wife of the preceding, author of several works of travel, a history of Spain, &c., 1779-1842.

CALLET, J. F., a Fr. mathemat., 1744-1798.

CALLETT, A. F., a Fr. painter, 1741-1823.

CALLIMACHUS, archi. of Corinth, 6th c. B.C.

CALLIMACHUS, a Gr. poet. and hist., 3d c. B.C.

CALLINICHUS, a Gr. rhetorician, 3d cnt. B.C.

CALLINUS, a Gr. orator and poet, 8th c. B.C.

CALLIPUS, a phil. of Athens, assass. 351 B.C.

CALLISTHENES, a Gr. phil., the disciple and grand-nephew of Aristotle, and one of the *savants* who accompanied Alexander into Asia, 365-328 B.C.

CALLISTRATUS, an Athen. orator, 4th c. B.C.

CALLY, PIENE, a French catholic divine, dist. for his controver. and philosoph. writings, d. 1709.

CALMET, AUGUSTINE, was born in 1672, near Commercy. After studying at Breuil and Port-à-Musson, he entered the order of Benedictines, assuming the vows finally in 1689. Afterwards he was removed to Münster as sub-prior. For a short time he held the priory of St. Lay, and he was abbé of St. Leopold of Nancy when he was removed to Sénones, where he died in 1757. Calmet was a biblical scholar of no mean pretensions and acquirements, as is shown by his *Commentaire Litteral*, by his *Dictionnaire de la Bible*, and by many dissertations on biblical subjects. His dictionary is well known in various English translations and abridgments, the most famous of the former being that of C. Taylor, in 5 volumes quarto. [J.E.]

CALMO, ANDREA, a Venet. poet, 1510-1571.

CALO, JOHN, a chief of Bulgaria, 13th cent.

CALOGERA, FATHER, a philolog., 1699-1768.

CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDRE DE, controller-general (or finance minister) of the French government from the fall of Necker, 1783 to 1787. His name is chiefly memorable as the last of the plodding, intriguing, accommodating, and unprincipled statesmen by whom the French monarchy was hurried to the declivity of the revolution; and especially for his daring experiment of assembling

Montpellier 1753, died at Paris 1824. Though a child of the revolution, and from the first favourable to its progress, the ambition of Cambacérès was rather constructive than otherwise, and added to his education for the law, well qualified him for his great share in the preparation of the civil code, and the judiciary organization of France. He possessed the rare talent of preserving his credit for patriotism, without committing himself to the strife of parties, and in 1799 was associated with Napoleon Buonaparte in the consulate. It does not appear that the first consul had much regard for him, and his conduct must be regarded as equivocal, at the least, when it is considered that he rose to fresh honours under the second restoration. The real product of his political activity is fairly represented by his 'Projet du Code Civil, et Discours Preliminaire,' published 1794, and the practical application of it in following years. The most distinguished of his relations were his brother, STEPHEN HUBERT DE CAMBACERES, archbishop of Rouen, and peer of France, a most esteemed prelate, 1756-1818; BARON CAMBACERES, his nephew, and one of Napoleon's generals, 1778-1826; and his uncle, the ABBE DE CAMBACERES, distinguished as a religious writer and preacher, 1721-1802. [E.R.]

CAMBON, JOSEPH, one of the more violent Jacobins of the French revolution, was born at Montpellier, 1754, and returned to the legislative assembly, 1791. He is chiefly memorable as the reporter of the finance commission, by which some kind of order was eliminated from the confusion left by Calonne and his predecessors, and the basis laid for the subsequent financial prosperity of his country. Whatever share he may have taken in the agitation of the period, the merit belongs to him of pursuing this one aim with steady perseverance. He was disliked by Robespierre, and contributed to his fall on the 9th Thermidor, (27th July, 1794,) but was shortly afterwards compelled to save himself by flight. In 1815 he reappeared on the public stage as a member of the representative assembly, and in 1816 was driven into exile as a regicide. He died at Brussels in 1820. [E.R.]

CAMBRIDGE, ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, duke of, youngest son of George III., born 1774, served as volunteer with the duke of York 1793-1795, viceroy of Hanover 1815-1837, d. 8th July, 1850.

CAMBRIDGE, R. OWEN, a miscel. wr., d. 1802.

CAMBRONNE, PIERRE JACQUES ETIENNE, Baron De, the brave commander of the old guard at the battle of Waterloo, 1770-1842.

CAMBYSES, the *first* of this name, father of Cyrus, lived about 595 B.C.; the *second*, son and suc. of Cyrus, began to r. 529 or 530 B.C., d. 522.

CAMDEN, CHARLES PRATT, Earl, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, lord chancellor in 1766, president of the council 1782, 1713-1794.

CAMDEN, JOHN JEFFREYS PRATT, Marquis, K.G., distinguished as a disinterested servant of the state for sixty years, 1759-1840.

CAMDEN, WILLIAM, the celeb. antiquarian, au. of 'The Britannia,' 'Annals,' &c., 1551-1623.

CAMELLI, G. J., a mis. and botanist, 17th ct.

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, a learned German, 1500-74. His son of the same name, one of the first physic., botan., and chem. of his age, 1534-1598.

CAMERON, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ALLAN, distinguished for enrolling the 'Cameron Highlanders,' at his own expense, in 1793, died 1828.

CAMERON, JOHN, a Scotch theologian, professor of divinity at Glasgow, and afterwards at Montauban, in France, died 1625.

CAMILLA, a princess of the Volsci, k. in battle.

CAMILLA, J. A. V., an Ital. actress, 1735-68.

CAMILLUS, MARCUS FURIUS, a Roman general of distinguished patriotism, made dictator B.C. 396, died B.C. 365.

CAMILO, F., a Spanish painter, 1610-1671.

CAMOENS, LUIS DE, is the only Portuguese poet who enjoys a European celebrity. He was of noble family; and his ancestors on the father's side were Spanish. He was probably born at Lisbon; and the date of his birth was 1527, or a few years earlier. After having been educated at Coimbra, he passed some time in courtly society at Lisbon; but an attachment to a lady of distinction brought on him a sentence of banishment to Santarem, where he composed several of his poems, and is said to have planned or begun that which is the greatest of them. He then volunteered into the fleet, distinguished himself against the African Moors, and lost his right eye in an attack on Ceuta. On his return he found himself neglected and poor; and in 1553 he embarked for India, declaring a resolution of never again seeing his native country. Escaping from a storm, in which the other vessels of the fleet foundered, he reached the Portuguese settlement at Goa; and sixteen years passed over him in the East, amidst perilous adventures, and continual disappointments and misfortunes. He failed to obtain employment in the public service, and entered as a volunteer in two expeditions, the one to Cochin, (in which almost all the Europeans were destroyed by the climate,) the other against the pirates of the Red Sea. A versified satire on the abuses of the government, provoked the viceroy to banish the poet to Macao, where he lived for five years, glad to support himself by the fees of a small

[Grotto of Camoens at Macao.]

office. In this period his great poem is believed to have been completed. He saved the manuscript with difficulty on being shipwrecked on the coast of Cambodia, when at length allowed to return to Goa. Here he was twice imprisoned, first on a groundless charge of malversation in office, and again for debts which he was unable to pay. He

prosecution of poetical composition.—One of his first printed efforts was 'The Wounded Hussar,' which appeared when he was about twenty years of age. About the same time, living in humble lodgings in Edinburgh, and supporting himself by private teaching of the classics, and by obscure drudgery for booksellers, he was composing poetical fragments, which were gradually incorporated into 'The Pleasures of Hope.' This poem, published in 1799, in its author's twenty-second year, became immediately and deservedly famous; and though, in spite of advice, he sold the copyright absolutely for sixty pounds, the publishers, on its success, were for some time very liberal to him; and the reversion of the copyright became profitable in his declining years. Being now determined on making literature his profession, he spent upwards of a year in Germany. A great poem, 'The Queen of the North,' ardently projected, was soon dropped; but he transmitted from abroad, to the *Morning Chronicle*, several of his finest lyrics, among which were, 'Ye Mariners of England,' and 'The Exile of Erin.' He had intended settling in Edinburgh, where he had long been intimate with Jeffrey, Brown, Scott, and Stewart, and most of all with Alison; and with this design he set down his parents in that city. To them, indeed, to his mother after her husband's death, and to his sisters always afterwards, he was steadily and honourably affectionate and generous. —In 1803, however, he found it advisable to remove to London; and in the same year, uncertain though his prospects were, he married his cousin Miss Sinclair. Next year he obtained an engagement with the *Star* newspaper, from which he received about four guineas a-week, chiefly earned by translating foreign gazettes. About the same time appeared 'The Battle of the Baltic.' For seventeen years from this date he inhabited a house at Sydenham, near London. In 1805 his circumstances were improved by a pension of two hundred a-year bestowed by Fox's administration; partly, perhaps, for zealous advocacy of Whig principles, but prompted also by his poetical celebrity, and by the necessities of one who was always thriftless, and disqualified, both by temperament and by feebleness of health, for steady labour as a bookseller's hack. In 1807 was published one of the fruits of his taskwork, 'The Annals of Great Britain,' for which he received three hundred pounds from an Edinburgh bookseller. In 1809 appeared 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' to which, the year after, 'O'Connor's Child' was annexed. The place which Campbell justly holds as one of the classics of English poetry was now securely gained, when he had only reached his thirty-third year; and, though his life was but half spent, it may safely be said that nothing which he afterwards wrote was worthy to be ranked with his earlier achievements. His time, in fact, was thenceforth frittered away in desultory and occasional studies, and in toils which had no higher purpose than the subsistence of his family; and the exquisite delicacy and correctness of taste, which give such a charm to his finest poems, did no more than impede him in his prose writing. The romantic glow of imagery and sentiment, which had inspired, in youth, his ethical meditations, and which had risen into a more manly enthusiasm in his martial lyrics, died away amidst the hurry and coarseness of real life; and the poet certainly wanted the leisure, and probably wanted the native vigour of thought, which might have furnished him with other and severer themes, and prompted a new tone of poetic inspiration.—In 1812 he delivered, with great popularity, six lectures on poetry at the Royal Institution: two years afterwards, a long visit to Paris, while the masterpieces of Grecian sculpture and Italian painting were still unremoved from the Louvre, gratified his classical taste, and suggested much of attractive reflection. Soon afterwards a legacy from a Highland cousin placed at his command the income of a sum, which in the end exceeded four thousand pounds. In 1819 appeared his well-selected 'Specimens of the British Poets,' accompanied with criticisms, which, written with very fine judgment and fair knowledge, are the only prose compositions of Campbell that are likely to be remembered. In 1821 he became editor of 'The New Monthly Magazine,' to which he contributed a good many critical essays and poems; and the editorship, though never carefully attended to, was retained for ten years. During these years several events occurred. The ill success of 'Theodric' disappointed him grievously. His surviving son, (the other having died in infancy,) was now, at the age of fourteen, pronounced to labour under mental aberration, which proved to be hopeless; and in 1828 his domestic calamities were completed by the loss of his wife. In 1825 he was chiefly occupied in organizing the London university, visiting Berlin to obtain information for the purpose. In November, 1826, he was elected rector of the university of Glasgow; and, exerting himself actively in promoting and suggesting reforms, he was re-elected twice afterwards. About and after the close of this period, also, very much of his time was taken up with the affairs of the Polish refugees.—In 1831, having resigned his first editorship, he for a short time edited the *Metropolitan*. Seven or eight months from September, 1834, were spent by him in Algiers, which he seems to have had no purpose in visiting except that of making a book. He executed this design in his 'Letters from the South.' Among several pieces of drudgery which he now performed was his 'Life of Mrs. Siddons.' 'The Pilgrim of Glencoe,' the last of his considerable poems, published in 1842, was not successful even in his own estimation. His health, long uncertain, was now irretrievably shattered; and fond of society, and often tempted to convivial excesses, he had taken but too little pains to preserve health, especially since domestic distresses had fallen so heavily on him. His affairs too, became much embarrassed; and in July 1843, giving up the last of several houses he had successively occupied in London, he retired with his niece to Boulogne. There, after a winter of suffering, he died in June 1844. [W.S.]

CAMPE, J. H., a German author, 1746-1818.

CAMPEGGIO, Lorenzo, cardinal nuncio to the court of Henry VIII., 1474-1539.

CAMPER, Pierre, a celebrated anatomist and naturalist, was born at Leyden in 1722. He died in 1789. He was educated as a medical man, under Albinus, Gaubius, and Musschenbroek. After he had taken his degree, and paid the last duties

his mother an impediment to his prospects, he treated her with uniform kindness and public respect. He was educated by his maternal uncle, a merchant in the city, and studied at Christ Church, Oxford. He early showed the versatility of his powers, by not only taking a high academical position, but gaining a host of admirers among his own contemporaries by his conversational powers and efforts in light literature. His early association with Sheridan marked him out as a probable acquisition to the Whigs, and a dramatic anecdote is told of Godwin having been sent to offer him the championship of the friends of the people—an offer on which he is said to have deliberated ere he rejected it. In 1793, however, he entered parliament as a supporter of Pitt. His opinions were naturally liberal, but his fastidious taste, and somewhat scornful temper, revolted against popularity, and thus it was, that, while he joined the Tory party, he carried into it a decided practical leaning to Whig principles. While the aristocracy have charged him with betraying them, he wrote in the 'Antijacobin,' and other quarters, some of the bitterest satires against democracy that have appeared since the days of Theophrastus. He took office, as under-secretary of state, in 1796. In 1800, he married one of the daughters of General Scott of Balcomie, in Fifeshire, whose large fortune rendered him no longer liable to the imputation of being an adventurer. On the return of the Tory party to power in 1807, he was made foreign secretary. In 1809, in consequence of a quarrel with Castlereagh, which produced a duel, he resigned his office. He soon afterwards commenced his pleadings for catholic emancipation, which tended so greatly to the consummation which he did not live to see. He was on the eve of his departure to be governor-general of India when the death of Castlereagh, in 1822, made him yield to the urgent demands that he should strengthen the ministry by taking office as foreign secretary. In 1825, he performed one of his favourite achievements in the acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish settlements in South America. In February, 1827, he succeeded Lord Liverpool as prime minister. The chancellor, Eldon, and some other members in the government, of high Tory principles, resigned office on the occasion, in a peculiarly emphatic manner: and Canning sought and to a considerable extent obtained the support of the Whigs. But in his short career he was so severely harassed by the opposition of his former colleagues, that he died on 8th August, 1827, exhausted both in body and mind. [J.H.B.]

CANO, Alonso, a celebrated Spanish painter and sculptor, and also architect, was born at Granada in 1601. He studied at Seville, sculpture with J. Montanes, and painting under Pacheco and Juan de Castillo. He was appointed painter to Philip IV., and practised some time at Madrid, but settled finally at Granada, where he established a considerable school; he died there in 1667. The extent and versatility of his powers have procured Cano the title of the 'Michelangelo of Spain;' his pictures are rich in effect, and display great vigour of execution; they are numerous at Seville, Madrid, Toledo, and Granada, where are still preserved some celebrated altar-pieces. — (Can Bermudez, *Diccionario Historico de los mas Ilustres profesores de las Bellas Artes en Espagna.*) [R.N.W.]

CANO, James, a Portng. navigator, 15th cent.

CANO, J. S., a Spanish navigator, died 1526.

CANOVA, Antonio, one of the most celebrated sculptors of modern times, was born in the village of Possagno, near Trevigi, in 1757. He was sent at an early age by the Venetian government to complete his studies in Rome; for which purpose he was granted a pension of 300 ducats per annum for three years. This judicious liberality of the Venetian government was the indirect cause of Canova's settling in Rome, and similarly in a great measure contributed to the revival of the arts in the nineteenth century. His first work of note was the group of Theseus and the Minotaur; this was succeeded by the great monuments to popes Clement XIII., and XIV., and Pius the VI., which raised the reputation of Canova above that of all his contemporaries; the monument of Clement XIII. is that in St. Peter's of which the celebrated reposing lions form a part.—Canova's works are extremely numerous, and are generally beautiful, combining nature with classic beauty and proportion; his extraordinary ability, and perhaps industry also, are well displayed in the noble collection of casts after his works, preserved together in the academy at Venice, among which Hercules in the tunic of Deianira hurling Lichas into the sea from the rock, is a most imposing group. Some of his best works are preserved in the Vatican, as the Boxers and many others; his celebrated Venus is in the Pitti Palace at Florence; the three Graces are in this country. At Apsley House is a colossal statue of Napoleon. Canova died at Venice, October, 1822, and a magnificent design which he had made for a public monument to Titian, was with slight alterations adapted, and in 1827 executed by some of his pupils in commemoration of his own memory; it is in the church of the Frari.—Canova was in every sense a most successful artist; his reputation is European; he amassed great wealth, and was created marquis of Ischia by the pope; there is a portrait of him by Sir Thomas Lawrence.—(Missirini, *Vita di Antonio Canova*, 1827; Canova's Works by Moses, &c., &c.) [R.N.W.]

CANÓVAI, Stanislaus, a math., 1740-1811.

CANSTEIN, Ch. Hildebrand, Baron, a German nobleman, discoverer of an art analogous to stereotyping, died 1719.

CANTACUZENUS, John, one of the most famous emperors of the East, succeeded 1341, abdicated 1354; afterwards distinguished as an historian and theologian, died 1410. His descendants have given many princes to Moldavia and Wallachia, and the last of the name distinguished himself in the cause of Greek independence, 1821.

CANTARINI, Simon, an Ital. painter, d. 1648.

CANTEMIR, Constantine, vaivode of Moldavia, 1630-1693. Demetrius, his son, hospodar of Moldavia, distinguished as an historian, 1673-1723. Constantine Demetrius, son of the last named, a diplomatist and man of letters, 1709-1741.

CANTERBURY, Ch. Manners Sutton, Viscount, speaker of the H. of Commons, 1780-1845.

CANTIPRATANUS, Thos., a philos., 13th ct.

CANTON, John M. A., an astron., 1718-72.

CANTON, J. G., a Germ. painter, 1710-1753.

CARAFFA, ANTHONY, a statesman of Naples, 15th cent. A cardinal, and great scholar of the same name, cousin of pope Paul IV., died 1591.

CARAFFA, J. A., put to d. by Pius IV., 1560.

CARAFFA, V., a gen. of the Jesuits, 1583-1649.

CARDAM, a king of Bulgaria, 776-806.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOWITZ, JOHN, bishop of Messi, disting. as a divine and poet, 1606-1682.

CARASCOSA, BARON, a disting. partizan of the French in the Neapolitan revolution, b. 1769.

CARAUSIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, proclaimed emp. in Britain 287; assassinated 291.

CARAVAGGIO, MICHELANGELO MERIGI, commonly called MICHELANGELO DA CARAVAGGIO, where he was born in 1569, was originally a mason's labourer, but while still young gained so considerable a position as a portrait painter at Milan, that he was induced to try his fortune in Venice, where he became a student of the works of Giorgione; and he eventually established himself in Rome. His poverty was a serious obstacle to his success in the great capital of the arts, for some time, when he was obliged to work for the Cavaliere d' Arpino; but his celebrated picture of the 'Card Players,' and shortly afterwards a few religious pieces, of which his masterpiece is the 'Deposition of Christ,' now in the Vatican picture gallery, established his reputation as one of the principal painters of his time.—Caravaggio's good fortune was of short duration: being of a violent temper, he killed a companion in consequence of a dispute at a game of tennis. He fled to Naples, thence he went to Malta, and spent some time at Palermo; but finally having obtained the pope's pardon for the act of homicide, he set out in 1609 in a feluca for Rome; he was arrested on his way by mistake, by a Spanish coast guard, and when he gained his liberty he discovered that the crew of the feluca had gone off with all his property; he wandered despondingly along the coast to Porto Ercole, where, what with disappointment and the extreme heat of the weather, he was seized with a fever, and died in a few days, at the early age of forty.—Caravaggio was a great colourist, but his pictures are black and heavy, and so ordinary in their general treatment of form and accuracy, that his style was designated the *naturalist*, in contradistinction to the prevailing *ideal* taste of the time. He had many imitators, who are called *naturalisti* and *tenebrosi*; the celebrated Spagnuoletto is the most distinguished of his followers. This taste was much spread in Spain, and had its votaries in France and the low countries. Valentine and Honthorst (Gherardo, della notte) were decided imitators of Caravaggio.—(Bellori, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c., Rome 1672.) [R.N.W.]

CARDAN, JEROME, one of our true 'curiosities of literature,' born in Pavia in 1501, said to have caused his own death in 1576, that he might not, by living longer, falsify his prediction of that event! There are not many characters more difficult to delineate by a few sketches than Cardan's. Of great industry, undoubted originality and power, and extensive acquirements, his fame yet rests for the most part on his pure charlatanerie. As a moral entity, if indeed the term can with decency be applied to him, he was also a mass of contradictions; he loved knowledge, sought apparently for truth, and experienced high aspirations; nevertheless he never shrunk from deceit and falsehood; his practical life full of disorder; his scientific faith worth nothing—he stole from *Tartaglia*, and published as his own the famous rule for the solution of cubic equations. He wrote on everything—often advancing knowledge; but he pretended to deal with all difficulties under the sun. He said that, like Socrates, he had a demon; like Swedenborg afterwards, he claimed supernatural insight during the *extasis*;—it is not improbable that he was affected by that singular modification of vitality now known as *mesmerism*. It were useless to recount seriously the opinions of a man so strange and disorderly; nor can we undertake to reckon up even the topics on which he wrote. His productions fill 10 volumes folio; the oddest of them being the treatise 'De Vita Propria,'—something of the cast of Rousseau's 'Confessions,' as full of vanity, of insincerity, of passion, of eloquence. Cardan's fame, while he lived, resulted from his skill as a physician, and his astrology. He was doubtless helped in his profession by superior acquaintance with chemistry; to which, one may safely give the credit of his celebrated cure of the archbishop of St. Andrews. As might have been expected, his private life and affairs were ever in confusion: one son fell under the axe of the public executioner, because he had poisoned his wife; another was shut up in prison for safety's sake, at the instance of his own father. —These notices may help the imaginative to conceive something of Cardan. [J.P.N.]

CARDI, LOUIS, an Italian painter, d. 1613.

CARDONNE, DENIS DOMINIQUE DE, an Eastschol. and historian, professor at Paris, 1720-1783.

CAREL, JAMES, a French poet, 17th century.

CAREW, GEORGE, made earl of Totness by Charles I. for his military services, historian of the Irish wars, died 1629.

CAREW, SIR GEORGE, a courtier and fugitive historian, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, d. 1614. His brother, RICHARD, a topographical wr., d. 1620.

CAREW, HENRY, earl of Monmouth, eminent as a scholar and translator, d. 1661.

CAREW, THOMAS, a dramatic poet, d. 1639.

CAREY, HENRY, a distinguished ballad-writer and composer, died by his own hand, 1743. GEORGE SAVILLE, his son, also a song-writer and playwright, died 1807.

CAREY, JOSEPH, a French printer, regarded by his country, as the inv. of stereotyping, d. 1801.

CAREY, WILLIAM, was born on 17th August, 1761, in the village of Paulerspury, Northamptonshire. Although his father was clerk of the parish, he early displayed a tendency to dissent, and having announced his adherence to the principles of the baptist persuasion, was in 1783 baptized in the river Nen, and soon after chosen pastor of a small baptist church in the neighbourhood of Northampton. While assiduous in the discharge of his official duties, he prosecuted his studies with intense ardour in private, and was greatly distinguished for the extent and variety of his knowledge, his accomplishments embracing all the modern European languages, and several branches of science, particularly botany and natural history. In 1787 Carey was removed to the pastorate of a more numerous church in Leicester, where his

CAROUGE, B. A., a Fr. astronom., 1741-1798.
CARPACEIO, V., an Italian painter, 16th ct.
CARPENTER, Dr. Lant, an industrious theological writer, and unitarian minister, 1780-1840.
CARPENTER, Richard, a theologian, 17th c.
CARPI, Ugo Da, an engraver, 16th century.
CARPINI, J., a Venetian painter, 1611-1674.
CARPOCRATES, founder of a heresy, 2d cent.
CARR, Sir John, au. of several 'Tours,' d. 1822.
CARR, W. H., a clergyman, and patron of the fine arts, distinguished for a bequest of pictures to the National Gallery, died 1830.
CARRA, Jean Louis, a political and historical writer, condemned with the ill-fated Girondists by the revolutionary tribunal, 1793, was one of the earliest in the field at the outbreak of the French revolution, as editor of the 'Annales Patriotiques.' He was born in 1743, and though his parents were in narrow circumstances, received a liberal education. He was a man of adventurous spirit, and astonished Mirabeau by offering to raise all Germany against the emperor with only 'fifty thousand men and twelve printing presses.' He is worthy of remembrance as the chief instrument in exciting a vindictive feeling against the royal family, and this, perhaps, may be considered his real part in the revolutionary drama. His condemnation with the illustrious party of the Gironde, was an honour to which he was scarcely entitled, and is a sign, at least, of his improved taste as he approached the end of his career. Having when a young man spent some time in the Danubian provinces, he published a work on the history of Moldavia and Wallachia, with an essay upon their actual state in 1776. [E.R.]
CARRANZA, B., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1503-1573.
CARRARA, Francis, lord of Padua, memorable for his wars with the Venetians, died 1393. His son of the same name, after a long struggle with them, strangled in a Venetian prison, 1406.
CARRA-SAINT-CYR, J. F., Comte De, a Fr. officer distinguished in the late wars, died 1834.
CARRE, the name of several Dutch painters, flourished at Amsterdam 17th and 18th centuries.
CARRE, a Fr. East Indian voyager, 1666-1671.
CARRE, Louis, a Fr. geometrician, 1663-1711.
CARRE, Remi, a writer on singing, 1706-1773.
CARRE, W. L. J., a wr. on civil law, 1777-1832.
CARREL, Nicolas Armand, one of the most sincere patriots and noble-minded men of modern times, chief editor of the *National*, and author of several historical works, was born at Rouen, 1801, and killed in a duel by M. Girardin, 24th July, 1836. He received a military education at St. Cyr, and fought in the auxiliary legions of Spain in the late struggle against absolutism. He took the direction of the *National* after the revolution of 1830, and distinguished himself by his fine spirit and patriotic sincerity. He was extremely sensitive in points of honour, and had fought several duels before his last fatal rencontre with his more wily opponent. He bears the reputation of a good man, and was much beloved by his friends in private life. His principal work is a 'History of the Counter-Revolution in England.' [E.R.]
CARRERAS, Jose Miguel, a patriotic Spaniard of South America, engaged with his two brothers, Juan and Luis, in the revolution of Chili, and executed in 1822, as the latter had been 1818.
CARRIER, Jean Baptiste, born 1756, was an obscure attorney, brought into note by the progress of the French revolution, and sent to the national convention, 1792. His memory is held in execration for deeds of horror without a parallel, except in the similar scenes of iniquity enacted by his rival in cruelty, Collot D'Herbois. He was sent to Nantes in October, 1793, to assist in repressing the civil war commenced in La Vendée by the priests and royalists. He selected his committee, to give an air of legal sanction to his atrocities, from the very refuse of the canaille, and at length dispensed with all form whatever, and executed his prisoners *en masse*, no less than 15,000 being disposed of by fusillades or drownings in one month, with whose corpses the waters of the Loire were literally infected and the banks strewn. The refinement of cruelty with which all this was accomplished, and the obscenities with which he seasoned his repast of blood, almost surpass belief. He was at length recalled by the Committee of Public Safety, and on the fall of Robespierre, condemned by the revolutionary tribunal and executed. A memoir upon the life and crimes of Carrier was published by Babœuf in 1798. Care should be taken not to confound this monster with a professor of civil law, and author of various treatises on jurisprudence, born 1770, who must have felt it a misfortune to bear precisely the same names. [E.R.]
CARRIERES, L. De, a biblical com., 1662-1717.
CARRINGTON, N. T., an Eng. poet, 1777-1830.
CARRION, E. R. De, a learned Spaniard, 17th c.
CARS, Laurence, a Fr. engraver, 1703-1771.
CARSTARES, William, a Scotch divine, an adherent of William, prince of Orange, afterwards his chaplain, 1649-1715.
CARTE, S., a wr. on chronology, died 1740. His son Thomas, dist. as an antiquarian and historian, noted in the polit. troubles of the period, 1686-1754.
CARTER, Elizabeth, daughter of a clergyman, disting. for her extraordinary learning, 1717-1806.
CARTER, John, an antiquar. wr., distinguished also for his skill in drawing and engraving, d. 1818.
CARTERET, John, earl of Granville, an adherent of the house of Hanover, born 1690; secretary of state 1721; lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1723-1726, and again 1727-1730; in opposition to Sir R. Walpole 1730-1741; in office again as secretary of state 1742-1744; and as president of the council from 1750 till his death, 1763.
CARTERET, Phi., a naval officer, 18th cent.
CARTIER, Jacques, a native of St. Malo, who, in 1534, under commission from the king of France, took possession of Canada in the name of his sovereign. The next year, he returned, and ascended the St. Lawrence, or Hochelaga, as the Indians called it, as far as a beautiful island containing a picturesque and fertile hill, which he named Montreal, royal or king's mount, close to which was an Indian village, called by him a city, also named Hochelaga. Cartier wintered in the river, and returned home on the breaking up of the ice. He did not effect a settlement; and not having taken home any specimen of gold or silver, he did not receive much favour from his master; so that in the expedition of M. Roberval, sent out as viceroy in 1540, Cartier had no higher appointment than that of pilot. [J.B.]
CARTOUCHE, L. D., a Fr. brigand, exec. 1721.

quis of Londonderry, a British statesman, was born on 18th June, 1769. In the Irish parliament, where he first sat, he was reputed to belong to the opposition, but obtaining a seat in the English Commons, he chose the ministerial benches. On his accession to the title of Castlereagh, in 1797, he returned to the Irish parliament. As secretary of state, he made great and successful efforts for the achievement of the Irish Union, and he was one of the statesmen most prominently marked out on that occasion for the wrath of the Irish people. He sat for Down in the united parliament, and in 1805 became the war and colonial secretary, resuming these offices on the restoration of his party in 1807. In 1809, a dispute, in the unfortunate Walcheren expedition, drove him to a duel with Canning, and the resignation of his offices. In 1812, he again became foreign secretary; and in 1814 and 1815 he represented Britain at the settlement of Europe by the congress of Vienna. He was popularly charged with connivance at the aims of the European despots; and yet, arbitrary as were his principles, it is now understood that his liberality and firmness did much to check the tyranny and rapacity of the continental monarchs. In April, 1821, he succeeded his father as marquis of Londonderry in Ireland, but this did not prevent him from retaining his seat in the House of Commons. He was a man of fine person, and commanding manner, and could look a proud defiance when assailed, which often elicited the admiration of his many adversaries. He was a ready but bad speaker, and his contorted and jumbled similes have often been quoted with much ridicule. In the session of 1822, he seemed to be suffering severely from overexertion and excitement, and on the 12th of August he deliberately terminated his days by a slight incision in the carotid artery. [J.H.B.]

CASTOLDI, Giov. Giac., a composer, 16th c.

CASTOR, the first chronological wr., 200 B.C.

CASTOR, St., founder of an abbey, 4th cent.

CASTRACANI, C., an Ital. general, afterwards duke of Lucca, known also as a poet, 1281-1328.

CASTRO, Alvar De, a Sp. general, d. 1239.

CASTRO, Don Ferd. De, favourite of Peter the Cruel, died a refugee in England, 1375.

CASTRO, Gabriel Pereira De, an Epic poet, complimented as the second Camoens, 1571-1632.

CASTRO, Inez De, a beautiful lady of Castile, secretly married to Pedro, son of Alphonso IV., and assassinated by order of the latter, 1357.

CASTRO, John De, a Portuguese commander, afterwards governor of the Portuguese possessions in the East Indies, 1500-1548.

CASTRUCCI, P., a cel. violinist, last century.

CASTRUCCIO, a chf. of the Ghibellines, d. 1328.

CATALANI, Angelica, the cel. cantatrice and opera performer, born at Sinigaglia 1782, d. 1849.

CATEL, C. S., a compos. of music, 1770-1830.

CATESBY, Mark, a naturalist, 1680-1749.

CATHALINEAU, James, general-in-chief of the royalist armies in La Vendée, surnamed by his soldiers the 'saint of Anjou,' where he was born 1759; mortally wounded in the attack on Nantes, 29th June, 1793.

CATHARINE, St., of Bologna, an extatique, of the order of St. Francis, canon. 1724, 1413-63.

CATHARINE, St., a virg. and martyr, 4th ct.

CATHARINE, St., of Genoa, canonized 1737, an. of a dialogue between the soul and body, 1448-1510.

CATHARINE, St., of Sienna, celebrated for the political influence of her revelations in the pontificate of Gregory XI., and for her extatic writings, 1347-1380.

CATHARINE, queen of Bosnia, died 1478.

CATHARINE of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, b. 1483; married to Prince Arthur 1501, and to her brother-in-law, afterwards Henry VIII., 1514; died 1536.

CATHARINE of Braganza, of Portugal, born 1638; married to Charles II., king of England, 1661; died 1705.

CATHARINE of France, daughter of Charles VI., b. 1401; married to Henry V., k. of England, 1420, and after his death to Owen Tudor; d. 1438.

CATHARINE PARR, queen of Henry VIII. 1543, afterw. wife of Sir Thos. Seymour, d. 1548.

CATHARINE DE MEDICI, the only child of Lorenzino de Medici, duke of Urbino, and Maddelaine de la Tour, a French princess, sister-in-law of the duke of Albany, was born 1519, and married to the duke of Orleans, afterwards Henry II., 1533. During her husband's lifetime, who was mortally wounded at a tournay, 1559, the political history of Catharine possesses little interest for us. He was succeeded by their eldest son, Francis II., who also died the following year, 1560, when Catharine was named regent of France during the minority of her second son, Charles IX. The great events which now succeeded each other, and which belong to the early history of the reformation, were the battle of Dreux, fought between Guise and Condé 1562; the truce concluded between the rival interests represented by these leaders, 1563; the league of Bayonne formed against the protestants, and the recommencement of the religious war, 1566; the battle of St. Denis, and the death of Montmorency, 1567; the battle of Jarnac, and assassination of Condé, 1569; the appearance of the courageous Jeanne D'Albret with her son Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., in the camp of the protestants, and the battle of Mont-Contour, 1569; the peace of St. Germain, to which Catharine submitted under the dictation of Coligni and the protestants, 1570; and the treacherous massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.—In 1574 Charles IX. died of the fruits of his debaucheries, and Catharine's third son, who had been elected king of Poland the previous year, succeeded under the title of Henry III., the virtual government of the kingdom still remaining with the queen-mother, who alone preserved it from total anarchy. In 1575 Henry of Navarre was the recognized leader of the protestants. In 1576 the famous catholic league was formed, and the duke of Guise appointed chief of the crusade. In the next year or two, the war had been renewed from one end of France to the other, and the kingdom was threatened with entire destruction by the rival factions. In 1587 Henry of Navarre gained the battle of Coutras. In 1588 the people of Paris were in insurrection, the states-general were assembled at Blois, and the duke of Guise was assassinated in the palace. In the following year Catharine died. A bare outline of the political complications which produced these events would fill many pages, but they all turn upon the struggle between the catho-

tion which prevailed. On the commencement of the civil war in B.C. 49, Cato joined the party of Pompey; and, after the battle of Pharsalia, proceeded to Africa, where the hopes of the republican party were finally extinguished by the battle of Thapsus (6th April, B.C. 46). The town of Utica alone remained in the interest of the followers of Pompey; and Cato, failing to inspire his countrymen who were collected there with courage to endure a siege, resolved not to outlive the downfal of the republic. After providing for the safety of his friends, and instructing them as to the means of effecting a reconciliation with the conqueror, he spent the greater part of the night in perusing Plato's Phædo, and then inflicted on himself the wound of which he died in the forty-ninth year of his age. Cæsar's estimate of Cato's character is shown by the exclamation which he uttered when he heard of his death: 'Cato, I grudge thee thy death, since thou hast grudged me the glory of sparing thy life!' [G.F.]

CATTENBURG, A. VAN, a theolog., 1664-1737.

CATULLUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, an amatory and epigrammatic poet, the rare elegance of whose compositions is most unfortunately disfigured by their licentiousness, died B.C. 40.

CATZ, JAMES VAN, a statesman and poet, surnamed the La Fontaine of Holland, 1577-1660.

CAUDERAS, B., a Portuguese painter, d. 1606.

CAULAINCOURT, A. G., one of the 'suspects' of the revolution, liberated from prison on being drawn for the republican army, attained eminence under Buonaparte as a general and min. of state, and died duke of Vicenza at the age of fifty-four, 1827.

CAUMARTIN, L. DE, a Fr. statesm., 1552-1623.

CAUS, SOLOMON DE, a Fr. architect, d. 1630.

CAUSSIN, NICH., a Fr. rhetorician, d. 1651.

CAVALCANTI, G., a phil. and poet, d. 1300.

CAVALIER, JOHN, chief of the protestants in revolt agt. Louis XIV., after. a royalist, 1679-1740.

CAVALIERI, BONAVENTURA, a very eminent Italian mathematician; the pupil of Galileo and friend of Torricelli. Cavalieri's chief work is on the 'Geometry of Indivisibles,' in which he details an artifice by aid of which curve surfaces, &c., may be quadrated. In one respect this method must be reckoned the logical predecessor and herald of the infinitesimal calculus. Cavalieri wrote also on trigonometry, astronomy, and astrology. He died in 1647.

CAVALLI, F., a Fr. opera composer, d. 1673.

CAVALLINI, P., a sculp. and pain., 1259-1344.

CAVALLO, TIBERIUS, an Italian philosopher, inventor of several physical instruments, 1749-1809.

CAVANILLES, A. J., a Sp. botan., 1745-1804.

CAVE, EDW., the celeb. bookseller of St. John's gate, fndr. of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' d. 1754.

CAVE, DR. W., a learn. and relig. wr., 1637-1713.

CAVENDISH, THE HON. HENRY, born at Nice 1731, died at London 1810. The father of Mr. Cavendish was Lord Charles Somerset, a cadet of the house of Devonshire. But unlike the class to which his family belonged, the chemist had no sympathies with his fellow-men, either above or below him. He made important discoveries; but when we are acquainted with his history and his self-seclusion, the wonder is that his researches were not more abundant. Compare the millionaire chemist with the poverty-struck, but indefatigable and noble-spirited Priestley, or with the calm and amiable Black, and we have an intellectual machine contrasted with talent accompanied by humane and generous hearts. 'We start, for soul is wanting there.' Mr. Cavendish was a profound mathematician, electrician, and chemist. Dr. Black, who had discovered carbonic acid, laid the foundation of pneumatic chemistry. Cavendish is usually said to have discovered hydrogen (although it was prepared by Mayow, Boyle, and Hales long anteriorly), and placed the second stone on the great superstructure which was afterwards to be raised by Priestley and others. That common air consisted of oxygen and nitrogen was known; but Cavendish demonstrated (1783) that it consisted by a volume of 20·833 oxygen and 79·166 nitrogen—a result which has been thoroughly confirmed by subsequent experiments. He likewise demonstrated the exact constitution of water, although it is confidently affirmed that James Watt at the same time knew its composition, and that his views were known to Cavendish. Cavendish likewise showed that nitric acid is composed of nitrogen and oxygen—Priestley having previously found that electric sparks, when passed through air, turned litmus red, Cavendish added potash to the solution, evaporated, and obtained nitre. While there is scarcely any doubt that there has been a tendency to overrate Cavendish at the expense of others, he must be always ranked as one of the first of English chemists, who has, by the accuracy of his experiments, assisted in laying the sure foundation of the science. [R.D.T.]

CAVENDISH, THOMAS, was the son of a gentleman of fortune in Suffolk. Coming into possession of his father's property in 1585, he applied his ample means to the fitting out of a stout barque of 120 tons, and accompanied Sir Richard Grenville to the West Indies and Virginia. The object is not ascertained; but of a second voyage, on which he sailed in July, 1586, the purpose certainly was to recruit his finances, wasted in personal extravagance, by plundering on the western sea-board of S. America. England and Spain were long at open war, and among men of fortune this practice was not uncommon in the days of Elizabeth, a commission from the queen being previously obtained. He had only 123 men, and three vessels, respectively 120, 60, and 40 tons burden, for the fitting out of which he had to sell or mortgage what remained of his estates; with these he circumnavigated the globe in twenty-five months, making important surveys in Magellan Straits, plundering and burning many towns of the Spanish colonies, and capturing on the coast of California the great annual galleon, 700 tons burden, laden with valuable merchandise, and 122,000 Spanish dollars. He also reduced to its proper length the distance between Java and the Cape, which the Portuguese had made much too great; and reaching home in safety, 'rich enough to purchase a fair earldom,' he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. His ill-gotten wealth being dissipated in three years, he embarked in a joint-stock expedition of a like kind, but on a larger scale; this proved unsuccessful from disagreement among elements discordant from the first; and while on his return, in 1593, he died at sea of vexation and fatigue, at the age of twenty-nine. He was the first to point out the

CERDA, J. L. DE LA, a Spanish critic, classical commen., and grammarian, Toledo, 1560-1643.
CERDA Y RICO, F., a Sp. *savant*, 1730-1792.
CERDIC, a Saxon king of Wessex, 519-534.
CERDON, a Syrian gnostic, 2d century.
CERE, JOHN NICH., a Fr. botanist, 1737-1810.
CERINTHUS, a Jew, and a noted heretic of the first century, who had been taught literature and philosophy at Alexandria. In the age of the apostle John he propagated many absurdities about the person of Christ and a sensual millennium, based on Jewish dreams and Gnostic speculations. His fantastic reveries need not to be repeated. According to some, the fourth gospel was written specially against his tenets, but there is no solid ground for such an opinion, though it has been plausibly defended. [J.E.]
CERISANTES, MARK DUNCAN DE, a Scotch physician in the polit. service of Richelieu, k. 1618.
CERMENATI, JOHN DE, a Latin hist., 14th c.
CERQUEIRA, a Portug. mission., 1552-1614.
CERRATO, PAUL, an Italian poet, 16th cent.
CERULARIUS, patriarch of Constantin., and an. of the Gr. schism, crnd. Isaac Comnenus 1058.
CERUTI, FRED., a classical schol., 1541-1579.
CERUTTI, J. A. J., a Jesuit and miscel. writer, author of an 'Apology' for his order, 1735-1792.
CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL DE, was born in 1547, at Alcala, in New Castile, of an ancient but poor family. His taste for literature seems to have been early developed, and to have been chiefly directed towards poetry. In his twenty-second year, he quitted Spain for Italy, holding a place in the household of a cardinal; and, volunteering in the papal army, he fought bravely in 1571 against the Turks, in the battle of Lepanto, receiving there a wound which lamed his left hand for life. He continued to be a soldier, serving under several leaders, till, in 1576, sailing for the Low Countries, he was taken prisoner by an Algerine corsair. His sufferings and adventures during his three years of slavery in Algiers, are said to be described in his novel, 'The Captive,' inserted as an episode in 'Don Quixote.' On being ransomed in 1580, he resumed military service. In 1584 appeared his first printed work, 'Galatea,' a pastoral romance, mixing prose and verse after the model of Montemayor's 'Diana.' In it he represented, under feigned names, himself and a lady whom he immediately married. He afterwards wrote a considerable number of plays, which have never become famous. About this time of his life his history becomes particularly obscure. He was for some time, at Seville, a purveyor of stores for the Indian fleet; and he is traditionally asserted to have collected tithes in La Mancha. In 1605 he published the first part of 'Don Quixote.' The appearance of this celebrated work of genius speedily made him famous, without, however, rescuing him from poverty, although it brought him some patronage from the court, which drew him to Madrid for the rest of his life. No other work came from his pen for several years. But in 1613 he published the 'Exemplary Novels,' a collection of twelve stories, some of which are the only minor works of his that are at all worthy of the author of 'Don Quixote.' Next year there was printed his 'Journey to Parnassus,' critical and satirical essay in verse. This piece, and the celebrity of his great romance, provoked attacks on him, of which the most bitter were introduced into a spurious continuation of 'Don Quixote.' This work was at length completed by the appearance of the second part in 1615. It is needless to commend 'Don Quixote;' and this is no place for endeavouring to analyze its character and design. The author did not long survive its completion. He died in his sixty-ninth year, on the 23d day of April, 1616; and Shakspeare died on the very same day. 'Persiles and Sigismunda,' a romance which Cervantes left unpublished, is universally allowed to be unworthy of the liking with which he himself regarded it. [W.S.]
CERVETTO, a music. of Garrick's time, d. 1783.
CESARINI, JUL., a cardinal employed in polit. negotiations, and kd. at the battle of Varna, 1444.
CESARINI, VIRG., a Latin poet, 1595-1624.
CESAROTTI, MELCHIOR, professor of Gr. and Heb., also dist. as a poet and essayist, 1730-1808.
CESPEDES, A. G. DE, a Sp. geog., 1560-1608.
CESPEDES, P. DE, a Sp. painter, 1538-1608.
CESTI, M. A., a composer of music, died 1688.
CESTIUS, GALLUS, Rom. gov. of Syria, 1st c.
CEVELLOS, THE CHEVALIER DE, a Spanish statesman, author of the manifesto on Napoleon's invasion, 1763-1838.
CEZELLI, CONSTANCE, a heroine of the 16th c.
CHABERT, J. B., marquis of, a Fr. command., celeb. as a navigator and astronomer, 1724-1805.
CHABERT, P., a wr. on veter. surg., 1727-1814.
CHABOT, FRANCIS, one of those unquiet malignant spirits raised from the deep by the French revolution, was a Capuchin monk, who abandoned his order when the door had been opened by a decree of the constituent assembly, and was deputed to the legislative assembly, 1791, and to the convention, 1792. His declamatory powers and vehement passions were directed by the most unsparing hatred of royalty, and according to his own declaration, he even offered himself for assassination that his corpse might be carried through the streets, and the inhabitants of the Faubourgs excited to insurrection. He voted for the king's death without appeal to the people and without delay, and proved himself so shameless in the advocacy of violence and murder, that he has been called the type of sansculottism. Chabot foresaw his fate when the national convention succumbed to the dictates of the Committee of Public Safety, and one day remarked to his compatriots,—'There ought to be a *Côté Droit*, (opposition side.) If none else will form it, I will alone. People say to me, you will all get guillotined in your turn; first, you and Bazire, then Danton, then Robespierre himself.' The event proved that these apprehensions were well founded. Chabot had married into the family of an Austrian banker, and from his connection with the financial speculations of his brothers-in-law, was accused of falsifying a decree of the convention. Whether this was true or false, it served equally well as a pretext for his execution. He was conducted to the scaffold after attempting to poison himself with corrosive sublimate, 3d April, 1794. [E.R.]
CHABOT, G. A., a wr. on civil law, 1758-1819.
CHABRIAS, an Athenian, general, 6th c. B.C.
CHABRY, MARK, a Fr. painter, 1660-1727.
CHACON, ALPH., a Sp. antiquary, 1540-1599.

CHACON, P., a Spanish critic, 1525-1581.
CHAH-AALEM, emp. of Hindos. 1759, d. 1806.
CHAH-DJIHAU, emp. of Hindost., 1622-1656.
CHAH-ROUKH-MYRZA, son of Tamerlane, gov. of Khorassan, conq. of Persia, &c., died 1447.
CHAHYN-GUERAI, last khan of Tarty., 1783.
CHAIS, CHARLES, a protes. theolog., 1701-85.
CHAISE, F. DE LA, conf. of Louis XIV., d. 1709.
CHALCIDIUS, a Platonic philosopher, 3d ct.
CHALCONDYLES, DEMETRIUS, a refugee from Constantinople, au. of a Gr. grammar, d. 1513.
CHALCONDYLES, N., a Greek hist., 15th ct.
CHALES, C. F. DE, a Fr. mathem., died 1678.
CHALLE, C. M., a French painter, died 1778.
CHALMEL, J. L., a French hist., 1760-1828.
CHALMERS, ALEX., an industrious editor and contributor to the press, in most repute for his 'General Biographical Dictionary,' 1759-1834.
CHALMERS, GEO., a statistical wr., 1744-1825.
CHALMERS, THOMAS, D.D., LL.D., the celebrated pulpit orator and divine, was born on 17th March, 1780, at Anstruther, in Fifeshire, of respectable and pious, though humble, parents. After receiving the elements of knowledge at the parish school, he was entered a student in St. Andrews College at the early age of twelve; and soon gave indications of that strong predilection for the physical sciences which he retained through life. He prosecuted the course of study prescribed to students in divinity, and obtained license to preach in connection with the Established Church of Scotland while only nineteen, two years under the legal age, on the express ground that he was 'a lad of pregnant parts.' His views towards the church, however, were at this period of his life entertained, not from any ulterior intention of giving himself to the sacred duties of the ministry, but from the belief that the character of a licentiate would advance him in his path to the summit of his ambition —a university appointment. Accordingly, after having been employed about a year as assistant in the parish of Cavers, he relinquished that situation for the more congenial office of assistant teacher of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews. His eminent success in that department procured him a presentation to the parish of Kilmany, the

[Kilmany Church.]

patronage of which was vested in the college, and accordingly he was ordained to the pastoral charge of that place on 12th May, 1803. How subordinate to scientific pursuits he then considered the functions of the sacred office to be, appears from the fact that he spent two successive winters in St. Andrews in giving public lectures during the week on mathematics and chemistry, while he returned to his parish only on Saturdays, leaving it again early on Monday morning. A great and happy change, superinduced by long personal illness and several domestic bereavements, took place in his views of religion. From being a very secondary concern with him, he was brought to regard it as a subject of paramount importance. He now became as assidnous and earnest in his attention to his sacred functions, as he had been formerly negligent of them; and applying his great powers to the illustration and enforcement of Christian truth with all the enthusiasm of a new convert, his fame as a zealous and eloquent preacher spread far and wide. His services were now eagerly sought for other and more important places, and accordingly, after having resided twelve years in Kilmany, he was translated in the summer of 1815 to the Tron Church and Parish, Glasgow. His reputation as a preacher continued rapidly to advance. His church was besieged every Sabbath by crowds of admiring listeners; and a volume of sermons, entitled 'Astronomical Discourses,' enjoyed a circulation as wide as the 'Tales of My Landlord,' published during the same season. On several public occasions he was engaged to officiate both in Edinburgh and London at this period of his ministry, and the sensation universally produced by his preaching surpassed all that was ever known or heard of in the annals of pulpit eloquence. Chalmers had long devoted his attention to the subject of panperism, on which he entertained some peculiar views as to the superior efficacy of voluntary and Christian efforts in meeting its evils. To enable him to carry his views into operation, the magistrates of Glasgow erected the new parish of St. John's, to which he was presented as first minister, and in which he was allowed the fullest liberty to work his parochial machinery. A number of enlightened Christian laymen aided his efforts; and the scheme in the hands of such an agency met the highest success. But although he wrought it with characteristic ardour, and developed its principles at full length in his 'Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns,' it never obtained in any other parish, and has long been abandoned as impracticable, even in St. John's. After a most active and successful incumbency for eight years in Glasgow, Dr. Chalmers relinquished the exercise of the ministry for the more retired, but not less useful office of training the rising hopes of the church. In 1823 he became professor of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrews; and in 1827 he was translated by the unanimous presentation of the Town Council of Edinburgh, to the chair of divinity in the university of that city. The splendour of his fame attracted an unusual number of professional as well as amateur students to his prelections in both of these offices; and the ability as well as learning he brought to bear on the topics of his chair, amply justified his elevation to the highest and most responsible position in the church. Dr. Chalmers now commenced a career of authorship, by which he still further extended his reputation as a divine. The most flattering

honours were heaped upon him from various quarters; for not only was he elected moderator of the General Assembly—the highest position in the Church of Scotland—but he was chosen president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, created Doctor of Laws by the university of Oxford, selected by the trustees of the earl of Bridgewater one of the eminent writers to publish a treatise in proof of the wisdom and goodness of God in Creation, and appointed corresponding member of the Royal Institute of France—a compliment which no clergyman in Britain had ever previously enjoyed. Dr. Chalmers, who had zealously espoused the popular side in church politics, allowed himself to be prevailed upon, contrary to his own better judgment, to propose the enactment of the veto law in 1833, in the fond hope that it would produce the effect of popularizing the Established Church; and there can be no doubt that it was successful to an eminent extent in realizing his fondest wishes. Never was the church stronger than during its prevalence; and it was on this auspicious period he commenced and carried on his gigantic labours in the cause of church extension. Adhering to the veto act, after the civil courts had decided on its illegality, he mingled in all the stormy controversies which followed; and at length finding it hopeless to maintain the position he had assumed, he seceded in May, 1843, with a large body of adherents who joined him in forming the Free Church. He was the first moderator; and indeed there can be little doubt that his name, which was a tower of strength, and his eloquence, which possessed resistless power over the popular mind, contributed more perhaps than any other cause, to give the new secession a local habitation in the land. Dr. Chalmers's health, impaired by his extraordinary labours,—especially in organizing the new church, sank rapidly, and his death, which was sudden, was lamented by Christians of all denominations. His collected works, including sermons, theological lectures, &c., amount to 25 volumes. [R.J.]

CHALONER, B., a catholic prelate, 1691-1781.

CHALONER, Sir Thos., a scholar and statesman of the age of Elizabeth, 1515-1565. His son of the same name, distinguished as a chemist, 1559-1603. Edward, son of the last, chaplain to James I., died 1625. James, a second son, an adherent of the parliament, committed suicide at the restoration, 1660. Thomas, brother of the preceding, absconded at the restoration, and died 1661.

CHALOTAIS, G. R. La, the celeb. *procureur-général* to the parliament of Brussels, whose exposé of the Jesuits provoked their expulsion and his own imprisonment, which produced a great effect in France, 1701-1785.

CHAMBERLAINE, Robert, a poet, d. 1637.

CHAMBERLAYNE, Edw., LL.D., au. of the 'Present State of England,' 1616-1703. John, his son, a celeb. philologist and translator, died 1724.

CHAMBERS, Eph., the cyclopædist, d. 1740.

CHAMBERS, Sir Wm., an archit., 1725-1796.

CHAMBRAY, Roland Fréard, lord of, a Fr. statesman and architect, time of Louis XIII.

CHAMILLARD, M. De, a Fr. states., 1651-1721.

CHAMILLARD, Step., a Fr. antiq., 1656-1730.

CHAMISSO, Adelbert Von, a fertile and interesting wr., especially as a natur., 1781-1838.

CHAMPAGNE, Philip De, a distinguished Flemish painter, instructed by Fouquières, and employed with Lebrun in the Luxembourg palace, and other public buildings of Paris. His works consist of sacred subjects and portraits; born at Brussels, 1602, died 1674. His nephew, Jean Baptiste, also a painter, b. at Brussels, 1643, d. 1688.

CHAMPEAUX, W. De, a celeb. philosoph. and theolog. of the 12th c., understood to be the first public professor of scholastic divinity, and the fndr. of scientific realism. Abelard was one of his schol., and it is by his attacks upon Champeaux that the latter is best known, his works being lost, d. 1121.

CHAMPIER, S., a Fr. physician, soldier, and historical writer, 1472-1539.

CHAMPIONNET, J. S., a Fr. gen., 1762-1800.

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel De, a French naval officer, an able, enterprising, and very devout man, who established the first settlement in Canada, by founding Quebec, in 1608. He fully explored the banks of the St. Lawrence, and discovered the lake which still bears his name. An extraordinary zeal for the conversion of the native tribes was excited by him throughout the whole of France, and many persons of wealth and station devoted themselves voluntarily to the cause;—but the sole direction of the plans for this purpose was soon engrossed by the Jesuits, who proved from that time forward a heavy incubus upon the advancement of the colony. [J.B.]

CHAMPMESLE, Mary Desmares De, a French actress, pupil of Racine, 1644-1698.

CHAMPOLLION, J. F., the celebrated French archæol. and interpret. of hieroglyphics, 1790-1831.

CHANCELOR, Richard, an Englishman, pilot-major of Sir Hugh Willoughby's fleet, sent out by Cabot in 1553, and commander of one of the ships. Landing at Archangel, he proceeded to Moscow, and by his address and judgment in his interviews with the Czar, laid the foundation of the trade to Russia. Returning from a second voyage in 1556, he was drowned, with most of his crew, in Pitsligo Bay, on the E. coast of Scotland. The Russian ambassador, however, who accompanied him escaped, was conducted to London, and received with great distinction. [J.B.]

CHANDLER, E., a wr. on prophecy, 1671-1750.

CHANDLER, M., an Eng. poetess, 1687-1745.

CHANDLER, R., an antiq. writer, 1738-1810.

CHANDLER, Sam., a religious au., 1693-1766.

CHANDOS, John, an English general, lieut. of the French provinces for Edward III., k. 1369.

CHANGEUX, P. N., a Fr. mathe., 1740-1800.

CHANNING, William Ellery, an eminent member of the society of 'Liberal Christians,' was born on 7th April, 1780, at Newport, Rhode Island, in the United States of America. Though descended on both sides of the house from puritan families, who had emigrated from England, he early displayed a spirit of free inquiry into the doctrines of Christianity—and with the ardour of a young man, conscious of intellectual acumen and energy, he keenly discussed, till he learnt to doubt, the leading doctrines of the orthodox faith. Above all, he imbibed a rooted dislike of Calvinism; and gradually extending his scepticism from one portion of the received creed to another, he embraced that system of religion which is distinguished by a rejection of all the peculiarities of Christian doc-

CHAPPLOW, L., an Oriental schlr., 1683-1768.
CHAPPUIS, CLAUDE, a Fr. poet, d. 1572.
CHAPTAL, J. A. C., a Fr. chemist, contractor for the supply of gunpowder to the revolutionary government, afterwards one of Napoleon's ministers, and count of Chanteloupe, author of works on practical chemistry, 1756-1832.
CHAPUZEAU, S., a topographical wr., d. 1701.
CHARDIN, SIR J., an Eastern trav., 1643-1713.
CHARETTE DE LA CONTRIE, FR. ATHANASIUS DE, royalist chief in La Vendée, taken and shot 1796.
CHARILLUS, a king of Sparta, 8th cent. B.C.

CHARLEMAGNE. This illustrious prince, the restorer of order and obedience in a state of society when only the most commanding talents and heroic steadfastness of purpose could have availed him in a struggle against anarchy and ignorance in their worst forms, was the grandson of Charles-Martel, king of the Franks, and lived 742-814, master of an empire which embraced all France, a part of Spain, more than half of Italy, and nearly all Germany. To feel his greatness adequately it must be remembered that all the ancient landmarks of social order had been overthrown with the colossal Roman power, and that the whole civilized world was covered with its ruins and infested with its crimes. The ancient seat of empire was divided among a score of petty tyrants; the Saracens had overrun Spain and threatened the farther west; the northern kingdoms were only known as the cradle of adventurous armies, whose leaders in after years organized the feudal governments of Europe; Russia did not even exist; and England was just emerging from the confusion of the Heptarchy. Some two centuries before, 507-511, Clovis had founded the Frankish monarchy and established himself at Paris, but his power was that of an absolute military chief, and he was succeeded by a line of phantom-kings, whose action is scarcely distinguishable from that of the barbarous fermentation proceeding around them. At length Pepin-Heristal and his son Charles-Martel, slowly paved the way for a new authority, the former by familiarizing men's minds with justice and goodness in the sovereign, and the latter by his heroic resistance of the Saracens, and the promise of an irresistible power in the government. The successes of Charlemagne were the natural issue of these circumstances under the command of his ambition and vast genius, favoured by the compliance of the popes; who were willing to encourage a Christian protectorate in the west as a counterpoise to the eastern empire of Irene, and the dreaded power of Haroun-al-Raschid. A catalogue of the principal events and dates is all that we can give in the space to which we are limited. In 768 Charles succeeded to the government conjointly with his brother Carloman; and on the death of the latter in 771, became sole master of France by wisely refusing to divide the authority with his nephews. In 770 he subdued the revolt of Aquitaine. In 772 he marched against the still idolatrous Saxons, and commenced a conflict which he maintained for upwards of thirty years. In 773 he crossed the Alps, and was shortly crowned king of Lombardy, and acknowledged suzerain of Italy by the pope, with the right of confirming the papal elections. In 778 he carried his arms into Spain, and pursued his victorious career as far as the Ebro, but was surprised on his return in the pass of Roncesvalles, where many of his knights perished, and among the rest Orlando or Roland, his nephew, the hero of Ariosto. In 780 Louis-le-Débonnaire, his youngest son, was crowned by the pope king of Aquitaine, and Pepin, his second son, king of Lombardy, both at Rome. Between 780 and 782 he visited a terrible retribution upon the Saxons, and compelled their chief to accept Christian baptism. Towards 790 we find him establishing seminaries of learning, and doing all in his power to elevate the character of the clergy, the most of whom had hitherto known little but the Lord's prayer; besides engaging in projects for the acceleration of commerce, the general improvement of the people, and the promotion of science. Before the end of the century he had invaded Pannonia, and extended his dominions in this direction to the mountains of Bohemia and the Raab. In 800 he was crowned at Rome emperor of the west; and in 803 was negotiating a union with Irene in order to consolidate the eastern and western empires, when the empress was dethroned and exiled by Nicephorus. From this period to his death, which took place at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the seventy-first year of his age, and the forty-seventh of his reign, he was engaged in fortifying the coasts of France against the Northmen, and various matters relating to the security and the prosperity of the empire, including the settlement of the succession. —In person and manners Charlemagne was the perfection of simplicity, modesty, frugality, and in a word, of true greatness; and though he was too much given to the society of women, he had the reputation of a good father, a tender husband, and a generous friend. He was indefatigable in all the duties of government, and whether in the camp or the court, had fixed hours for study, in which he took care to engage his courtiers by forming them into an academy. 'For shame!' he exclaimed, to one who came before him attired more elegantly than the occasion demanded,—'dress yourself like a man; and if you would be distinguished, let it be by your merits, not by your garments.' His nearest friend and companion was the illustrious

He put himself at the head of his army, invaded Denmark, and besieged Copenhagen. This bold stroke forced the Danish sovereign to beg for peace, and abandon the anti-Swedish confederacy. Charles then turned against his other enemies. On the 30th Nov., 1701, with 8,000 Swedes, he attacked and entirely routed the Russian army of 40,000 men at Narva. He then marched across Livonia and Courland into Poland, gained repeated victories over the enemies of his enemy Augustus, (who was elector of Saxony as well as king of Poland.) took Cracow, Warsaw, Dantzig, and other important cities; and in 1704 compelled the Poles to depose Augustus, and choose Stanislaus Lescinski as their king. Charles then advanced into Saxony, which he occupied with his victorious troops, and forced the elector to beg a peace, the terms of which Charles dictated, (1707.) Charles lingered for some time in Saxony at the head of his army, which amounted to 50,000 veterans. The eyes of all Europe were now fixed on him. His numerous victories, his daring and resolute spirit, the bearing and discipline of his troops, filled sovereigns, generals, and statesmen with admiration and anxiety. Louis XIV. earnestly implored his assistance against the arms of Marlborough and Eugene; and Marlborough himself undertook a special embassy to the Swedish camp in order to baffle the attempts of the French to win over the hero of the North to their alliance. Charles himself cherished the most ambitious projects. He was bent, in the first instance, on deposing his enemy, Peter, from the throne of Russia, as he had deposed his other enemy, Augustus, from the Polish throne. One year, he thought, would suffice for the conquest of Russia. He next designed to attack the pope; and he had despatched officers privately into Asia and Egypt, to survey the towns and military resources of those countries, with the intention of entering on a career of Oriental conquest, so soon as he had subdued his European foes. He marched out of Saxony in the autumn of 1707, and entered the Russian territory in 1708. He crossed the Berisina in June, defeated a Russian army that was entrenched near that river, and advanced as far as Smolensko, where he gained another victory, (28th Sept., 1708.) Instead of marching forward against Moscow, Charles now turned to the Ukraine, trusting to the promises of the old Cossack chief Mazeppa, who boasted that he would bring the whole Cossack nation over to the cause of Charles, but who was only able to persuade 7,000 men to join the invaders. Charles wintered in the Ukraine; but he moved forward upon Moscow in the spring of 1709, and besieged the city of Pultowa, where the Russians had collected large military stores. His army had been fearfully reduced by famine, fatigue, and the fatal frosts of Russia, as well as by the numerous skirmishes and actions in which it had been engaged. He had not more than 25,000 men under him at Pultowa, and at least half of them were Cossack and Wallachian recruits. The Russian czar, Peter the Great, advanced to relieve Pultowa with a well-equipped army, 60,000 strong. The decisive battle of Pultowa, fought July 8, 1709, between the rival sovereigns, ended in the total defeat of the Swedes. Charles made his escape from the field with difficulty, and sought refuge in Turkey, where he was hospitably received and sheltered. He remained there five years, during which time his enemies were conquering the best Swedish possessions in Germany and on the east of the Baltic. At length Charles suddenly left Turkey, and joined the scanty Swedish bands that were struggling against the forces of Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Denmark. After several chequered, though generally unsuccessful campaigns, Charles met his death before the fortress of Frederickshall, in Norway, in the winter of 1718. He was leaning, at night, on a breastwork, watching the operations of the siege by moonlight, under the fire of one of the enemy's batteries, when a shot struck him on the head, and he died instantly, in the thirty-seventh year of his life, and the twenty-first of his reign. [E.S.C.]

CHARLES XIII., son of Adolph-Frederick, born 1758; regent 1792; king 1809; died 1818.

CHARLES I., duke of Savoy, 1482-1489. CHARL. II., 1489-1497. CHARL. III., 1504-1553.

CHARLES EMANUEL I., duke of Savoy, made count of Provence by the league, 1580-1630.

CHARLES EMANUEL II., duke 1638-1675.

CHARLES EMANUEL III., second king of Sardinia of the house of Savoy, born 1701, succeeded 1730, died 1773.

CHARLES EMANUEL IV., suc. 1796, ablic. in favour of his brother VICTOR, 1802, d. 1819.

CHARLES FELIX, k. of Sardinia, 1821-1831.

CHARLES ALBERT, prince of Carignano, born 1798; succeeded Charles Felix as king of Sardinia 1831; made an attempt to liberate Northern Italy from the Austrians 1848; and died broken-hearted after his ablic., 18th July, 1849.

CHARLES LOUIS, count palat. of the Rhine, mem. of the league formed agt. France, 1617-1685.

CHARLES THEODORE, elect. pal., 1724-1777.

CHARLES OF FRANCE, received the duchy of Lorraine from the emperor Otho II., but was vanquished by Hugh Capet, and died 993.

CHARLES I., duke of Lorraine, 1371-1431. CHARLES II., called the Great, 1543-1608. CHARLES III., was despoiled of his estates by Louis XIII. 1631, and recovered a part by the treaties of 1641 and 1659, died 1675. CHARLES IV., a general in the service of Austria, married to the sister of the emperor Leopold, died 1690. CHARLES LOUIS, of Lorraine, arch-duke of Austria, born 1771; companion in arms of Prince Cobourg from 1793; commander of the imperial armies on the Rhine 1796; defeated by Buonaparte and Massena in Italy; died 1847.

CHARLETON, LEWIS, bp. of Hereford, d. 1639.

CHARLETON, WALTER, an English physician, distinguished as a writer of natural history, theology, and natural philosophy, died 1707.

CHARLEVILLE, CHARLES WM., earl of, com. of cavalry during the Irish rebel., 1763-1835.

CHARLEVOIX, PETER FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a French Jesuit and historian, 1682-1761.

CHARLOTTE, AUGUSTA, commonly called the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. and Queen Caroline, born 1796; married to Prince Leopold, the present king of the Belgians, 1816; died in childbed, 5th November, 1817.

CHARNOCK, JOHN, a naval writ., 1756-1807.

CHARNOCK, STEPHEN, an English Calvinistic divine, distinguished for his learning, d. 1680.

been the real instigator of the French invasion of Spain. Next year he had, as minister of foreign affairs, the satisfaction of directing the ill-advised expedition undertaken in consequence of that resolution of the Congress. He remained in private life during the arbitrary reign of Charles X., excepting that, in 1828, he was appointed ambassador to Rome, but resigned immediately when Polignac was placed at the head of the administration.—On the revolution of 1830, Chateaubriand delivered in the Chamber of Peers an oration, in which he advocated strongly, but by no means on high monarchical grounds, the claim of the Duke of Bourdeaux to the throne. This was his last appearance in public life. On the election of Louis Philippe, he refused to take the oaths, resigned even his pension as a peer, and occupied himself thenceforth in literary labours. These were now necessary for his support, his whole property having been spent. Most of his writings during this period of declining age, such as his 'Sketches of English Literature,' are of small value. His chief employment was the composition or completion of his voluminous 'Memoirs from Beyond the Tomb,' ('Mémoires d' Outre Tombe;') and the right of publishing these after his death was sold by him for a large life annuity. They exhibit an amount of vanity and egotism almost unparalleled; but they are full of interesting details, and have very much of his peculiar kind of eloquence. Chateaubriand died at Paris in the summer of 1848, when he had almost completed his eightieth year. [W.S.]

[Tomb of Chateaubriand, at St Malo.]

CHATEAUBRIANT, J. B. V. De, a dramatic poet, member of the French Academy, 1686-1775.

CHATEAUNEUF-RANDON, Count De, a Fr. deputy, afterw. gen. under the directory, d. 1816.

CHATEAU-REGNAUD, Franç. Louis Rousselet, count of, a French admiral, 1637-1716.

CHATEL, Fr. De, a Flemish painter, 16th ct.

CHATEL, Peter De, a Fr. prelate, ed. as a Greek scholar and controversial writer, d. 1552.

CHATEL, Tanneguy De, a Fr. gen., d. 1449.

CHATELAIN, J. Le, a monk, burnt alive, 1525.

CHATELLARD, J. J., a mathem., 1693-1757.

CHATHAM, William Pitt, earl of, was the second son of Robert Pitt of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, where he was born on 15th November, 1708. His family was extensively connected with the higher English country gentry, and his grandfather, William Pitt, governor of Madras, was the owner of the celebrated Pitt diamond. Young Pitt studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and on leaving the university he obtained a cornetcy in the Blues. Walpole afterwards, following his relentless system of party warfare, deprived him of his commission. Perhaps this act entirely altered his destinies, since he possessed qualities that, had he remained long enough in the army to have felt an interest in his profession, might have developed great powers of military command. He entered parliament for the family borough of Old Sarum, in 1736. He immediately joined the opposition, which placed the name of the Prince of Wales at its head. The most eminent of his early speeches were delivered in that last effective attack on Walpole, which, in 1742, drove him from power. They are said to have been brilliant and astounding efforts of oratory, but the usual versions of them are so steeped in the antithetic mannerism of Johnson, who professed to report them for the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' that it is impossible to know how far they are genuine; while other reports, professing to be verbatim, do not justify the high reputation of these earlier efforts. His opposition to the government did not cease with the fall of Walpole. His bold declamation, so much in contrast with the personal and narrow party discussions which then occupied parliament, drew a substantial token of admiration from a kindred spirit, Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, who bequeathed him £10,000. On the other hand, the king had a thorough dislike to him, as a person whose opposition was not of that usual kind which merely tries to remove a ministry and occupy their place, but which aimed at a political power independent of, if not above, the throne. The Pelhams, however, saw the great importance of adding his strength to their ministry, and in 1746 the king unwillingly submitted to his appointment first to a subordinate place, and immediately after to the lucrative office of paymaster-general. The same haughty self-reliance which he had shown in opposition distinguished him in office, and it served to restrain him from drawing on those many sources of irregular emolument which were then attached to official power. His marriage, in 1754, with the sister of George Grenville, opened to him a new political connection. In 1755, he was dismissed, along with his brother-in-law, but in the ensuing year it was found necessary to bring them both back to a cabinet of which Pitt was virtually the head. In 1757, an attempt was again made to dispense with the services of the 'great commoner,' but after the country was two months and a-half without a government, he returned with greater power than ever. It was then that, backed by national enthusiasm, he conducted the brilliant operations which paralyzed France and drove her fleets from almost every sea. On the accession of George III. he was superseded by the royal favourite, Lord Bute. Various overtures were made to him to join or form a ministry, and in 1766 he undertook the latter function, choosing, to the surprise of the world, a sinecure place for himself, and a seat in the upper house. Repeated attacks of gout, from an early period of life downwards, had injured both his constitution and temper. He resigned office in 1768. Opposed to the taxation

his later works are traditionally said to have been composed. In the disturbances which arose after 1377, when the feeble Richard II. succeeded to the throne, Chaucer was implicated; and he is said, on doubtful authority, to have been at one time a fugitive to the continent, and at another a prisoner in the Tower. In 1386, however, he was knight of the shire for Kent. He died in London in 1400, soon after the accession of Henry IV., the son of his early patron. One of his sons became speaker of the House of Commons, and the other married a daughter of the ducal house of De La Pole.—Chaucer deserves commemoration as one of the very earliest of those who wrote prose in a language which can properly be called English. But his compositions of this sort have little value for any but the philologer. His minor poems, also, although they would secure his name from neglect, would cause him to be remembered only as one of those who improved most actively a kind of poetry, borrowed in the main from the allegoric and chivalrous fancies of the French, and cultivated for several generations before his time. Some of his works are free translations, or loose abridgments. Such are the 'Romance of the Rose,' from the French; the 'Troilus and Cressida,' from the Italian of Boccaccio;' and 'The Legend of Good Women,' derived from the epistles of Ovid. Among his original poems, 'The House of Fame,' and 'The Flower and the Leaf,' are very fine in themselves, and have received injury, not improvement, in the modernized paraphrases of Pope and Dryden. — Chaucer's claim to immortality, as one of the greatest of English poets, and as a poet essentially and strikingly original in spite of many borrowings in detail, rests on his 'Canterbury Tales.' These are currently said to have been all written after the poet's sixtieth year. But there is reason for suspecting that many of the pieces may have been composed before; and that we are not entitled to assign peremptorily to his old age anything be-

[Tomb of Chaucer.]

yond the collection of the stories into a series, and the writing of that introduction to them which is certainly the best part of the work. This introduction is described as the Prologue. It relates how a band of pilgrims, bound for the shrine of Saint Thomas à Beckett at Canterbury, meet at the inn of the Tabard in Southwark; and how they agree to relieve the weariness of the way by the telling of stories. The portraits of the pilgrims are among the most admirable things in the whole range of poetry: they are equally good for their delineation of character, for their variety and depth of serious sentiment and arch humour, and for a pointed strength and aptness of language which, antiquated though the diction is, may be understood by every well-educated reader with very little study. Similar excellencies belong to the Tales which follow, and which, breaking off abruptly, leave us to suppose that the design was not more than half completed. The humorous tales are coarse and sometimes immoral, yet felicitously humorous: some of the serious ones are in every way beautiful. The 'Knight's Tale,' telling in chivalrous guise the adventures of the Greek knights Palamon and Arcite, has aptly been called the Iliad of Old English literature. [W.S.]

CHAUDET, A. D., a Fr. sculptor, 1763-1810.

CHAUDON, L. M., a Fr. ecclesiastic, author of historical and chronological works, 1737-1817.

CHAUFFEPIE, J. G. De, a Calvinist minister, and historical and critical writer, 1702-1786.

CHAUFOURRIER, J., a Fr. paint., 1672-1757.

CHAULIEU, W. A. De, a Fr. poet, 1639-1720.

CHAULNES, Honoré D' Albert, Duke De, marshal of France, and favourite of Louis XIII., died 1649. His son, Louis, an ambassador, 1625-1698. A later inheritor of the title, distinguished as a mathematician and naturalist, 1714-1769; and his son and successor as a chemist, 1741-1793.

CHAUMETTE, Pierre Gaspard, one of the vilest scoundrels by whom the French people were maddened in the period between 1789 and 1794, was the son of a shoemaker, and before his advent as a street orator and journalist, had run through a career which seems to have perfected him for every species of villany, as a cabin-boy, a schoolmaster, a lawyer's clerk, and a novice in a convent. He was born in 1765, and began his public career in one of the low clubs. In 1789 he edited a journal entitled 'Les Révolutions des Paris.' In 1792 he was elected 'procureur-syndic,' or attorney, for the commune of Paris, on which occasion he formally renounced his christian name, and declared that he took that of Anaxagoras, 'a saint who had been hung for his republicanism.' He was the virtual chief of the 'Hébertists,' the inventor of the Feast of Reason, and the high priest who officiated at the worship of the demoiselle Candeille in the cathedral of Notre Dame. His brutal character may be judged from the fact that he presented the prince dauphin with the model of a guillotine for a plaything, and that the revolting questions put by Hebert to the queen originated in his obscene imagination. His features were abject, yet marked by insolence; and his style of address, to judge from the specimens which have been preserved, was characterized by the vulgarest claptrap, and insolent use of apostrophe. There is reason to believe that he plotted for the destruction of the entire body of the convention along with that of the Girondins. It became his boast that 'he knew the suspect in the streets by the very face of them.' The prisons of Paris were filled with his victims, and the violence and immorality of his party were so extreme, that the Committee of Public Safety could not be insen-

the course of this reign he distinguished himself in the House of Commons as an exceedingly skilful and effective debater; and he supported his reputation when his father's death transferred him to the House of Lords, shortly before the prince of Wales, to whose party and household he had belonged, succeeded to the throne as George II. From this time till 1748, when deafness and other infirmities compelled him to retire from public life, Lord Chesterfield took an active part in the petty intrigues and party squabbles which make up the parliamentary and court history of the reign. His diplomatic skill was made useful in two foreign embassies; and his lord-lieutenancy in Ireland, beginning in 1745 and lasting only a few months, has always been mentioned with distinguished praise. After a sickly and melancholy period of old age, he died in 1773. The only writings of this accomplished person that are at all remembered, are his 'Letters' to his natural son, remarkable for their ease of style and their knowledge of society, but notoriously reprehensible for the principles of conduct which they inculcate. [W.S.]

CHETARDIE, Marquis De La, a French diplomatist, ambassador to Russia, 1705-1758.

CHETHAM, Humphrey, the cel. fndr. of the college and public library of Manchester, d. 1653.

CHEVALIER, A. R., a Fr. Hebraist, 1507-72.

CHEVALIER, F., a Fr. historian, 1705-1808.

CHEVALIER, J., a Latin poet, 1587-1644.

CHEVILLIER, And., a French antiq., d. 1700.

CHEVREUSE, Madame De Rohan-Montbazon, Duchess De, a court beauty, and political intriguante of the time of Richelieu, 1600-1679.

CHEYNE, George, a Scotch physician, and author of works on disease, diet, &c., 1661-1743.

CHEZY, A., a French engineer, 1718-1798.

CHIABRERA, Gabriel, a lyric poet and dramatist, surnamed the Italian Pindar, 1552-1637.

CHIARAMONTI, S., an Ital. hist., 1565-1652.

CHIARI, Fab., an Italian painter, 1621-1695.

CHIARI, J., a Roman painter, 1654-1727.

CHIARI, Pietro, a comic poet, 1720-1788.

CHICHELEY, Hen., an Eng. schol. and statesman, at length archbp. of Canterbury, 1362-1443.

CHICOYNEAU, F., a French physician and wr. on the plague of Marseilles, 1672-1752.

CHIERICATO, J. M., an It. theol., 1633-1717.

CHIESA, Silv., an Italian painter, 1623-1657.

CHILD, Sir Jos., a merchant of London, known as a wr. on political economy and trade, 1630-1699.

CHILD, Wm., an English composer, 1607-1697.

CHILDEBERT, the *first* of this name k. of Fr., 511-558; the *second* 575-596; the *third* 695-711.

CHILDEBRAND, a brother of Charles Martel, and his comp. in arms against the Saracens, 8th c.

CHILDERIC, the *first* of this name, k. of France, 457-481; the *second* 656-673; the *third* 742-755.

CHILDREY, Josh., a nat. phil., 1623-1670.

CHILLINGWORTH, Wm., an Eng. theologian, disting. for his controversial ability, 1602-1644.

CHILMEAD, E., a wr. on music, 1616-1653.

CHILO, one of the seven Gr. sages, 6th c. B.C.

CHILPERIC I., prince of Soissons and Paris, the youngest of the sons of Clothaire I., 561-584.

CHILPERIC II., conq. by Ch. Martel, 715-720.

CHISHULL, Edm., an Eng. antiq., 1580-1633.

CHI-TSONG, emperor of China, 1507-1566.

CHI-TSOU, otherwise Koublai-Khan, grandson of Gengis-Khan, a celebrated Mogul emperor who reunited China to his dominions, 1214-94.

CHITTY, Jos., an English lawyer, 1776-1841.

CHOISEUL, Stephen Francis, Duke De, minister of state to Louis XV., by whom he was dismis. under the influence of Du Barry, 1719-1785.

CHOISI, Fr., Abbé De, a Fr. hist., 1644-1724.

CHOPART, F., a Fr. wr. on surg., 1750-1795.

CHOPIN, Fred., a Polish composer, d. 1849.

CHOPIN, R., a Flemish priest, 1537-1606.

CHORIS, Louis, a Russian painter, 1795-1828.

CHOSROES, or KHOSROU I., king of Persia, died in prison after ravaging Asia Minor, 531-563.

CHOSROES II., grandson of the prec., 590-628.

CHOUL, Wm. Du, a French antiquarian, 16th c.

CHRETIEN, Florent, a Fr. poet, 1541-1596.

CHRETIEN, G. L., a Fr. wr. on mus., 1783-1811.

CHRIST, J. F., an art-writer, 1700-1756.

CHRISTIAN, C., a gem engraver, 1695-1725.

CHRISTIAN, E., an English lawyer, d. 1828.

CHRISTIERN I., born 1425; succeeded as king of Denmark 1448; king of Norway 1450; king of Sweden 1456; died 1481.

CHRISTIERN II., surnamed *the Cruel*, born 1480; succeeded as king of Denmark and Norway 1513; king of Sweden 1520; defeated by Gustavus Vasa, and d. after many years' imprisonm., 1559.

CHRISTIERN III., king of Denmark only, born 1503; succeeded his father, Frederic I., but had to fight his way to the crown, 1533; died 1558.

CHRISTIERN IV., king of Denmark, b. 1577; succeeded 1588; chief of the protestant league 1625; peace with Tilly 1645; died 1648.

CHRISTIERN V., king of Denmark and Norway, born 1646, succeeded 1670, died 1699.

CHRISTIERN VI., k. of Denmark, 1699-1746.

CHRISTIERN VII., king of Denmark, born 1749; succeeded and married to Caroline Matilda, sister of George III., 1766, died 1808.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, born 1626; suc. her father Gustavus Adolphus 1632; abdic. in favour of Charles Gustavus 1654, died 1689.

CHRISTINA of France, daugh. of Henry IV. and Marie de Medici, born 1606; married to the duke of Savoy 1619; regent at his death 1637; d. 1663.

CHRISTOPHE, emperor of the East, 920-931.

CHRISTOPHE, the *first* of this name, king of Denmark, 1252-1259; the *second* at the beginning of the 14th century; the *third*, king of Denmark and Sweden, celebrated as a legislator, 1440-1448.

CHRISTOPHE, Henry, a negro leader in the insurrection of St. Domingo, afterwards king under the title of Henry I., 1767-1820.

CHRISTOPHER, d. of Wurtemburg, 1515-1568.

CHRISTOPHERSON, John, bp. of Chichester, celeb. for his learning and literary talents, d. 1558.

CHROCUS, a king of the Vandals, died 260.

CHRYSIPPUS, a Stoic philosopher, 2d c. B.C.

CHRYSOSTOM, John, was born at Antioch about the year 351, and was the son of Secundus, a military officer on the staff of the Roman governor of Syria. While the son was yet an infant, the father died, but the widowed mother devoted herself with intense energy to her son's education. Having studied under Libanius and others, with a view to his being placed at the bar, where he practised for a short time with considerable promise, he, in his twentieth year, embraced a monastic life. Some short time afterwards he was ordained deacon, and

was produced on the boards in January, 1695, and in which he acted the character of Sir Novelty. Still Cibber won his way but slowly with the actors; and even up to the end of his career had not secured their full faith in him. His talents were at least of the versatile order, for he not only performed the fops and coxcombs of comedy, but Iago, Wolsey, Syphax, and Richard III. in tragedy. But the performance of vicious characters he seems to have considered injurious to his reputation.—Owing to the censure of dramatic poets, by Jeremy Collier, in his 'Short View of the Stage,' the master of the revels became cautious in granting licenses to new plays. Nevertheless, Cibber contrived to get on pretty well; his muse and his spouse, to use his own words, 'being equally prolific, that the one was seldom the mother of a child, but in the same year the other made him the father of a play.' 'I think,' he adds, 'we had a dozen of each sort between us, of both which kinds some died in their infancy, and near an equal number of each were alive when we quitted the theatre.' 'The Careless Husband' has always been reckoned Cibber's best play. 'The Nonjuror,' however, was the most popular, owing to its political character. It was levelled against the Jacobites, and was the reason, in fact, of Cibber's being made poet-laureate in 1730, when he quitted the stage. He died in 1757. His 'Apology,' from which we have derived the materials for his life, is an exceedingly amusing work. His works fill 5 vols. 12mo, published in 1760. [J.A.H.]

CIBBER, THEOPHILUS, son of the celebrated comedian, and like him an actor and play-writer, was a man of profligate character, and very inferior talents, 1703-1758. His second wife, SUSANNAH MARIA CIBBER, was a sister of Dr. Arne, and often performed with Garrick as a tragedian; 1734-1766.

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS, was born at Arpinum, an ancient city of Latium, in B.C. 106; the same year which gave birth to Pompey. The great aptitude for learning which he displayed in boyhood induced his father to remove to Rome, where the future orator and statesman was educated under the best masters of the time. In B.C. 89 he served his first and only campaign under Pompeius Strabo, the father of Pompey, who was then engaged in the Social war. Having thus complied with the custom of his age, Cicero devoted the next six years to the studies which were necessary to raise him to distinction as a lawyer and an orator; practising declamation in Latin and Greek, and storing his mind with those precepts of philosophy, which, throughout his eventful life, cheered him amidst professional toils, and consoled him under disappointment and persecution. At the age of twenty-five he came forward as a pleader, and, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of Sulla, defended clients who were obnoxious to the dictator. But his health, which was naturally feeble, gave way under incessant application to study; and, for the purpose of invigorating his constitution, as well as correcting certain defects in his style of oratory, he visited Athens (B.C. 79,) made a tour of Asia Minor, and for some time resumed his studies at Rhodes, under Molo, from whom he had received instructions at Rome. After an absence of two years, he returned to Rome with renewed health and enlarged knowledge, and speedily placed himself at the head of the Roman bar. Being qualified by law at the age of thirty to become candidate for the lowest of the great offices of state, he was elected quæstor in B.C. 76, and obtained each of the higher offices as soon as he was permitted by law to hold it, reaching the consulship in B.C. 63. During his consulship he was called upon to grapple with the famous Catilinarian conspiracy; and the courage, prudence, and decision which he manifested in directing the difficult and complicated investigations that led to the detection and punishment of the conspirators called forth the encomiums of all classes of the citizens. The public enthusiasm heaped upon him unwonted honours: in the senate and in the forum he was saluted as *parens patriæ* (the father of his country); thanksgivings in his name were voted to the gods; and all Italy united in testifying their admiration and gratitude. But his unexampled good fortune had excited the jealousy of many of the leading nobility, and his irrepressible vanity exposed him to the ridicule and assaults of his enemies. He was accordingly destined soon to experience a reverse of fortune as remarkable, and more sudden than his rise. It had been judged necessary to put to death five of the ringleaders in the conspiracy; and though this was done in virtue of the dictatorial authority with which the consuls were invested by the senate, and with the consent and approval of that body, Cicero was indicted for having put a Roman citizen to death untried, and forced to go into banishment in April, B.C. 58. But private malice soon expended itself, and public feeling, reverting to his signal services in rescuing his country from impending ruin, recalled him after an interval of seventeen months. His reception at Rome cheered his dejected spirits; but the circumstances which led to his banishment prevented him from ever after recovering his former position. In B.C. 53 he was admitted a member of the college of Augurs, and towards the end of B.C. 52 he was appointed proconsul of Cilicia. He administered the affairs of his province with the strictest impartiality, corrected the abuses which had been introduced or sanctioned by his predecessors, and realized in practice the precepts which in his writings he had inculcated. He returned to Italy in

Euler and D'Alembert. He was born at Paris in 1713, and died in 1765. Clairaut wrote on the figure of the earth, and on curves of double curvature, besides many separate memoirs and elementary works on algebra and geometry. In his time he belonged to the 'great world' of Paris: the thorough student will read his writings still; he had much taste in composition as well as great analytic power.

CLAIRAUT, J. B., a Fr. mathem., 1680-1766.

CLAIRFAIT, COUNT DE, an Aust. gen., d. 1798.

CLAPPERTON, HUGH, was born in 1788, at Annan, in the county of Dumfries, where his father practised as a surgeon. After having entered the merchant service, and made several voyages to America, he was impressed on board a man-of-war. By the influence of an uncle, a captain in the marines, young Clapperton soon attained to the rank of a midshipman; and some time after, while on service in Canada, to that of lieutenant. He gained, in various actions, the reputation of a skilful and brave officer. Being at home on half-pay for five or six years, he became acquainted, at Edinburgh, with Dr. Oudney, then engaged in plans of African discovery; and was soon after associated, under the directions of Earl Bathurst, with this gentleman and Major Denham in an expedition to the sources of the Niger. They crossed the desert from Tripoli to Lake Tchad, which they were the first Europeans to visit, reaching it on 5th February, 1823. Here our travellers separated for a time; and Clapperton explored the country to the S. W. as far as Sokatou, in lat. 13° N., long. 5° 45' E., a distance of 700 miles from Lake Tchad. Dr. Oudney, who accompanied him, died by the way about a month after they started. Meeting in health at Kouka, the capital of Bournou, where they left Mr. Tyrwhit as consul, Denham and Clapperton recrossed the desert to Tripoli, at which they safely arrived on 25th January, 1825. Clapperton was soon after raised to the rank of commander, and equipped for a second expedition, intended to reach the sources of the Niger by ascending the stream from its mouth. This was found impracticable from the unhealthy nature of the delta of this great river. Proceeding by land Clapperton reached Sokatou from the S. W., thus connecting his observations with those of his former journey. Here, however, he was destined to end his active and useful life; weakened by fatigue, with feelings irritated by the obstacles thrown in his way, he was seized with dysentery, and after a lingering illness, he expired on the 13th April, 1827. Richard Lander, his faithful and attached servant, was the only European who remained of the party, Captain Pearce R.N., Dr. Morrison, and others, having died soon after they left the coast. Full accounts were published of the several journeys, which added immensely to our knowledge of central Africa. [J.B.]

CLARE, ST., a follower of St. Francis Assise, and founder of an order of nuns, 1193-1253.

CLARENCE, GEORGE, duke of, brother of Edward IV., drowned in a butt of Malmsey, 1478.

CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE, earl of, was born in 1608, at Hinton, in Wiltshire, the estate of Henry Hyde, his father. He studied at Oxford with the design of entering the church, but became a lawyer on the death of his elder brother, through which, in 1632, he succeeded to his father's property. Although he practised his profession for a time, it does not seem to have ever engaged so much of his attention as literature did at first and politics afterwards. In 1640 he was elected a member of Charles I.'s Short Parliament, in whose moderate attempts at reform he bore an active part; and when the king contemplated dissolving it, Hyde took advantage of an intimacy he had contracted with Archbishop Laud, to offer earnest remonstrances against that arbitrary and imprudent step. He sat again in the Long Parliament, which the king was forced to summon before the end of the same year. He concurred in some of the earliest of the strong measures now adopted by the house, such as the proceedings against the judges in Hampden's case, and the impeachment of Strafford; but in no long time he became startled by the lengths to which the popular leaders were disposed to carry their opposition to the crown. The king seized the first opportunity of securing to himself so useful a servant. Hyde, Lord Falkland, and Colepepper, were secretly appointed to manage the interests of the crown in parliament; and although the cautious and reasonable counsels of the first two of these advisers were disregarded by their master, Hyde continued to frame the royal messages and other documents till the breach with the parliament took place. In 1643, having now attached himself to the king's person, he was knighted and made chancellor of the exchequer; after which he was actively engaged in the king's affairs till 1646, when, on the irretrievable ruin of the royal cause, he accompanied the prince of Wales in his flight from England.—He now resided for two years in Jersey, occupying himself in study and in the composition of his History; after which he joined the prince at the Hague, and continued in his service when his father's death had made him nominally king. He spent more than a year in Spain, vainly soliciting aid, but extending his own knowledge as well as writing moral and devotional treatises. For several years afterwards he was Charles's chief adviser, and, in 1658, received the place of lord chancellor, then only nominal, but soon real.—He returned with Charles II. to England in May, 1660, and immediately began to act both as speaker of the House of Lords, and as chief judge in the Court of Chancery; being soon also raised to the peerage. At this time his prospects were seriously endangered, by the discovery of the secret marriage of his daughter to the duke of York, through which he became the grandfather of two queens of England. The storm passed away without doing immediate harm. Lord Clarendon was virtually the head of the administration till near the close of 1667; and, as the responsible adviser of Charles II. for more than six years, he cannot but have done many things which would then have been condemned by patriotic men, and many others which would now appear still more censurable. The sale of Dunkirk, and the promotion of the king's marriage, though they were the main causes of the unpopularity which gradually gathered around the chancellor, were certainly not the worst of the steps which were taken, either by his advice or with his sanction and assistance. He had taken

of London. In Haydon Hall, an elegant mansion he purchased there, he completed his Commentary, an elaborate work in 8 vols. 4to, which had occupied his attention more or less for forty-eight years, and the publication of which was issued at intervals from 1810 to 1826. Dr. Clarke, though unconnected with any particular charge, had never wholly discontinued the practice of preaching. An engagement of this kind was to have been fulfilled at Bayswater on the morning of the day on which he died. But having been seized with a sudden attack of Asiatic cholera, which was then committing dreadful ravages in London, he was cut off on the 26th August, 1832, maintaining to the last, amid the paroxysms and frightful bodily contortions which that formidable pestilence produced, a mind calm, collected, and firmly reposing on the bosom of his Saviour.—Besides his commentary, Dr. Clarke was the author of several other works, the chief of which are, 'The Succession of Sacred Literature,' 'Memoirs of the Wesley Family,' 'Fleury's Manners of the Ancient Israelites,' 'Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World,' 'Sturm's Reflections, translated from the German,' and 'Harmer's Observations.' In addition to these he was employed several years by the government in collecting materials for a new edition of 'Rymer's Fœdera,' which since his death has been carried on by a commission under government. [R.J.]

CLARKE, Alured, an. of sermons, &c., 18th c.

CLARKE, Edward Daniel, LL.D., celebrated for his travels through many countries of Europe and Asia, was born at Wellingdon, in Sussex, 5th June, 1769. His father was a clergyman of rather limited income, and died before his son's education at Cambridge was completed. After graduating, he obtained, between 1790 and 1798, several situations as resident family tutor; and as travelling tutor and companion to gentlemen of fortune, with whom he visited most parts of England and Scotland. In the latter year he was elected fellow of his college, (Jesus) and came to reside in Cambridge. In the year following he went abroad as travelling companion to Mr. Cripps, and made an extended journey, occupying three years and a-half, a most interesting account of which, originally given in 6 vols. 4to, was his principal work. In 1808, he was appointed first professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, whose museum and library he had greatly enriched by his collections. The British Museum owes to him the celebrated Sarcophagus, incorrectly called that of Alexander, as well as other objects. He took orders in 1805, and enjoyed two livings. His death occurred at London on 9th March, 1822. He was, besides, the auth. of many papers in Thomson's Annals of Philosophy, on physics, and chemistry; and of some dissertations on antiquarian subjects. [J.B.]

CLARKE, H., LL.D., a mathemat., 1745-1818.

CLARKE, Hy. Jas. Wm., Duc De Feltre, descended from a partizan of the Stuarts settled in France, min. of state under Buonaparte, 1765-1818.

CLARKE, Jas. Stanier, LL.D., brother of Edward Daniel Clarke, a naval historian and founder of the 'Naval Chronicle,' died 1834.

CLARKE, John, a Scotch engrav., 1650-1721.

CLARKE, John, brother of Dr. Sam. Clarke, a classical scholar, author of sermons, &c., d. 1759.

CLARKE, Dr. Samuel, the celebrated metaphysical divine, was born at Norwich on 11th of October, 1675. His father, who had held the highest offices in that city, and was in comfortable circumstances, determined to afford him the advantages of the most liberal education, and accordingly sent him in due time to Caius College, Cambridge, where amid the various objects of academic interest, young Clarke evinced a decided preference for theology. Engaging with untiring ardour in the pursuit of knowledge, he acquired an extensive acquaintance with the different branches of physical sciences, especially optics, and made his first essay before the world as an author by the translation of Rohault's physics—a work which long continued to be regarded in this country as the best elementary work for students. While thus, however, improving his mind in general knowledge, his chief attention was directed to theology, and desirous of drawing his information from the fountain head, he gave himself to the earnest study of the Scriptures in the Hebrew and Greek originals. By such devotion to study, Clarke early shone by his theological attainments, and almost immediately after obtaining orders in 1669, he began his career as a theological author by publishing 'Three Practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance,' and shortly afterwards, his 'Paraphrase on the Four Gospels.' In 1704 he was appointed to a lectureship on the 'Evidences,' and it was in the course of the duty which this situation imposed on him, that he prepared those profound and elaborate works which have raised him to the first rank of philosophical divines, viz., 'A Lecture on the Being and Attributes of God,' and a second on the 'Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion.' These lectures were afterwards expanded into the form of treatises; and although a diversity of opinion prevails as to the soundness and value of the *à priori* argument, no difference has ever existed as to the force with which Dr. Clarke has discussed the subject, and the piety which pervades the composition. The publication obtained for him a European renown as a Christian philosopher, and a more substantial reward followed in the preferments which were liberally offered to him in his own church. In 1706 he was appointed rector of St. Bennett's, Paul's Wharf, London, and though he was the reverse of a popular preacher, he showed exemplary diligence in the performance of his parochical duties. Amid his multifarious engagements his active mind found time to gratify his taste by the culture of physical science; and he published a translation of Sir Isaac Newton's Latin treatise on Optics, for which that philosopher gave him a present of £500, with the still more valuable addition of his private friendship. Dr. Clarke published a new theological treatise entitled 'The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity,' in which he is supposed to lean towards Arianism. He died very suddenly on 7th May, 1729, of an inflammatory attack. [R.J.]

CLARKE, Lieut. William, in conjunction with Captain Lewis, led the first great national expedition sent out by the United States. It was planned by President Jefferson, and had for its object to ascend the Missouri, cross the Rocky Mountains, and reach the Pacific. All this was successfully accomplished between May 1804, and

CLAUDIUS, Appius, decemvir of Rome, noted in the story of Virginius, 451-449 B.C.

CLAUDIUS, Appius Cæcus, a Roman censor, the founder of the celeb. Appennine Way, 311 B.C.

CLAUDIUS I., by name Tiberius Drusius Claudius, fourth emp. of Rome, b. B.C. 9; elected aft. the murd. of his uncle Caligula, 41; poison. 54.

CLAUDIUS II., by name Marcus Aurelius Flavius Claudius, proclaimed emp. 268, d. 270.

CLAUDIUS, Felix, Roman governor of Judæa in the time of the apostle Paul, recalled 60.

CLAUDIUS, Lysias, a tribune of the Roman troops at Jerusalem, whose name occurs in the history of Paul.

CLAUDIUS, Matt., a Germ. poet, 1743-1815.

CLAUSBERG, C., a German math., 1689-1751.

CLAUSEL, Bertrand, a count and marshal of France, dist. in the wars of Napoleon, and since the revol. of 1830 gov.-gen. of Algeria, 1772-1842.

CLAVEREAU, N. M., a Fr. archit., 1755-1816.

CLAVIER, Steph., a Fr. hellenist, 1762-1817.

CLAVIERE, Stephen, born at Geneva 1735, was by profession a banker, and one of the first to unite with Brissot under the republican banner in 1789. He shared in the successes and the fall of the Girondins, especially as minister of finance in 1792, and being arrested with the rest of his party, and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, put an end to his life in prison, 8th December, 1793.

CLAVIGO, Ruy Gonzales De, a distinguished Spaniard sent by Henry III. of Castile, in 1403, as ambassador to the court of the great Tamerlane, at Samarcand. The account which he published on his return contains many important observations on the countries through which he passed. [J.B.]

CLAVIGERO, Francesco Saverio, a distinguished writer on the ancient history of Mexico, its antiquities, and conquest by Spain, was born at Vera Cruz in 1720. He spent thirty-six years among the Indians as Jesuit missionary, but little is known of his private life. He died in Italy about the end of the century. His work was published in Italian in 1780-81, 4 vols. 4to, with maps and plates, and is regarded as a high authority. It was translated into English, London, 1787, 2 vols. 4to. [J.B.]

CLAYTON, Robt., bishop of Clogher, au. of an 'Introduc. to the Hist. of the Jews,' &c., 1695-1758.

CLEANTHES, the pupil and successor of Zeno as chief of the Stoic philosophers, 3d cent. B.C.

CLEEF, John Van, a Fl. painter, 1646-1716.

CLEAVER, Wm., bishop of St. Asaph, disting. as a Greek scholar and religious writer, died 1815.

CLEGHORN, Geo., a Scotch phys., 1716-1787.

CLEIVELAND, J., a royal. and poet, 1613-59.

CLELAND, Jas., LL.D., a statis.wr., 1770-1840.

CLEMENCE of Hungary, queen of France, married to Louis X. 1315, died 1328.

CLEMENT, the *first* of this name, bishop of Rome, generally allowed to be the same that St. Paul mentions as his fellow-labourer, died about 91. Clement II., pope, 1046-1047. Clement III., promoter of the third crusade, 1187-1191. Clement IV., concluded the pragmatic sanction with St. Louis, 1265-1268. Clement V., the first who wore the triple mitre, and removed to Avignon, under the influence of Philip the Fair, 1305-1314. Clement VI., noted for his political activity, 1342-1352. Clement VII., under whom Rome was besieged by the Constable of France, and by whom Henry VIII. was excommunicated, 1523-1534. Clement VIII., whose pontificate was distinguished by the elevation of Baronius, Bellarmine, Du Perron, and other eminent men to the rank of cardinals, 1592-1605. Clement IX., 1667-1669. Clement X., 1670-1676. Clement XI., by whom the condemnation of Jansenius was confirmed, and the bull 'Unigenitas' promulgated, 1700-1721. Clement XII., 1730-1740. Clement XIII., noted for his political reverses, the loss of Avignon, &c., 1758-1768. Clement XIV., distinguished by his enlightened policy, and for his Brief suppressing the Jesuits, who afterwards poisoned him, 1769-1774.

CLEMENT, Fr., a learned Fr. monk, d. 1793.

CLEMENT, J. M. Ber., a Fr. critic, 1742-1812.

CLEMENT, N., a French librarian, 1647-1712.

CLEMENT, Titus Flavius, was born toward the middle of the second century. In early life he was a pagan, and strongly addicted to philosophical pursuits. After travelling extensively, he became a pupil of Pantaenus, master of a Christian academy at Alexandria. Here he became a Christian and a proselyte, and ultimately rose to be the head of this school of divinity, in which capacity he taught with great renown during the reign of Alexander Severus. About the year 202 he retired at length to avoid persecution, and after various wanderings died about A.D. 220. Clement was an Eclectic in philosophy, but with a very decided bias to Platonism. The besetting sin of his theology is a discursive habit of speculation, without regard to fixed principles, and the fault of his exegesis is his excessive love of allegory, which he indulges without scruple, and on every occasion. His books are valuable for their delineations and samples of contemporary literature and manners. His '*Paedagogus*,' in three books, contains good instructions to a young convert, and his '*Exhortatio ad Graecos*' has many striking and curious thoughts in it But his best known work is his '*Stromata*' (patch-work) or Miscellany, which is a disorderly storehouse filled with useful and interesting information and anecdotes. One of his tracts 'On the Danger of Riches' has been translated into English, London, 1711. The best edition of his works is that of Potter, Oxford, 1715, 2 vols. folio. Some of his treatises have been lost, such as his '*Hypotyposes*' or commentaries. [J.E.]

CLEMENTI, Muz., an Ital. pianist, 1752-1832.

CLEMENTI, Prosp., an It. sculptor, d. 1584.

CLEOBULUS, one of the seven Greek sages, and king of Rhodes, 6th century B.C.

CLEOMBROTUS, the *first* of the name, king of Sparta, 480-479 B.C.; the *second*, 380-371; the *third*, dethroned by Leonidas, 259-239.

CLEOMENES, the *first* of the name, king of Sparta, 519-489 B.C.; the *second*, 371-309; the *third* put an end to his existence in prison, 238-219.

CLEOPATRA, the second wife of Philip of Macedon, after his death cruelly murdered, together with her son, by Olympias, the first wife of Philip, and mother of Alexander the Great.

CLEOPATRA, the daugh. of Olympias and sist. of Alex. the Great, q. of Epirus by her marr. with Alexander, her maternal uncle, 337; assass. 308 B.C.

CLEOPATRA, the celebrated queen of Egypt,

had fallen into confusion during his absence. Clive on this occasion had no opportunity of earning more military fame; but he honourably distinguished himself by his exertions in the more difficult and invidious duty of reforming the gross abuses that abounded in our Indian administration. This made him many enemies; and on his final return to England, in 1767, he became the object of incessant obloquy and attack in the public press, in the discussions at the India House, and ultimately in the House of Commons. Clive was, in fact, far from a faultless man. Throughout his career in the East, he had, in his negotiations and diplomatic dealings, acted on the maxim, that it was quite allowable to fight the cunning and faithless natives with their own weapons. He said, in his defence, that it was a matter of true policy and justice to deceive such villains. Acts of chicanery, and even of forgery, could thus be truly charged against Clive, which, in the judgment of many of the best of his countrymen, no amount of success could justify. But Clive's fearless defence of himself in parliament was very effective. The magnitude of his services was undeniable; and the House of Commons, after a long debate on 23d May, 1773, refused to vote that Lord Clive had abused his power, and came to the resolution, that 'Lord Clive has rendered great and meritorious services to his country.' But though thus honourably acquitted in parliament, Clive's haughty spirit suffered deeply from the attacks aimed at him; his health also was impaired, and he aggravated fearfully both his mental and physical prostration by the immoderate use of opium. Robert Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, died by his own hand on the 22d November, 1774. [E.S.C.]

CLODIUS, a Roman tribune, killed 51 B.C.

CLODOMIR, king of Orleans, 523, killed 524.

CLOOTS, JEAN BAPTISTE DU VAL DE GRACE, better known as Anacharsis Cloots, the classical prenom being adopted by him from Greek history as a substitute for his baptismal names, which he rejected as having a superstitious origin, was a Prussian baron, notorious for his violence in conjunction with the Chaumettes and Héberts of the French revolution, and for his intense hatred of any natural or revealed religion. He was a political fanatic of the blackest dye, and openly proclaimed himself 'the personal enemy of Jesus Christ.' This sentence, from his book entitled 'De la République Universelle,' expresses at once the character of the man and the tendency of his doctrines:—'The people is the sovereign and God of the world; France is the centre of the People-God; only fools believe in any other God or Supreme Being.' His particular monomania was a universal republic, of which he professed himself the ambassador, with the title of 'Orator of the Human Race,' and in this character he paraded his followers of all nations, or vagabonds attired to represent them, before the bar of the national assembly. He had visited the greater part of Europe, and expended a considerable fortune to propagate his opinions, for which he at last found a platform in the national convention, where he was sent by the department of the Oise, 1792. He is the author of several works published between 1780 and 1793, the last entitled 'Base Constitutionelle de la République du Genre Humain.' He was included in the accusation of St. Just, and executed with Chaumette and others, 1794. [E.R.]

CLOSS, J. B., a Ger. phys. and poet, 1785-87.

CLOSTERMAN, JOHN, a Ger. paint., d. 1713.

CLOTAIRE, the *first* of this name, king of France, 497-558; the *second*, 584-628; the *third*, king of Burgundy, died 670; the *fourth*, nominal king under Charles Martel, 717-720.

CLOTILDA, the queen of Clovis, 493-543.

CLOUD, ST., a son of Clodomir, devoted to a monastic life after the murder of his brother, 533.

CLOVIS, the *first* of this name, king of France, celebrated for his conversion to Christianity and his extensive conquests, born 467; succeeded 481; married Clotilda, the princess of Burgundy, 493; acknowledged king of his consolidated dominions by the emperor of the East, and fixed his residence at Paris, 510; died 511.

CLOVIS II., king of Neustria and Burgundy, 638-656; the *third* of the name, 691-695.

CLOWES, JOHN, a clergyman of the Church of England, more than sixty years rector of St. John's, Manchester, distinguished as a religious writer, and translator of Swedenborg, 1743-1831.

CLUGNY, F. DE, an ascetic writer, 1637-1694.

CLUTTERBUCK, R., an Engl. hist., 1772-1831.

COBB, JAMES, an Engl. dramatist, 1756-1818.

COBB, SAMUEL, an English poet, died 1713.

COBBET, WILLIAM, a self-taught man, who obtained great celebrity and influence during the early part of the nineteenth century, by his genius, energy, and waywardness, is generally said to have been born in the year 1762. His father was a farmer, who kept a small public house in Surrey. William was brought up to that stolid ignorance which has long been the general inheritance of the English peasant; but his was not a temper to endure such bondage, and from an early age he greedily acquired knowledge, stamping all he obtained with that mark of individuality which the self-learner sets on his acquisitions. Fate made him for some time engrossing-clerk to an attorney, a pursuit which his soul abhorred. It appears to have been his loathing towards the drudgery of the desk that drove him to enlist in an infantry regiment destined for American service. He became a testimony to the small amount which the routine duties of a soldier can take from the available services of an active mind, for in his leisure hours he gave himself an education such as few hard-working scholastically-taught men possess, and performed his duty so punctually and effectively that he was immediately raised over the heads of many seniors to the rank of sergeant-major. In his service in America he met the young girl who afterwards became his wife, and his conduct towards her throughout, as well as his domestic virtues generally, should be balanced against his public failings. In the year 1791 he desired his discharge from the army and obtained it on the ground of good conduct. He brought a charge of peculation against four officers under whom he had served, and when a large body of witnesses were in attendance, and other preparations were made for the trial, he abandoned it by suddenly disappearing, leaving it still a question whether he acted under caprice or settled design. From this

Common Pleas in 1606, and of the King's Bench in 1613. Here he exerted himself sternly in the investigation of the horrible system of iniquity which Somerset the court favourite concentrated round him, and showed a determination which not only overawed the parasites, but intimidated James himself. In 1616 a systematic attack, in which Bacon had the baseness to aid, was made on the resolute chief justice, and he was dismissed. He was partially restored to favour, but was again subject to attacks, which very naturally disposed him to put his great acquirements at the disposal of the constitutional opposition, which arising in the reign of James, completed its work in that of Charles. He owed much of his success in early life to two marriages—the one bringing fortune, the other connection. After spending his old age in wealthy retirement, he died on 3d September, 1633. His celebrated 'Institute,' which grew out of a commentary on 'Littleton's Treatise on Tenures,' has made him the great oracle of English law. His expressions, however antiquated they may appear, are deemed sacred, and are always embodied where their substance has not been superseded by changes of the law, in the works of subsequent commentators. [J.H.B.]

COLARDEAN, C. P., a Fr. poet, 1732-1776.

COLBATCH, JOHN, an English pharmacopolist, 17th century.

COLBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a financial statesman, was born at Rheims in 1619. His immediate origin was somewhat obscure. It is disputed whether his father was a wine merchant or a councillor of state, but he met the prejudices of the noblesse against his rise to power by professing to belong to an ancient Scottish family. The recommendation to employ him was a legacy of Cardinal Mazarin to Louis XIV., and in 1661 he was made comptroller-general of finances. Using the great power either for good or evil belonging to this high office, he redeemed much money to the state by mercilessly scrutinizing the proceedings and liabilities of the farmers-general, and came to an adjustment with the national creditors. He extended the colonial power of France, carried on great public works, created a navy, and fostered into existence several manufactures. In this last operation, as his administration was very prosperous, he seemed to justify the system of government protection and interference with trade, but it was the spending of the resources which his vigorous financial system put at his disposal that created the appearance of prosperity, and subsequent reaction showed that successful trade could not be artificially created. He founded the Academies of Inscriptions, of Sciences, and of Architecture. He died in 1683, neglected by the court and suspected by the people, who charged him with acquiring his great fortune by unworthy means. [J.H.B.]

COLCHESTER, LORD. See ABBOT, CHARLES.

COLCHEN, VICTOR, Count De, a French diplomatist and senator, 1752-1830.

COLDEN, CADWALLADER, a Scotch physician, medical author, and naturalist, 1688-1776.

COLE, SIR CHR., a naval com., 1771-1836.

COLE, SIR G. L., a penins. officer, 1772-1842.

COLE, HENRY, a dist. Rom. Cath. div., d. 1519.

COLE, WILLIAM, an English herbalist, d. 1662.

COLEBROOKE, H. T., an English Orientalist, 1765-1837.

COLEONI, B., an Italian condottiere, d. 1475.

COLERIDGE, HARTLEY, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, remarkable for his original talents as a poet and essayist, and for his unhappy habits, 1797-1849.

COLERIDGE, HENRY NELSON, cousin of the preceding, a distinguished lawyer and classical scholar, died 1843.

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, the youngest son of the vicar of St. Mary Ottery in Devonshire, was born at that place in October 1772. Left an orphan in his ninth year, he was educated for seven years at Christ's Hospital, where Charles Lamb was his fellow-pupil; and in 1791 he became a student of Jesus College, Cambridge. He had already devoured numberless books of all kinds, had especially attached himself in boyhood to metaphysics and theology, and had been inoculated with a love for poetry by the sonnets of Bowles. At the university his reading was great; but it was desultory and irregular, and hardly at all directed to the sciences which led to academical distinction. In 1793, vexed by debts, he went to London, and enlisted in a dragoon regiment, from which he was released after four months, and returned to Cambridge for another term or two. Now, however, his theological creed had become unitarian; and he at once gave up all views towards academical preferment. In 1794 was published the drama called 'The Fall of Robespierre,' of which the first act was Coleridge's, and the other two were Southey's; and the two poets, then entertaining, in common, many of those extreme opinions which they afterwards abandoned so thoroughly, occupied themselves at Bristol in planning a new social community, which they were to found in the United States. At this town and elsewhere Coleridge delivered courses of public lectures (some of which he published), dealing both with politics and with religion; and he also preached in unitarian pulpits. In 1795 he married Miss Fricker, whose sister soon afterwards became Mrs. Southey. In this year also he became acquainted with Wordsworth.—In 1796 he published, without success of any kind, ten numbers of a political miscellany called 'The Watchman;' and in the same year appeared his first volume of 'Juvenile Poems,' to which, in a second edition the year afterwards, other pieces were added. His genius, however, was not exhibited in its strength till the summer of 1798, when Wordsworth's famous volume of 'Lyrical Ballads' appeared. It contained Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' 'Love,' 'The Nightingale,' and 'The Foster-mother's Tale.' The first part of 'Christabel' was written in 1797, the second in 1800; but both parts were for a good many years known only to a few literary men. The tragedy of 'Remorse' also was written in 1797; though being despised by Sheridan, it did not find its way either to the stage or to the press. It is thus a fact, one of the many singular ones in the history of this remarkable man, that almost all the poems on which his celebrity rests, were composed in one short period, not extending much in either direction beyond his twenty-fifth year. We of this generation, whose youth received its poetic lessons from a school in which

commander at the battle of Marignano, died 1522. ODET, his son, cardinal archbishop of Toulouse, converted to protestantism, poisoned by his valet, 1515-1571. GASPARD, another son, celebrated as leader of the protestants and opponent of Guise, and one of the first victims of St. Bartholomew, 1517-1572. FRANCOIS DANDELOT, a younger brother, also a protestant leader and general, 1511-1569. GASPARD, son of Francois, marshal of France, 1584-1646. GASPARD, son of the preceding, lieutenant-general in the royal army, whose son was the last of the Colignis, 1605-1689.

COLIGNI, JOHN DE, descended from another branch, a lieut.-gen., author of 'Memoirs,' d. 1686.

COLIGNI, HENRIETTA, a Fr. poetess, d. 1673.

COLLATINUS, LUCIUS TARQUINIUS, nephew of Tarquin, and husb. of Lucretia, consul 509 B.C.

COLLE, C., a French dramatic wr., 1709-1783.

COLLIER, ARTHUR, an original and curious writer, born in 1680, died in 1732. In 1713 he published his singular work 'Clavis Universalis'—a book in remarkable analogy with the writings of Berkeley. It is worthy of attention.

COLLIER, JEREMIAH, one of the English nonjurors of the revolution of 1688, celebrated for his attack on the immorality of the stage, 1650-1726.

COLLIN, HENRY DE, a Ger. dram., 1772-1811.

COLLIN, H. J., a German med. wr., d. 1784.

COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE, J. F., a French comic poet and mem. of the Institute, 1755-1806.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, Admiral Lord, distinguished at the blockade of Toulon, the battle of Cape St. Vincent, the blockade of Brest, and especially at Trafalgar, where he succeeded to the command on the fall of Nelson, 1748-1810.

COLLINGWOOD, ED., a naval officer, d. 1835.

COLLINO, IGNATUS, an It. sculp., 1724-1793.

COLLINS, ARTH., a genealog. wr., 1682-1760.

COLLINS, J., an English geometr., 1624-1683.

COLLINS, JOHN ANTHONY, born 1676, died in 1729; a daring freethinker, and a friend of Locke. He attached himself to the most objectionable part of Locke's system, denying human liberty, and of course impugning immortality. His writings do not contain much that can interest the student now.—He was one of the adversaries of Dr. Clarke.

COLLINS, SAMUEL, an English phys., 17th ct.

COLLINS, WM., a disting. artist, 1787-1847.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, the most interesting of all the minor poets of England, was born at Chichester, in 1720, and died there in the care of his sister, 1756. He was the son of a respectable tradesman of that city, and was educated at Winchester and Oxford. Before leaving the university he published the 'Oriental Eclogues,' along with an epistle to Sir Thomas Hanmer on his edition of Shakspeare. In 1744 he came to London as a literary adventurer, and about two years afterwards published his 'Odes,' and made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, who held him in high esteem. His life in the metropolis seems to have been irregular, and until the death of an uncle who left him a legacy of £2,000, was one of continual hardship. His conduct to his publishers on the receipt of this little fortune was most honourable, his first use of it being to repay the losses they had sustained by rating his genius more highly than the unappreciating public. Unhappily the seeds of disease and occasional insanity had been too deeply sown in his former abject condition to be eradicated, even by the alteration of climate and the scenes of other lands, and after a short sojourn in France, he passed through the doors of a lunatic asylum to his early home. The tribute paid to his memory by Dr. Johnson is too long to cite here, but some passages of it must not be omitted:—'The appearance of Collins,' he says, 'was decent and manly; his knowledge considerable, his views extensive, his conversation elegant, and his disposition cheerful. He was a man of extensive literature, and of vigorous faculties. He was acquainted not only with the learned tongues, but with the Italian, French, and Spanish languages. . . . . His morals were pure, and his opinions pious. in a long continuance of poverty and long habits of dissipation, it cannot be expected that any character should be exactly uniform. There is a degree of want by which the freedom of agency is almost destroyed; and long association with fortuitous companions will at last relax the strictness of truth, and abase the fervour of sincerity. That this man, wise and virtuous as he was, passed always unentangled through the snares of life, it would be prejudice and temerity to affirm; but it may be said that at least he preserved the source of action unpolluted, that his principles were never shaken, that his distinctions of right and wrong were never confounded, and that his faults had nothing of malignity or design.' With regard to his poetical genius, there can be no hesitation in pronouncing the Odes of William Collins to be unsurpassed by anything of the same species of composition in the English language, and that to the 'Passions' is a perfect masterpiece of poetical description. The Oriental Eclogues are exquisite portraitures of natural feeling, and, to do them full justice, perfect cabinet pictures of Eastern scenery. [E.R.]

COLLINSON, PETER, an English naturalist and antiquarian, 1694-1768.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, JEAN MARIE, known for some twenty years previous to the French revolution as a dramatic author and actor, and afterwards as a sanguinary Jacobin, was born at Paris 1750, and commenced his political career as a club orator, and author of the famous 'Almanack of Father Gerard,' which raised him into such notoriety that he was sent to the national convention by the department of the Seine 1792. His first act was to propose a decree declaring the abolition of royalty, and ever after his voice was one of the most influential in the Jacobin Club, the Committee of Public Safety, and the convention, and was always raised in favour of the most violent measures. He was a man of drunken debauched habits, but had the advantage of a fine figure and commanding voice. His audacity and hardness of heart pointed him out as a proper agent for the punishment of the Lyonnese, after the insurrection of that city and its conquest by the army of the republic. His colleague in effecting these reprisals was the notorious Fouché. Finding the guillotine somewhat formal and tardy in its vengeance, they collected their prisoners together and disposed of them by fusillade. Collot himself admitted, and defended the act, that on one occasion sixty prisoners were

reaching India by a westward course. Judging from the latest and best accounts, he gave by far too great an extension to the east of Asia, and on high authority took the size of a degree considerably below the truth, thus greatly under-estimating the earth's size. It followed that the Atlantic might easily be traversed. The scheme was a magnificent one; but it is difficult for us now, in the advanced state of our knowledge, to look at it in all its grandeur and boldness. He supported his views by the authority of Aristotle and other ancient writers, who had suggested that India might be reached by going west from the Pillars of Hercules; and by traditions and rumours concerning land to the west, and objects seen floating in the Atlantic, or cast ashore by westerly winds. Copious memoranda of all the grounds of his persuasion were found among his papers. To reach India by sea was still the great problem of geography. Columbus offered to John II. of Portugal to solve it by sailing westwards; and would most probably have prevailed upon the king to send out an expedition, had it not been for the secret counterplotting of some of the council, whose duplicity, winked at by the monarch, so disgusted Columbus, that he took his departure for Spain. This was in 1484 or 1485; his only companion was his son Diego, then about eleven years old, his wife having died some time previously. Though entering Spain in great poverty, he soon made friends, and got an introduction to the king and queen. They hesitated to undertake so great an enterprise, and several councils reported unfavourably; still Columbus persevered in new applications, and for seven years was kept in a painful state of suspense. At length, after a last trial, in February, 1492, he left the residence of the court, and set out on his way to France. Two of his friends got an immediate interview with the queen — overcame her scruples—and Columbus was brought back. Isabella had offered to pledge her jewels, but the king was afterwards prevailed upon to furnish the greater part of the funds, Columbus himself undertaking an eighth, and getting the same part of the profits. He was to have one-tenth of all metals, gems, and merchandise, the office of admiral, with descent of title, and to be viceroy and governor-general of the new lands. The articles of agreement were signed on the 17th April, 1492. On Friday, 3d August, 1492, the expedition sailed from Palos, near Moguer on the Tinto; it consisted of three small vessels, two without decks, and 120 men, who had been procured with the utmost difficulty, owing to the general dread of the voyage. The celebrated brothers Pinzon commanded the two smaller vessels, of about fifty tons each, named the Pinta and Nina, the admiral the Santa Maria. The only difficulty encountered was the mutinous tendency of the crews, excited by their terrors. Columbus repressed these with extraordinary tact; he was, besides, a skilful sailor, and had helps which a few years before did not exist. The compass had been receiving more attention, and the astrolabe, an instrument like our sextant, had been lately introduced.—Sitting on the high poop of his vessel, at ten o'clock on the night of the 11th October, 1492, gazing earnestly ahead, Columbus plainly saw moving lights upon some land. Four hours of most exciting suspense followed. At 2 A.M., Rodrigo Triana, a sailor in the Pinta, which was a little in advance, saw the land itself. Dawn revealed a lovely island—Guanahani or San Salvador, one of the Bahamas. He afterwards discovered Cuba and Haiti; and deeming all these portions of Asia—a delusion under which he laboured till his latest hour—he called the inhabitants Indians; a name which became general before the truth was known. The discovery produced an extraordinary sensation in Europe; and Columbus was received by the sovereigns, and in every part of Spain, with the highest honour.—On September 25th, 1493, he sailed from Cadiz with a fleet of seventeen ships and 1,500 men, and discovered the Windward Isles, Jamaica, Porto Rico, &c., and founded a colony in Hispaniola. Disappointed in their hopes of making rapid fortunes, many of the adventurers who went out with him became discontented, and returning home spread calumnies against the admiral. Leaving his brother Bartholomew governor, he returned home, was received with favour, and refuted all the charges preferred by his enemies. His third voyage, entered upon 30th May, 1498, was rewarded by the discovery of Trinidad, the Orinoco, and the coast of Paria. He found the new colony in a disorganized state, and remained some time to restore order. Complaints, however, still reached Spain, and a commissioner named Bobadilla was sent out to institute inquiries. He exceeded his powers, and sent Columbus home in irons, with his two brothers, Bartholomew and Diego. There was a general burst of indignation in Spain; the king disclaimed complicity, and the queen bestowed her usual favour. Bobadilla was recalled, but the admiral was not reinstated. This favour he long sought in vain, and till the day of his death he got no redress, though there was not the semblance of proof against him. Columbus had served the king's purpose, who now repented that he had bestowed such powers and privileges. The admiral was, however, sent upon a fourth voyage, 9th May, 1502, to search for a passage from the Caribbean Sea into what was supposed to be the great Indian Sea, from which Vasco de Gama had recently returned laden with the richest treasure. The voyage was disastrous; and the constitution of Columbus, on which the infirmities of age had already made inroads, never recovered from the shock which it sustained. In coasting central America, he got a hint, which if followed up might have led to the discovery of Mexico and the Pacific, and shed new lustre on his declining years. He returned in the end of the year 1504, and renewed his appeals to the justice and generosity of the king. While urging them in person, or by means of his son, brother, and other friends, he was seized with a violent attack of gout, and expired on the 20th May, 1506, in full possession of his faculties, and in a very pious frame of mind. In his latter days his connection with, and neglect of, Beatrice Enriquez of Seville, mother of his natural son Fernando, 'weighed heavily on his conscience,' and on his deathbed he made provision for her. Fernando was now eighteen years of age; he became the biographer of his father, by whom he had always been treated with the same affectionate regard as his other son. The latter, Don Diego, renewed the application for redress; and at length commenced

cumstances, and in what direction, the English philosopher gave an impulse to the inquiry concerning the *origin of our ideas*. Erroneously we think, it had become, nevertheless, the ambition of metaphysical inquiry to establish, as its starting point, some theory which might account for the generation of human thought; and the doctrine propounded by Locke had obtained extensive acceptance. Condillac at the outset acknowledged the Englishman as his master; maintaining in his earliest publication, that all knowledge is made up of our sensations, and of the action of the mind in reflecting upon these. Sensation and Reflection; no idea exists or can exist in the human intellect which may not be tracked to one or other as its source. As we have shown elsewhere (article LOCKE) this doctrine ignored the existence of all ideas involving the characters of universality, necessity, and infinity,—reducing them to mere negations, or averments that certain things have *no known limit*; nevertheless, it continued to recognize as much *activity* on the part of the Mind, as enabled Locke to preserve the conception of human liberty; but this too fell before the subsequent 'simplification' by Condillac. French philosophy—technically so called—reached its culmination in the 'Traité des Sensations;' the agency of *Reflection* being there dispensed with, and all knowledge traced to *Sensation* alone. As a specimen of Condillac's reasoning, take his positions — fundamental ones — regarding Attention. If, he asserts, a multitude of sensations of equal vivacity are experienced at the same time by any mind, nothing occurs save the perception of the feeling occasioned—a perception which passes off with the circumstances; but if, amidst the crowd of feelings, some one exists of great comparative vivacity and so predominates, the mind is instantly rivetted by this sensation in proportion to its vivacity;—which rivetting we call *Attention*. Condillac overlooks, of course, the attribute which chiefly characterizes every act of attention, viz.: its dependence on the WILL; to be impressed keenly depends indeed not on us,—to be attentive to any impression, does depend on us. In a way quite as faulty, Condillac, with great logical parade, seeks to account for acts of memory, of judgment, of reasoning, and for all our sentiments and emotions. Mind with him is a mere bundle of sensations now being experienced, or which have been experienced; there is nothing in it save the consciousness of all the external world is doing to it, or the recollection of all it has done to it. It is easy to see that in such a system, no pretence of a recognition of human Liberty could find a place; nevertheless, Condillac was not a *materialist*. He held firmly by the averment, that the seat of sensation is the *soul*, not the *organ*—leaving it to Cabanis to take the next downward step,—even then not the last, for we have seen how the physiologist saved himself by the fancy of a supermaterial *vital* principle.—The vices inhering in Locke's *method*, but veiled so far by effect of the good sense and practical sagacity of the Englishman, stand out as they really are, and are virtually destroyed through exaggeration, in the writings of Condillac. It never seems to have occurred as desirable to this logician, that he should ascertain whether the ideas he is accounting for, be really the ideas which constitute human thought: certainly it would be reckoned strange now in a *physical* inquirer, were he to ignore facts, or rather—without compunction and without shame —to twist facts, so that his theory be saved! Unhappily it is easy to theorize in metaphysics; it is easy to produce schemes which will account, if not for actual fact, at least for something a little like actual fact: the difficulty lies in the just description and analysis of psychological phenomena. —Condillac's precision and clearness suited the French taste. Not given to introspection, and apparently not capable of it, that accomplished and interesting people have never, notwithstanding their acuteness, succeeded in grappling with mental or moral problems; their metaphysic is like their poetry—purely logical and purely *objective*. —A student with much leisure may still peruse Condillac with some interest; his writings—especially those on language—contain acute remark; but on the whole they are very wearisome. —In private life Condillac is said to have been estimable. He mingled with the *Encyclopædists* — those heralds of the revolution; but his habitual reserve kept him apart from politics, and from writing either on morals or religion. He was brother of Abbé Mably. [J.P.N.]

CONDORCET, MARIE JEAN ANTONIE, marquis de Caritat; an eloquent man, a good mathematician, an earnest political writer, and a victim of the reign of terror. Born in Picardy in 1743, he poisoned himself through dislike to the guillotine in 1794. The circumstances connected with his death are even affecting. Proscribed after the fall of the Girondins as an accomplice of Brissot, he found an asylum in the house of Madame Vernet; and there, with no aid from books, he wrote out his 'Sketch of an Historical Picture of the Progress of the Human Mind.' Every evening he gave his protectress the sheets he had written during the day; and it is said he did not even revise them. A new decree of the convention having threatened with death any one who should harbour a proscribed person, Condorcet resolved to leave Madame Vernet's; and in spite of her entreaties he did so. Half naked he wandered for several days through fields; but, hunger prevailing, he entered an auberge at Clamont and was arrested. A dose of stramonium (the gift of Cabanis) concealed in his ring, set him free:—it is probable that he thought the right of the condemned Roman Noble, to choose the manner of death, not extravagant or unreasonable.—Like most literary men of that time in France, Condorcet was a materialist; nevertheless, his higher aspirations could not be silenced; one sees their vigour in the very wildness of his dreams concerning the perfectability of our Race. The 'Esquisse' will amply repay perusal. It is an exaggeration, and often false; but it abounds with penetrating appreciations of history; and the serenity which reigns through it—a serenity undisturbed by word of reproach or repining—deeply interests one in the doomed man. Condorcet's best mathematical work is on the 'Calculus of Probabilities:' his life of 'Turgot'—perhaps that of 'Voltaire'—is likely to last.—A worthy and affectionate *eloge* on Condorcet we owe to M. Arago. [J.F.N.]

CONEGLIANO, C. DE, an It. painter, 15th c.

alliance with the most talented men of that epoch. In 1796 he brought himself into notice by a work entitled 'De la Force du Gouvernement Actuel de la France et de la Nécessité de s'y Rallier,' being an appeal in support of the directory. The year following he claimed the rights of a French citizen, and procured a decree which restored the descendants of the religious exiles of France to their proper country; increasing his literary fame about the same period by his treatises on political reaction, and on the effects of terror. Though an influential member of the political circle, M. Constant was not called upon to exercise any public function until the ascendancy of Napoleon was established, when he became a member of the tribunate, and aspiring to lead the opposition, was ordered to quit France in 1802. Madame de Stael, with whom he was politically connected, being ordered into exile at the same time, they left the capital together, and travelled over many parts of Europe, at length fixing their abode in Germany, where they cultivated an acquaintance with its rising literature, and enjoyed the intimacy of Schlegel. It was here that Constant wrote his famous work on the religious spirit, and the different modes of worship; his tragedy of 'Walstein,' &c.; and besides courting the muses, contrived to form an alliance with the daughter of the Prussian minister, Prince Hardenberg. On the fall of Buonaparte in 1814 Constant returned to Paris, and not only advocated the alliance of the Bourbons, as he hoped, with the institutions achieved by the people, but denounced in bitter language the conqueror, who was even then returning to reclaim his authority. By whatever arguments he was won over to the cause of Napoleon—and there is reason to believe they leave no stain on his patriotism—this singular politician figured as a counsellor of state during the hundred days, and though he quitted France at the crisis of the second restoration, he appeared again as a deputy under Louis XVIII. Benjamin Constant, Manuel, and Lafayette in the chamber of representatives (1819), boded no good to the royalists, and the murder of the Duc de Berry, followed by the discussion of the electoral laws, was the signal for a new conflict, and for that brilliant opposition which ended in the revolution of 1830. During this interval M. Constant, besides taking a leading part in the discussions of the chambers, contributed many political and other works to the literature of his country; and was also actively engaged as one of the editors of 'The Minerva.' The presumed cause of his death, which happened within six months after the abdication of Charles X., was the fatigue and exposure which he underwent during the tumults of July; and it is singular to add, that he closed his career by accepting favours from Louis Philippe. The problem for the biographer is to reconcile his loyalty to constitutional principles, and his cosmopolitan views with his versatile conduct as a politician. We are inclined to believe that he was *trustful* beyond what would be esteemed political propriety, and *hoped*, it may be, too much. Hence he was disposed to accept the *fait accompli*, and make the best of it, and only when his too generous expectations were disappointed, commenced those chivalrous attacks which appear so extraordinary in contrast with his liaisons in the camp of the enemy. His philosophical refinement, his dramatic tastes, and his high sense of honour when placed on one side, in the scale of royalty, as it was natural they should be, weighed too much against his political sagacity on the other. His romance of 'Adolphe,' also, shows that he thought it dangerous to resist the established opinions of the people; but what rule had he for ascertaining what should really be considered as established in scenes so changeful? [E.R.]

CONSTANTIA, FLAVIA JULIA VALERIA, sister of Constantine the G., and wife of Licinius, d. 329.

CONSTANTINA, el. sister of the preced., d. 354.

CONSTANTINE I., called the Great, born 274, proclaimed Augustus by the army 306, embraced Christianity 311, transferred the seat of government from Rome to Byzantium 329, d. 337.

CONSTANTINE II., reigned over the Roman empire, in conjunction with his brothers CONSTANT and CONSTANTIUS, from 337 to his d. in action, 340.

CONSTANTINE III., elected emp. 407, k. 411.

CONSTANTINE IV., emp. of the East, 668-685.

CONSTANTINE V., suc. as emp. 741, d. 775.

CONSTANTINE VI., suc. Leo II. 780, and was dethroned by his mother Irene, who had been regent of the empire during his minority, 792.

CONSTANTINE VII., b. 905, s. 911, pois. 959.

CONSTANTINE VIII., is a title given to the son of Basil, the Macedonian, elected Augustus, 868, and died before his father, 878. Some historians give the title to one of the sons of Romanus Lecapenus, d. 944 or 945.

CONSTANTINE IX. was associated in the empire with his brother BASIL II., by John Zimisces, 969, and succeeded the latter 976, d. 1028.

CONSTANTINE X., emp. of the East, 1042-54.

CONSTANTINE XI., succeeded 1056, d. 1067.

CONSTANTINE XII., last emp. of the East, suc. 1448, and died gloriously in the defence of Constantinople, then taken by the Turks, 1453.

CONSTANTINE I., k. of Scotland, 458, d. 479.

CONSTANTINE II., suc. 858, k. in battle 874.

CONSTANTINE III., suc. 903, abdicated 943.

CONSTANTINE IV. usurped the throne, and was killed by the brother of Kenneth 1002.

CONSTANTINE, 'the African,' a Benedictine monk, known as a medical author, 11th c.

CONSTANTINE DE MAGNY, C. F., a critic of Savoy, an. of a commen. on Milton, 1692-1764.

CONSTANTINE, PAULOWITCH, grand duke of Russia and viceroy of Poland, elder br. of the emp. Nicholas, to whom he ceded the crown, 1779-1831.

CONSTANTINI, an Italian actor, d. 1729.

CONSTANTINUS, a poet and historian, d. 1614.

CONSTANTIUS, the *first* of this name, emp. of Rome and father of Constantine the Great, adopted and named Cæsar by Maximinian 292, Augustus 305, d. 306; the *second*, FLAVIUS JULIUS CONSTANTIUS, second son of Constantine the Great, born 317, made Cæsar 323, emperor 337, d. 361.

CONTADES, L. H. ERASMUS, Marquis De, a marshal of Fr., dis. in the wars of Italy, 1704-1795.

CONTANCIN, CYRIAC, a Fr. mis., 1670-1733.

CONTARINI, an illustrious family of Venice, which gave seven doges to Venice from 1043 to 1676, and boasts of many ambassadors, cardinals, and men of letters. The most celebrated is GASPARD CONTARINI, papal legate to the diet of Ratisbon, and a philosophical writer, 1483-1542.

successfully disputed, but for his own fatal habits of intemperance, was born in Westminster, 17th April, 1756. His father was an Irish officer and captain in the 4th Dragoons, but died while Cooke was yet an infant. His mother, on her widowhood, went to reside at Berwick-upon-Tweed, where her son received his school education. In the Town Hall of this place he saw the first play in his experience acted—it was 'The Provoked Husband'—the time either 1766 or 1767; and the circumstance made so strong an impression on his mind, that he began to study a part for himself, that of Horatio in 'The Fair Penitent.' In 1769 he joined a strolling company of players in a barn in the same town, and attempted Young Meadows, in 'Love in a Village.' From this time his passion for the stage increased, and at the age of fifteen he got to London, notwithstanding he was previously apprenticed to a printer; and afterwards, probably as midshipman on board of a king's ship, visited Holland. He was at all times a sedulous reader of plays, and a diligent playgoer. In 1774, and subsequent years, he witnessed in London the best actors of the time—Foote, Garrick, Macklin—and first appeared (1761) as a professed actor himself at Brentford in the character of Dumont. Next year he visited Berwick and Edinburgh, and in 1778 made his *debut* in London; but being neglected, retired with chagrin, to return in 1800 with decided triumph. During the interval he acquired those habits in the provinces which were the bane of his future life. Cooke was eight-and-thirty before he made good his position on a metropolitan stage, and this was at Dublin, which place he left, and enlisted as a soldier, from which Messrs. Banks and Ward, the managers of the Manchester theatre, procured his discharge; and after relieving the distress which his follies had brought upon him, sent him to Manchester. In 1796 he married a Miss Daniels of the Chester theatre, which marriage was afterwards declared null and void by Sir W. Scott in Doctors Commons. — Cooke's successful appearance in London was in the character of 'Richard III.' He was at that time in his forty-fifth year. He next performed 'Shylock,' 'Sir Archy MacSarcasm,' and 'Sir Pertinax MacSycophant,' in all of which he was unapproachably great. Cooke was exceedingly fine in sarcasm, and both in town and country became immensely popular, notwithstanding his irregularities and continual disappointment of his audience. In 1803 he became acquainted with Mr. Cooke, an American actor, who ultimately conceived the design of delivering Cooke from his vices, by changing the scene of his associations, and after much difficulty and some stratagem, got him safely across the Atlantic. The voyage, and necessary total abstinence from spirituous liquors, completely renovated the actor's health; and for some time he ran a triumphant career in the United States. Gradually, however, he relapsed into his former habits of fatal indulgence, and died at New York in 1812. Next day his remains were deposited in the burying ground of St. Paul's Church, where many years afterwards his grave was visited by Edmund Kean, whose character and genius closely assimilated, both in faults and merits, those of his predecessor, and who erected a tablet to his memory. [J.A.H.]

COOKE, HENRY, an Engl. painter, 1642-1700.
COOKE, THOMAS, an Engl. poet, 1707-1750.
COOKE, THOMAS, a dist. singer, 1781-1848.
COOKE, W., a wr. on bankrupt law, 1757-1832.
COOKE, W., a misc. wr. and poet, 1766-1824.
COOMBE, WM., a humorous miscellan. writer, au. of 'The Tour of Doctor Syntax,' &c., 1741-1823.

COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY, first earl of Shaftesbury, disting. as a statesman and political intriguer in the time of Cromwell and Charles II., born 1621, raised to the peerage 1672, d. 1683. He was a talented but dissolute man, and we are indebted to his administration for the famous *habeas corpus* act. His grandson and namesake, third earl of Shaftesbury, was the distinguished essayist and moralist. See SHAFTESBURY.

COOPER, SIR ASTLEY PASTON, Bart., 1768–1841, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, rector of Yelverton and Morley, Norfolk, under whom, and the village schoolmaster of Brooke, he received the elements of his education. In 1784, he became a pupil of his uncle, William Cooper, surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and, as soon as he was qualified, a lecturer at St. Thomas's on anatomy and surgery, and speedily acquired great reputation as an operating surgeon. In order to succeed his uncle at Guy's, he found it necessary to change his politics, which were previously liberal; and, very fortunately, a certain 'disagreeable sensation' about his throat, which he regarded as a prelude to his fate, added physical to his moral reasons for adopting this step. His important literary labours were his great work on Hernia (1807), his books on dislocations and fractures, and on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast. Sir Astley was principally distinguished as a bold operator, a decided practitioner, and as a most industrious and popular teacher. Perhaps no man has ever taught any branch of medicine who possessed more of this element of great success. His manners were of the most engaging kind, while his attention, urbanity, and regard for his pupils, were of the most exemplary character. He thus acquired a hold of the rising profession, which insured him the largest consulting practice probably ever enjoyed by any practitioner that ever existed, his annual income having been at one time £21,000. [R.D.T.]

[House of James Fenimore Cooper.]

COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE, a celebrated American novelist, was the son of Judge Cooper,

gion would never have been degraded by the persecution of the philosopher, nor science afflicted at the ignominious compromise by which it was averted.' 'It is a singular fact,' says the same writer, 'in the history of Copernicus, that while he himself was zealously engaged in establishing a system in direct opposition to the faith of the catholic church, he should have viewed with indifference, and even with hostility, the great reformation which Luther was accomplishing in Germany. An edict was even issued by Maurice, bishop of Ermeland, in 1526, and signed by Copernicus and the other canons, the first article of which was directed against the exertions of Luther; and it is certainly a remarkable circumstance that the diocese of Ermeland, illuminated by the wisdom of Copernicus, should have preserved the catholic religion while all the surrounding provinces had embraced the doctrines of the reformation.' [D.B.]

COPLESTON, Right Rev. E., bishop of Llandaff, disting. for his polemical wr., 1776–1849.

COPLEY, John Singleton, father of Lord Lyndhurst, dist. as an historical painter, 1738–1815.

COPONIUS, a gov. of Judæa, time of Augustus.

COQUEBERT-MONTBRET, C. S., Baron De, a Fr. natural., phy., and wr. on statistics, 1755–1831.

COQUILLE, William, a Fr. jurist, 1523–1603.

CORAY, Diamant, a Gr. patriot and scholar, dist. in the revival of Gr. independence, 1748–1835.

CORBET, Richard, an Engl. prelate, better known as a wr. of humorous poetry, 1582–1635.

CORBIAN, P. De, a Provençal poet, 13th c.

CORDARA, Julius Cæsar, a learned Ital. Jesuit, known as a literary satirist and his., 1704–1790.

CORDAY, Charlotte, properly Marianne Charlotte Corday D'Armans. Charlotte Corday is one of those rare characters in history which it is impossible to contemplate without a feeling of enthusiastic admiration, and with respect to whom we are willing that the judgment should remain in suspense rather than conclude against the instincts of the heart. She was born at St. Saturnin, near Séez, in Normandy, 1768, and, as her name testifies, was the daughter of a family belonging to the higher classes of society. She was educated in the retirement of a convent, but having a fine understanding and indomitable spirit, she seems to have followed the bent of her own genius, and formed her mind to the classic models of antiquity. In the bosom of her family she pursued these studies with unabated enthusiasm, and as the progress of the revolution, and the dispersion of the Girondins, made her acquainted with a Louvet and a Barbaroux, it is not surprising that her attention was excited by the spectacle of the squalid, blood-thirsty Marat presiding at the sacrifice of all that was noblest and worthiest of her heart's love in her poor country. It has been said that she struck the blow which has rendered her name immortal in revenge of her lover, M. Belsunce, one of the officers in the garrison of Caen, but this supposition is far from well-founded, and we prefer for many reasons her own declaration:—'I killed one man to save a hundred thousand; a villain (un scélérat) to save innocents; a ferocious wild beast to give repose to my country!' How she effected her purpose, and how she paid the sad penalty afterwards, we are under the necessity of relating in few words. Her resolve was formed, as she declared at the bar of Fouquier Tinville, after the proscriptions of the 31st of May, 1793, which is sufficient of itself to prove that she was not moved to it by the murder of M. Belsunce, who was killed in 1790, though it cannot be doubted that the appalling manner of his death must have affected her with a lasting horror of the excesses of sansculottism. She left home secretly, and arrived at Paris on the 9th of July, with an introduction to Duperret, with whom she transacted some business connected with certain family papers in the course of the next day or two. On Saturday the 13th she purchased a large knife, and at seven o'clock in the evening procured admittance to Marat with this weapon concealed under her garments. She had obtained this interview by writing to him that she was from the seat of rebellion, and would 'put it in his power to do France a great service.' Marat was in his bath, with a stool by his side to write upon, and entering into conversation with Charlotte, he penned with ferocious joy the fresh list of victims with which she pretended to supply him. At the instant when he turned aside, muttering of the chastisement they should receive, Charlotte with desperate determination, plunged her knife into his heart. Her aim was so sure that the monster could only exclaim as he choked with blood,—'A moi, ma chere amie je me meurs,' (Help dear, I am killed!) and instantly expired. It would not be easy to exaggerate the sublime attitude of this beautiful young girl, with her long dark hair and flushed cheek for one moment, and how submissively the next she surrendered herself to the gensdarmes. Her self-possession, sincerity, and maidenly modesty at the trial, were marvellous in the midst of the tumult that agitated Paris. The evidence was prepared, and Tinville commenced the proceedings by addressing some questions of form to Charlotte:—'All these details of form are needless,' she said. 'It was I who killed Marat.' 'What instigated you?' 'His crimes.' 'What do you mean by his crimes?' 'The ill that he has done to France since the revolution, and which he would yet do.' 'By whom was this assassination suggested to you?' 'I alone concluded upon it.' 'What are the refugee deputies doing at Caen?' 'They are waiting till the end of anarchy shall enable them to return to their posts.' 'Was it to a sworn or an unsworn priest that you were accustomed to confess at Caen?' 'I neither confessed to the one nor the other.' 'What end did you propose to gain by killing Marat?' 'To put an end to the troubles of the French people.' 'How long since did you form this project?' 'Since the proscription of the deputies of the people on the 31st of May.' 'It is from the journals, then, that you have judged Marat to be an anarchist?' 'Yes; I knew that he had brutalized the French.' And then, raising her voice to prevail over the confusion which arose in the hall:—'J'ai tué un homme pour en sauver cent mille; un scélérat pour sauver des innocents; une bête féroce, pour donner le repos à mon pays. I was a republican before the revolution, I never wanted energy.' 'What do you mean by energy?' 'I mean by energy the feeling of those who are willing to forget their own interests for the sake of their country.' Such an-

swers astonished her judges, and under the circumstances they are the signs of no ordinary understanding. It is not surprising that many took off their hats as she went to the place of execution, clothed as a murderess in a red smock, and that one young man should propose the erection of a monument to her memory, with the inscription, 'Greater than Brutus!' She was guillotined, 17th July, 1793. [E.R.]

CORDERIUS, the Latinized name of MATHURIN CORDIER, author of 'Colloquies,' 1479-1564.

CORDERO, J. M., a Spanish gram., 1520-1584.

CORDINER, CHARLES, a Scot. clergyman, antiquarian, and wr. on the picturesque, &c., 1746-1794.

CORDOVA, ALPH. DE, a Span. astron., 15th c.

CORDOVA, JOSE M., a comp. in arms of Bolivar, from whom he revolted, and was slain 1829.

CORDOVA, P. DE, a Spanish painter, 16th c.

CORDUS, EURIC, a Ger. phys. and poet, d. 1538.

COREAT, F., a Spanish voyager, 1648-1708.

CORELLI, ARCANGELO, called the founder of the Roman school of music, was born at Fusignano in the Bolognese territory in 1653. He is said to have received his instruction in composition from Simoncelli, and on the violin from Bassoni of Bologna. In 1672 he was in Paris for a short time, but made no impression. In 1680 he visited Germany, and was in the service of the duke of Bavaria. He returned to Rome in 1682, and between this year and 1694, when he was principal violinist at Rome, he published his celebrated sonatas for violin and violoncello. From that period up till almost the present time, these sonatas have been amongst the first studies which the great masters of the violin have put into the hands of their pupils. His greatest works, the Twelve Concertos, were long known before they were printed. Corelli died at Rome on the 18th January, 1713, and was buried in the church of Santa Maria della Rotunda (the ancient Pantheon), where a monument, surmounted with a marble bust, was erected to his memory. Corelli was amiable and gentle in his manners, and his feelings were as remarkably sensitive. He received the surname of *Il Divino* from his Italian compatriots, and was usually called '*Famosissimo professore di violin.*' [J.M.]

CORINNÆ, a lyric Gr. poetess, 5th cent. B.C.

CORIO, BERNARD, a Spanish hist., 1459-1519.

CORIOLANUS, CAIUS MARCIUS, a Roman general, so named from Corioli, the capital of the Volscians, captured by him, 5th century B.C.

CORMONTAIGNÉ, a Fr. milit. engin., d. 1752.

CORNARIUS, J., a phys. of Saxony, 1500-58.

CORNARO, the name of a patrician family of Venice, of whom three were doges of the republic, the *first*, 1365-1368; the *second*, 1625-1629; the *third*, 1709-1722. CATHARINE, descended from the first, was queen of Cyprus, d. 1510. LUDOVICO, another member of the family, is celebrated for his great age, and works on regimen, 1467-1566; and LUCRETIA HELENA, as a poetess and learned writer, 1646-1684.

CORNEILLE, a pope of Rome, 251-252.

CORNEILLE, MICHEL, a French painter and engraver, 1601-1664. His son, of the same name and profession, 1642-1708. A second son, JEAN BAPTISTE, also a painter, and writer on the art of painting, 1646-1695.

CORNEILLE, PIERRE, named 'The Great' by his admiring contemporaries, was the first, in the order of time, among those brilliant writers who did honour to France during the reign of Louis XIV. He had not been preceded by any dramatic writer whose genius was powerful enough to preserve his name in general remembrance; and, himself preceding Molière by a good many years, and Racine by a whole generation, he learned but in part, and obeyed with reluctance, those formal rules which French critics were beginning to teach, and to which the French drama was gradually submitting itself. His countrymen are often much at a loss to reconcile their dislike to his irregularities in form, with the pride they feel in his well-won fame, and the impression which they cannot help receiving from his magnificent pictures of heroically idealized nature.—Corneille, born at Rouen in 1606, was the son of a lawyer, and himself attempted the same profession. But as early as his twenty-third year, he entered on an uninterrupted course of devotion to dramatic composition. His first attempts were six rhymed comedies, and the strong but declamatory tragedy of 'Médée.' These pieces were received with applause in a time when there was nothing better, but are now admitted to have been so feeble as to give but poor presage of the strength which worked within him. He was saved from prosecuting this career by being imprudent enough to offend Cardinal Richelieu, who had chosen him as one of the men of genius who were to found his French Academy. Retiring to Rouen, he turned his thoughts to tragedy, and studied the Spanish language to have at his command the dramatic stores which it already possessed: an old courtier, who happened to have sought repose in Normandy, is said to have been his adviser on both points. The fruits appeared in 1636, when he presented his romantic tragedy 'The Cid.' Its success was prodigious, and was at length allowed to be deserved, even by the academicians who wished to flatter the resentments of Richelieu. It is the most famous, and perhaps the greatest, of all Corneille's works. It is alike admirable for its skill of construction, its chivalrous dignity of sentiment, and the dramatic power with which it depicts the conflict of opposing passions. The poet, however, was sneered at for having freely borrowed incidents and ideas from a Spanish play; and he threw himself boldly on his own resources in his next two works, which stand, with the 'Cid,' among his masterpieces. In 'Horace' he dramatized, with a defective plan, but with great force of passion, and several very striking bursts of sentiment, the Roman combat of the Horatii and Curatii; and on 'Cinna,' celebrating Augustus and the Romans of his age, he bestowed an artful dexterity of management which has recommended it, in spite of its artificiality of feeling, to the especial favour of the French critics. These two fine works, appearing in 1639, were immediately followed by a worthy successor, the 'Polyeucte,' a tragedy of Christian martyrdom. Soon afterwards came 'La Mort de Pompée,' which is fine in some parts; and 'Le Menteur,' the only one of its author's comedies that is held worthy of him, and pronounced to have been the earliest comedy of intrigue and character which did credit to French literature. It was imitated from the Spanish, and has itself

been imitated in English by Steele and translated by Foote. 'Rodogune' was thought by the poet to be his best work; and its fifth act is declared by Voltaire to be the finest effort of the French drama. More philosophical critics detect, in this imposing tragedy, traces of that over-charged and unnatural turn of thought and sentiment which began to show itself more and more in Corneille's plays, and which, with not unfrequent feebleness, indicated that the rich mine was nearly wrought out. The acknowledged failure of 'Pertharite' in 1653, warned him to pause; and for six years he produced nothing but a versified translation of Thomas à Kempis. Nor did he add to his fame by the few works which he produced after returning to the stage in 1659. These, though not without flashes of the ancient energy, are acknowledged to be on the whole weak; and they abound in those argumentative and declamatory orations, the occasional intrusion of which into his best plays is confessed by his most favourable critics. Among the critics of Corneille, he himself must be numbered with honour. The remarks which he published with several of his earlier pieces, contain some admirable criticism. In private life he was an unassuming and plain man, who was always most at his ease in the bosom of his own family. He died in 1684.—His younger brother, THOMAS, though now forgotten, was in his day a very popular dramatist, and famous for his readiness of versification. The two brothers, whose wives were sisters, lived in the same house; and it is said that, when Pierre wanted a rhyme, he used to lift a trap-door and call on Thomas for assistance. [W.S.]

CORNELIA, a Roman lady, daughter of Scipio Africanus, and mother of the Gracchi, 2d ct. B.C.

CORNELIS, C., a Dutch painter, 1562-1638.

CORNELISON, CORNELIS, a Dutchman, admiral of the fleet sent by the united provinces in 1594, under conduct of William Barentz.

CORNELIUS-NEPOS, a Latin hist., 1st c. B.C.

CORNETTE, CLAUDE MELCHIOR, a French physician and chemist, 1744-1794.

CORNIANI, J. B., an Italian dram., 1742-1813.

CORNUTI, J. P., a French botanist, 1600-1651.

CORNWALLIS, SIR CHARLES, an English ambassador time of James I., d. 1630. His son, WILLIAM, author of essays published 1632.

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, Marquis Cornwallis, was born 31st Dec., 1738. He entered the army early, and obtained deserved promotion and credit in the last campaign of the seven years' war. He served actively and honourably as major-general under Howe and Clinton in the first year of the American war, and in 1780 he held an independent command. He gained several victories, but was at last shut up and besieged in York Town, where he was obliged to surrender himself and his army, after an obstinate and gallant defence, on October 19, 1781. In 1786 Lord Cornwallis went to India as commander-in-chief and governor-general. He signalized his rule there by the military advantages that he gained over Tippoo Saib, and by his honesty and vigour as an administrative reformer. After his return from India he was, in 1798, made lord-lieutenant in Ireland, where he put down the rebellion that he found raging there. His humanity and his skill in civil government did more even than his military talents towards restoring order in that unhappy country. In 1805 he was a second time made governor of India; but his health was now shattered. He was suffering severely when he landed at Calcutta; but he exerted himself usefully in the introduction of several salutary measures in the civil department of the Indian service; and then endeavoured to put himself at the head of the army, which was actively engaged in the upper provinces. But the old warrior's strength failed him, and he died at Ghazepore, on his way to head-quarters, on 5th October, 1805. [E.S.C.]

CORONA, LEO, a Venetian painter, 1561-1605.

CORONELLI, M. V., a Venet. geog., 1650-1718.

CORRADO, C., a painter of Naples, 1698-1768.

CORRADO, QUINTO M., a Latin au., 1508-1575.

CORRARO, G., a Venet. moralist, 1411-1464.

CORREA, P. P., a Portuguese captain, 13th c.

CORREA, TH., a rhetoric. and poet, 1537-1595.

CORREA-DE-SAA, SALVADOR, a Portuguese admiral, and governor of Brazil, 1594-1680.

CORREA-DA-SERRA, J. F., a distinguished Portuguese botanist, and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, 1750-1823.

CORREGGIO. ANTONIO ALLEGRI, commonly called CORREGGIO from his birth-place, was born about 1493-4, and appears to have first studied painting under Tonino Bartolotto of Correggio; in 1519 he was established as a painter at Parma. The celebrated cupola of Parma was commenced in 1520, and in 1522 Correggio undertook the great works of the dome of the cathedral; in the former representing the ascension of Christ, and in the latter, the assumption of the Virgin, both of which series are now admirably engraved by the Cav. Toschi. The frescoes of the cathedral, left unfinished by Correggio, were completed by his pupil Giorgio Gandini. Correggio died of a fever at his native place in 1534, in his forty-first year only.—Correggio's great reputation rests chiefly upon the above mentioned frescoes, but he had executed many excellent oil pictures before he proceeded to Parma in 1519. All his pictures are conspicuous for a remarkable play of foreshortenings, a powerful and delicate chiaroscuro, or light and shade, and a graceful grouping of forms.—The 'Notte,' or night, of Correggio, in the Gallery of Dresden, is a picture of the nativity of Christ, in which the light proceeds from the body of the infant Saviour.—(Pungileoni, *Memorie Istoriche di Antonio Allegri detto il Correggio*, Parma, 1827-21. *Sketches of the Lives of Correggio and Parmigiano*, London, 1823.) [R.N.W.]

CORSINI, EDW., an Ital. *savant*, 1702-1765.

CORTE, J. DE LA, a Spanish historical painter, 1597-1660. His son, GABRIEL, eminent as a flower painter, 1648-1694.

CORTE, BARTH., an Ital. med. au., 1666-1738.

CORTE, GOTTLIEB, a learned Ger., 1698-1731.

CORTEREAL, G., a Portug. navig., abt. 1500.

CORTEREAL, J., a Portuguese poet, d. 1593.

CORTEREAL, JOHN VAZ COSTA, a gentleman of the household of Alphonso V. of Portugal; he is said to have discovered Newfoundland about the year 1463. His son, GASPAR, sailed from Lisbon in the year 1500, and discovered Labrador and Greenland. In May, 1501, he again left Lisbon, with two ships, in hopes of finding a N.W. passage to India; a storm separated the ships on the coast

1569. CHARLES, his brother, grand falconer, and statesman under Henry IV., d. 1621. J. P. TIMOLEON, marshal, 1698-1784. L. J. TIMOLEON, Duc De Cossé, killed at Robbach, 1757. L. HERCULES TIMOLEON DE COSSE-BRISSAC, gov. of Paris, b. 1734, com.-gen. of the constitutional guard of the king 1791, killed at the massacre of Versailles, 1792

COSTA, F. DE MENDOEN, a Port. lit., d. 1820.

COSTARD, GEORGE, an Engl. astr., 1710-1782.

COSTER, J. L., a Dutch printer, 1370-1439.

COSTER, SAMUEL, a Dutch dramatist, 17th c.

COSWAY, RICHARD, an Engl. art., 1731-1821.

COTES, FRANCIS, an Engl. artist, d. 1770.

COTES, ROG., 1682-1716. Cotes was the friend of Newton, who cherished high admiration for him; and he wrote that excellent preface still attached to the 'Principia.' He discovered the remarkable property of the circle which passes under the name of the Cotesian Theorem; and of which much use has been subsequently made; and he contributed to several other departments of pure and mixed mathematics. Had Cotes lived he would have been one of the most distinguished scientific men that ever adorned England.

COTIN, CHS., a Fr. poet and eccles., 1604-1682.

COTTA, J., a Latin poet, died 1511.

COTTA, J. F., a German theologian, 1701-1779.

COTTA, J. G., Baron De Cottendorf, distin. for his enterprise in newsp. property, 1764-1832.

COTTA, L. A., an Ital. antiquarian, 1645-1719.

COTTA, LUCIUS AURELIUS, Rom. con., 75 B.C.

COTTA, MARCUS AURELIUS, Rom. con., 74 B.C.

COTTIUS, a prince of Cisalpine Gaul in the age of Augustus, from whom the Cottien Alps are named.

COTTON, CHS., a burlesque Engl. poet, 17th c.

COTTON, NATH., a phys. and poet, 1707-1788.

COTTON, P., confessor of Henry IV. and Louis XIII., procured the recall of the Jesuits, 1564-1629.

COTTON, SIR R. B., an em. antiq., col. of the library of that name in the Brit. Mus., 1570-1631.

COTYS, the name of several ancient kings of Thrace, Cappadocia, and the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

COUDRETTE, a Fr. hist. of the Jesuits, d. 1774.

COUPLET, CL. AN., a Fr. mechan., 1642-1722.

COUPLET, PHILIP, a Fr. mission., 1628-1692.

COURAYER, P. F. LE, a Fr. ecclesiastic, persecuted for his opinions, d. in London, 1681-1776.

COURIER, P. L., a French classical scholar and political writer, born 1772, assassinated 1825.

COURNAND, ANT. DE, a Fr. poet, 1747-1814.

COURT-DE-GEBELIN, ANTH., a French minister, author of 'Le Monde Primitif,' 1725-1784.

COURTILZ-DE-SANDRAS, GATIEN DE, a Fr. bio., au. of many scandalous disclosures, 1644-1712.

COURTIVRON, MQS. DE, a math., 1715-1785.

COURTNEY, JOHN, a polit., time of Fox, au. of 'Reflections on French Revolution,' &c., d. 1816.

COURTNEY, WILLIAM, abp. of Canterbury and lord chancellor of England, notorious for his persecution of the Lollards, 1341-1396.

COURTOIS, JAMES, a Fr. painter and engraver, celebrated for his battle-pieces, 1621-1676. His brother WILLIAM, an hist. painter, 1628-1679.

COUSIN, GILBERT, a learned Fr. ecclesiastic, persecuted as a heretic, and d. in prison, 1506-1567.

COUSIN, J., a Fr. painter and sculp., 1520-1590.

COUSIN, LOUIS, a Fr. historian, 1627-1707.

COUSTON, N., a Fr. sculp., 1658-1733. His brother WILLIAM, also a sculp., 1678-1746. The son of William, same name and prof., 1716-1777.

COUTHON, GEORGES, is one of those problematical characters in the French revolution upon whom it is difficult to pass judgment, though nothing is easier than to call them hard names, and to hold them up, in general terms, to the execration of mankind. He was born in 1756, and was president of the tribunal at Clermont when the revolution broke out; and though his lower extremities were paralyzed, so that he was compelled to speak sitting, he had been remarkable for his eloquence as an advocate. His first act as a member of the legislative assembly was to procure the abolition of the forms which distinguished the king as sovereign, declaring at the end of his address that 'He would have no other *majesty* than the Divine majesty and the majesty of the people.' As a member of the convention he voted for the death of the king without appeal and without delay. He acted with the party of the Mountain, and was mainly instrumental in the overthrow of the Girondins, and on the 2d of June proposed the arrest of the twenty-two deputies, and of the ministers Clavière and Lebrun. His conduct on all these occasions procured his election to the *Comité de Salut Public*, where he acted with St. Just and Robespierre. It was upon his proposition that the convention declared the English government to be guilty of '*lèse-humanité*,' and that Pitt was the '*enemy of the human race*.' He was at the taking of Lyons, and devoted many of its fine buildings to destruction, for which purpose he was carried from place to place in a chair, bearing a wooden mallet, with which he struck the unfortunate edifice, repeating the formula, 'La loi te frappe,' (the law strikes thee,) after which the work of destruction might be commenced. The charge of cruelty made against him is founded principally on the decree, of which he was the author, for facilitating arrests, and giving new vigour and facility to the revolutionary tribunal, known as the decree of the 22d Prairial; but it is some answer to this, if Robespierre's opinion of his friend is worth anything, that when Couthon was proposed to him for a new commission among the disaffected, he answered contemptuously,—'Bah! he cried like a woman over the punishment of the rebellious Lyonnese!' It is certain that the words of Couthon may often be cited against him, as the test, for example, which he gave when the Jacobins were to be purged of all but the ultra democrats, '*What hast thou done to be hanged* if counter-revolution should arrive?' but the question is, what these words really implied *under the circumstances*, and with what degree of earnestness were they uttered? Couthon was faithful to Robespierre to the last; and on the 9th Thermidor endeavoured to kill himself with a poignard, but wanted nerve, and was carried bleeding to the guillotine. His features were mild and pleasing, and his expression remarkable for good-nature. [E.R.]

COUTO, DIEGO DE, a Portug. hist., 1542-1616.

COUTTS, THOS., a dist. Lon. banker, d. 1821.

COVELL, J., D.D., an. of a work on the Greek Ch.; chapl. to the Eng. embassy in Turkey, d. 1722.

COVENTRY, A., an Engl. phys., 1766-1831.

COVENTRY, H., a man of letters, d. 1752.

COVENTRY, J., an Engl. mechan., 1735-1812.

COVERDALE, MILES, well kn. as one of the first Eng. reformers, and transl. of the Bible, 1499-1580.

COVERTE, R., an Engl. navigator, 17th cent.

COVILHAM, PEDRO DE, a Port. travel., thirty-three years resident in Abyssinia, 16th century.

COWARD, WM., an English physician and psychologist, commencement of the last century.

COWLEY, ABRAHAM, regarded by Dr. Johnson as the chief of metaph. poets, and equally cel. as a naturalist, b. in London 1618, buried in Westmin. Abbey by the side of Chaucer and Spenser, 1667.

COWLEY, HANNAH, a dram. wr., 1743-1809.

COWLEY, HENRY WELLESLY, Lord, b. 1773, in India with his brother Lord Wellesly 1797, amb. to Vienna 1823-1831, to Paris 1841, died 1847.

COWPER, WM., a Scotch prelate, 1566-1619.

COWPER, WM., an Engl. anatom., 1666-1709.

COWPER, WM., Earl, a disting. lawyer and statesman, reign of Queen Anne, d. 1723.

COWPER, WILLIAM, was the grand-nephew of the Lord Chancellor Cowper, and grandson of a judge in the Court of Common Pleas. His father was rector of Great Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire; and there the poet was born in 1731. After having spent two years of misery in a country school, he was placed at Westminster School, where he remained, comfortable and lively, till he was eighteen years old. He was then articled to a solicitor in London, was called to the bar in 1754, and resided in the Middle Temple for eleven years, neglecting law, contributing a few papers to 'The Connoisseur,' and gradually exhausting his little patrimony. In 1763 one of his powerful kinsmen appointed him to two clerkships in the House of Lords. Doubts of his competency, and the fear of appearance in public assemblies, developed the tendency to insanity which lurked within him. He made several attempts to destroy himself; and was consigned for eighteen months to a lunatic asylum at St. Albans. On his release in 1765, subsisting on the remnant of his property, with assistance from relatives, he took up his residence at Huntingdon, and became a boarder in the house of Mr. Unwin, a clergyman. That gentleman dying two years afterwards, the widow and Cowper removed to Olney in Buckinghamshire. John Newton was curate of the place; and his religious views accorded with those which had been adopted by the poet. In 1776 appeared the 'Olney Hymns,' of which some of the best were furnished by Cowper; but it was only about the time of their publication that the unhappy poet was freed from a second confinement, which had lasted for nearly four years.—Mrs. Unwin, anxious to engage his mind safely, urged him to prosecute verse-making. 'The Progress of Error' was written; 'Truth,' 'Table-Talk,' and 'Expostulation,' followed it; and these with other poems made up a volume, which was published in 1782, receiving the approbation of Johnson and other critics, but meeting little attention from the public. The poet's fame, however, was decisively established by his next volume, which, appearing in 1785, contained 'The Task' and other poems. The publication of 'The Task,' indeed, was an era in the history of English poetry. It was the point of transition from the eighteenth century to the nineteenth. Natural language was substituted for artificial; themes of universal interest were handled, instead of such as told only on a few cultivated minds; even the seriousness and solemnity of the leading tone had a striking attraction, while it was relieved both by strains of pathos and touches of satiric humour. More novel and original than anything else were those minute and faithful delineations of external scenery, to which no parallel had been seen since the 'Seasons.' Perhaps, also, the didactic form of Cowper's poems, giving them an equivocal character which hovers continually between poetry and argumentation, was an additional recommendation to readers who had long been unaccustomed to the finer and higher kinds of poetical invention.—Cowper now spent six years on his translation of Homer, which appeared in 1791. The neglect which it has experienced is certainly undeserved, at least by his 'Odyssey.' His mental alienation, which had repeatedly threatened him with a return, overcame him completely in 1794; and the last six years of his life produced hardly any literary fruits except the pathetic 'Castaway.' The death of his dear friend Mrs. Unwin, in 1796, threw him into a gloom which was hardly ever again dispelled, and he died in 1800. [W.S.]

COX, RICHARD, an Irish historian, 1650-1733.

COX, RICHARD, bishop of Ely in the reign of Elizabeth, a controversial wr., 1499-1531.

COXE, WM., an English historian, 1747-1828.

COXETER, TH., a miscell. writer, 1689-1747.

COYPEL, NOEL, a Fr. hist. painter, 1638-1707. ANTHONY, son and pupil of Noel, 1661-1722. CH. ANTONY, son of the latter, 1694-1752. NOEL NICHOLAS, a younger son of Noel, and br. of Anthony, 1692-1734.

COYSEVOX, ANTH., a Fr. sculp., 1640-1720.

COYTHIER, JAMES, physician to Louis XI.

COZENS, ALEX., a Russian painter, d. 1786.

COZZA, F., a Spanish painter, 1605-1682.

COZZANDO, LEO, an Ital. histor., 1620-1702.

[Birth-place of Crabbe.]

CRABBE, GEORGE, a poet whose truth to nature and strength of homely pathos atone for deficiency in ideal elevation, was born in 1754, at Aldborough in Suffolk, where his father was collector of salt duties. He went through an apprenticeship to a surgeon, and for a short while attempted practice; but, always attached to letters rather than business, he had little success, and came to London in 1780 to seek his fortune. When the

failure of his first poem, 'The Candidate,' had reduced him to great distress, and when no attention had been paid to his appeals to distinguished persons locally connected with his birth-place, he boldly laid his case before Edmund Burke. This great man read his manuscripts, received him into his house at Beaconsfield, and introduced him to his friends; and the poem of 'The Library,' published on his recommendation, was received with great applause. His reputation was increased by 'The Village,' which appeared in 1783; and the publication of 'The Newspaper' in 1785, closed the first series of his works. In the meantime, orders having been obtained for him, he became chaplain to the duke of Rutland, married happily, and received in succession several moderate preferments. In 1807 he published 'The Parish Register,' to which were added 'Sir Eustace Grey,' and other small poems; and 'The Borough,' the most various and energetic of his works, made its appearance in 1810. In 1813, soon after the death of his wife, he was presented to the living of Trowbridge in Wiltshire, where he spent the remainder of his quiet and honourable life. His 'Tales of the Hall' were published in 1819. His death took place in 1832. [W.S.]

CRABBE, Geo., A.M., an. of a 'Dict. of Synonyms,' and other works, d. Dec. 4, 1851, aged 72.

CRABETH, F., a Flemish painter, 16th cent.

CRADDOCK, S., a nonconformist divine, author of works on practical religion, b. 1620. His brother Zachary, author of sermons, 1633-1695.

CRADDOCKE, Luke, an Eng. painter, d. 1717.

CRAIG, John, a Scotch mathem., 17th cent.

CRAIG, N., a *savant* of Denmark, 1549-1602.

CRAIG, Sir Th., a Scotch lawyer, 1548-1608.

CRAIG, Wm., a Scotch barrister and fugitive writer, succ. Lord Hailes as judge, 1745-1813.

CRAMER, C. G., a Ger. novelist, 1758-1817.

CRAMER, Fr., a Ger. musician, 1772-1848.

CRAMER, G., a Swiss geometrician, 1704-1752.

CRAMER, J. A., a Ger. mis. writer, 1723-88.

CRAMER, J. A., a Ger. mineralogist, 1710-77.

CRAMER, J. A., dean of Carlisle, celebrated as an antiquarian writer on classical subjects; born in Switzerland 1793, died 1848.

CRAMOISY, S., a French printer, 17th cent.

CRANACH, Lucas, a Ger. painter, 1472-1553.

CRANMER, Thomas, was born at Aslacton in the county of Nottingham on the 2d July, 1489. He entered Jesus College in 1503, became a fellow in 1510-11, and a doctor of divinity in 1523. His opinions on the first marriage of Henry VIII. with his brother's widow introduced him to the king. The favourite's multifarious efforts were in vain to procure a divorce from the papal authorities, but as a reward for his services, though he had been twice married, he was raised by royal favour to the see of Canterbury. On 23d May, 1533, the archbishop declared the king's marriage to be null and void, and five days afterwards he married Henry to Anne Boleyn. Cranmer now became occupied with more meritorious work, the translation of the Bible, and the great work of the English reformation. At Henry's death, he was one of the council of regency to Edward VI., and a liturgy, homilies, and articles were composed under royal patronage. When the young monarch died, and Mary at length ascended the throne, Cranmer, who had been drawn into the plot on behalf of the Lady Jane, was summoned before the council, then committed to the Tower, and finally sent to the prison of Bocardo at Oxford. He was at length, by Pope Paul IV., declared guilty of heresy, &c. On the 20th of March, the night before his martyrdom, he was entrapped into a written recantation. On the next day, in St. Mary's church, he solemnly declared 'that his hand had offended in writing contrary to his heart.' 'My hand,' said he, 'shall first be punished. For if I may come to the fire, it shall first be burned.' When he was brought to the stake, erected opposite Baliol College, he fulfilled this resolution with a marvellous and unexpected intrepidity, still crying 'this unworthy hand!' But there was a sad infirmity in Cranmer's nature, and his great faults were an apparent vacillation and a want of decision and firmness. Yet he was honoured to do a great work in his time. 'He was at once,' says Macaulay, 'a divine and a courtier,' and the attempted combination of the two characters created those inconsistencies which soiled the purity of his life, and detracted from the merit of his actions. [J.E.]

CRASHAW, Richard, an Engl. poet, d. 1650.

CRASSO, Laurence, a Neap. hist., d. 1683.

CRASSUS, Lucius L., a Ro. orator, 150-87 B.C.

CRASSUS, M. L., a Rom. triumvir, k. 53 B.C.

CRATES, a philos. of Thebes, 4th cent. B.C.

CRATINUS, a Greek poet, 528-431 B.C.

CRATO DE CRAFTHEIM, a physician and literary *savant* of Germany, 1519-1585.

CRAUFURD, Quentin, a Sco. wr., 1743-1819.

CRAWFORD, Adair, an English physician and naturalist, 1749-1795.

CRAWFORD, David, a Scotch hist., d. 1726.

CRAYER, G. De, a Flem. painter, 1582-1669.

CREBILLON, Prosper Jolyot De, a French tragic poet, held in the highest respect by his countrymen, 1674-1762. His son, Claude Prosper, a novelist, of no great repute, 1707-1777.

CREIGHTON, R., D.D., an English composer, an. of 'I will arise and go to my Father,' d. 1736.

CRELLIUS, J., a Ger. musician, 1590-1633.

CREMILLES, L. H. Boyer De, a French officer, in the army of Flanders, 1700-1768.

CRESCENZI, J. B., an It. artist, 1595-1660.

CRESCENZI, Pietro, a wr. on agric., regarded as the restorer of the science in Europe, b. 1230.

CRESCIMBENI, J. M., an Ital. poet, 1663-1728.

CRESTIN, J., a religious prot. writer, d. 1572.

CRESSEY, H. P., a Rom. Cath. wr., d. 1674.

CRESLIN, the pseudonym of William Du Bois, a French poet and chronicler, d. 1525.

CRETI, Donato, a pain. of Bologna, 1671-1749.

CREUTZ, Gustav. Ph. Count De, a Swed. diplom. and man of letters, chanc. of Upsala 1726-85.

CREUZE-LA-TOUCHE, J. Ant., a Fr. economist, dep. to the assem. and conv., &c., 1749-1800.

CREVIER, J. B. L., a French hist., 1693-1765.

CRICHTON, James, a gentleman of Scotland, surnamed the 'Admirable' on account of his surpassing abilities and acquirements, 1560-1583.

CRIGHTON, R., bp. of Bath and Wells, d. 1672.

CRILLON, the name of sev. illust. Frenchmen of Ital. descent. 1. Louis De Balbe De Berton De Crillon, one of the most hon. and valiant captains of the 16th cent., 1541-1616. 2. Louis De Berton De Balbe De Quiers Duc De

ments which subsequent governments were compelled unwillingly to follow. His latter days were spent in anxiety and depression, if not remorse, and he died on 3d September, 1659. [J.H.B.]

CROMWELL, THOS., a statesman and adhrnt. of Wolsey, and afterw. of Henry VIII., beheaded 1540.

CRONSTED, A. F., a Swed. miner., 1722-1765.

CROSS, M., an English painter, time of Ch. I.

CROWE, WM., an English poet, 1756-1829.

CROWNE, JOHN, a dramatic writer and poet, of the reign of Charles II., by birth an American.

CROXALL, S., a Whig wr. and divine, d. 1752.

CRUDELI, TH., a poet of Tuscany, 1703-1745.

CRUDEN, ALEX., au. of the well-kn. 'Concordance,' by profession a classical teacher and bookseller, a native of Aberdeen, 1701-1770.

CRUIKSHANK, W., an Eng. anat., 1746-1800.

CRUSIUS, CHR., a German phil., 1712-1775.

CRUSIUS, M., a German schol., 1526-1607.

CRUSIUS, T. L., a Saxon engrav., 1730-1769.

CRYM-GUERAI, khan of Tartary, 1758-1770.

CUBA, J., a German botanist, 15th century.

CUBERO, P., a Spanish miss., 17th century.

CUDWORTH, RALPH, principal of Christ College, Cambridge; a philosopher of considerable eminence, and prodigious learning. Born in Somerset in 1617, died in 1688. Cudworth's life was an unceasing protest against Hobbes; and the theme he proposed to himself was, very suitably, a defence of Human Liberty. He recognized three kinds of Fatalism—equally destructive of responsibility, and of the foundations of Morals: *first*, Fatalism purely materialistic, suppressing, with the notion of human Liberty, the idea of God, and the reality of spiritual existences—explaining all phenomena, mental and physical, by concourses of atoms: *second*, that theological Fatalism, common enough in all ages, which resolves good and evil, justice and injustice, into the simple and arbitrary *will* of God: *third*, the fatalism of the Stoics, which confounds Providence with the laws of Necessity,—regarding everything as inflexibly pre-ordained. Cudworth's protest against the first description of Fatalism, or his refutation of materialistic Atheism, occupies his ponderous 'Intellectual System of the Universe;' and his effort to rescue the foundations of Right and Wrong from arbitrariness, constitutes the 'Immutable Morality.' He did not live to complete his task by a similar attack on the Stoical, or ultra-Calvinistic form of hostility to human spontaneity. The 'Intellectual System' especially, is a very storehouse of information concerning cosmogonic speculation; nor will the reader fail to detect throughout, marks of independent, and even original thought. It contains, for instance, the germ of the modifications afterwards proposed by Leibnitz, on the argument of Des Cartes, for the being of a God. (See article DES CARTES.) The fault of all the writings of Cudworth, is their too much learning; his positions are overlaid. His works were at first published in folio: an edition of the 'Intellectual System' in 4 vols. 8vo, has been recently edited by Birch.—Cudworth merits a high place in that class of English divines in which we find the names of Gale, Thomas Burnet, and Henry More. [J.P.N.]

CUFAELER, ABR., a Ger. phil., 17th century.

CUFF, HEN., an Eng. schol., execut. for alleged complicity in the treason of the earl of Essex, 1601.

CULLEN, WILLIAM, M.D., 1712-1790, was one of the most remarkable physicians which our country has produced, and took a principal share in elevating the mere art of the practitioner into a science. He was born at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, where his father was chief magistrate. Serving an apprenticeship with a surgeon in Glasgow, after the manner of Roderick Random, young Cullen made several voyages to the West Indies as surgeon in a London trader; but tiring of the monotony of such employment, he settled as a country practitioner at Shotts, in his native county. There he made the acquaintance, and entered into partnership with Dr. William Hunter, who afterwards became so distinguished in London, and here he likewise drew towards him the attention of the duke of Hamilton, to whom he was indebted for being placed in a position which enabled him to exhibit his natural powers. By the terms of agreement between Cullen and Hunter, it was stipulated that each alternately should be allowed to study during the winter session at some college; Cullen chose Edinburgh, and Hunter London; an arrangement which soon terminated their association, as the latter, having obtained employment from Dr. Douglas, never returned. Cullen, who had graduated, was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the university of Glasgow, in 1746, and was afterwards placed in the chair of medicine. But, if we are not mistaken, he also occasionally lectured on chemistry, as we have seen a letter from him to the faculty of the college offering to lecture on chemistry if £30 were given to pay the expenses of the course, and ill-advised parsimony was not the characteristic of that learned body, and Dr. Cullen, on his removal thither, first occupied the chair of chemistry, and subsequently that of medicine. His views of medicine, his enthusiastic love of his profession, his kindness of heart, and his remarkable talents, soon gave an impetus to the scientific study of medicine, which is still felt at the present day. His students not merely respected him as a man of science, but they loved him as one who saw into their hearts, and who, sympathizing with their defects, smoothed their path of study. The important works of Cullen were his 'Nosology,' and his work on medicine, both of which are characterized by admirable arrangement, careful selection, and well-considered deduction—truly wonderful when we consider the limited field of the medical sciences when Cullen wrote. [R.D.T.]

CULLUM, SIR J., an Engl. antiq., 1733-1785.

CULPEPER, SIR T., a miscel. writer, 17th ct.

CULPEPPER, NICH., an apothecary and astrologer, au. of the well-known 'Herbal,' 1616-1654.

CUMANUS, governor of Judæa, mid. of 1st ct.

CUMBERLAND, the name of an Engl. dukedom, reserved for the younger members of the royal family. The most noted of this title is WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, son of George II., cel. as commander at the victory of Culloden, 1721-1765.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, an Engl. prelate of great learning, au. of 'De Legibus Naturæ,' written in opposition to Hobbes, to prove that there is a natural code of morals, 1632-1718.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, was the great-grandson of Bishop Cumberland, the author of the treatise 'De Legibus Naturæ.' His mother was a

daughter of the celebrated Richard Bentley, and the heroine of Byrom's pretty pastoral, 'My time, O ye Muses.' His father, a respectable English clergyman, was, for some years before his death, an Irish bishop. Richard Cumberland was born in his grandfather's house at Cambridge in 1732. He was educated at that university, took his degree as tenth wrangler, and held for some years one of the two lay fellowships of Trinity College. His family withdrew him from his clerical studies to become private secretary to Lord Halifax, then at the head of the board of trade; and after having spent a long time in official duties, he was appointed secretary to the board, and held that place till the abolition of the board in 1782, when he retired on a pension. In 1780 he was sent on a confidential mission to the court of Madrid, where he spent about a year; but the negotiations having failed, and Cumberland's expenditure having much exceeded the scanty advance made to him by the ministry on his departure, he was left, apparently with much injustice, to bear a loss of four or five thousand pounds, which exhausted almost wholly his slender patrimony.—During his official life he had written many occasional and other pieces, and had given to the stage more than one successful comedy. Soon after his return from Spain he settled at Tunbridge Wells, where he resided for many years afterwards, occupied wholly with literary pursuits, and writing with indefatigable industry. He died in 1811. He was an honourable and amiable man: but his literary vanity was excessive; and his irritable susceptibility to criticism, which made Garrick call him 'the man without a skin,' exposed him to being unmercifully caricatured by Sheridan in the character of Sir Fretful Plagiary.—There is hardly any kind of composition, whether in prose or in verse, that Cumberland did not attempt. But most of his efforts were of little value; and in the best of them he was hardly more than fluent and agreeable. His epic poem of 'Calvary' was an utter failure. His series of periodical essays, called 'The Observer,' has much merit in an easy kind of criticism: the best papers are those on the Greek dramatists, the erudition of which he avowed having gleaned from Bentley's papers, but which he embellished by spirited metrical translations of his own. His dramatic pieces, embracing everything from tragedy to opera and farce, amounted to more than fifty, of which the larger number were printed. Among them were several comedies that are still remembered:—'The Brothers,' 'The West Indian,' 'The Jew,' and 'The Wheel of Fortune.' [W.S.]

CUMBERT, a Lombard king, 687-700.

CUNINGHAM, E. F., a Sc. painter, 1742-93.

CUNINGHAM, W., a phys. and astron., 16th c.

CUNNINGHAM, Alex., a Sc. hist., 1654-1737.

CUNNINGHAM, Allan, a popular novelist and biograph. wr., an. of a well-known memoir of Burns, several lyrical poems and ballads, the novel of 'Paul Jones,' 'The Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects,' &c., born in Dumfriesshire 1786, died in London two days after completing the biography of his friend Sir D. Wilkie, 1842.

CUNNINGHAM, J., an Irish playwght., d. 1773.

CUNO, J. C., a Ger. poet and bot., 1708-1780.

CUPANI, F., a Sicilian botanist, 1657-1711.

CURIO, Caius, a Rom. tribune, killed 47 B.C.

CURIUS-DENTATUS, Marius, an illustrious Roman general, three times consul, 3d cent. B.C.

CURRAN, John Philpot, an Irish barrister and patriot, celebrated for his eloquence, wit, and sarcasm, was born of humble parents in the neighbourhood of Cork, 1750. He studied at one of the Inns in London and was called to the bar in 1775, and in about ten years afterwards took his seat in the Irish House of Commons as member for Doneraile. In 1794 he acquired immense popularity by his defence of Rowan, and for many years at this epoch displayed his brilliant oratory in parliament. From 1806 to 1814 he held the office of master of the rolls, on resigning which he removed to London, where he died 1817.

CURRIE, Jas., an em. Scotch phys. and med. wr., editor and biog. of Burns in 1800, 1756-1805.

CURTI, Jerome, an Ital. painter, 1603-1693.

CURTIS, W., an English botanist, 1746-1799.

CURTIS, Sir Wm., Bart., a well-kn. alderman and representative of the city of London, d. 1829.

CURTIUS, Marcus, a Rom. patriot, 4th c. B.C.

CURTIUS, M. C., a German hist., 1724-1802.

CURTZ, A., a German astronomer, 1600-71.

CUSA, Nicholas De, properly Nicholas Crebs, a dist. astron. and theologian, cardinal legate to Constantinople, author of a refutation of the Koran, first restorer of the Pythagorean doc. of the earth's motion round the sun, &c., 1401-64.

CUSH, the eldest son of Ham, Gen. x. 8, understood to be the father of the Ethiopians.

CUSPINIEN, J., a Ger. historian, 1473-1529.

CUSSON, Peter, a Fr. botanist, 1727-1783.

CUSTINE, Adam Philippe, Count De, a gen. in the army of the Fr. republic, exec. 1793.

CUSTIS, C. F., a Flem. historian, 1704-1752.

CUTHBERT, St., first bishop of Northumberland, fndr. of the monastery of Lindisfarne, d. 686.

CUTLER, Sir J., a royalist of London, d. 1699.

CUTTS, John, a brave English officer, created Baron Cutts of Gowran by Wm. III., known as a poetical writer and friend of Steele, died 1707.

CUVIER, Georges Leopold Chretien Frederic Dagobert, one of the greatest naturalists the world has produced, was born at Montbéliard in 1769. He died in 1832. After finishing his education at Stuttgard, the young Cuvier accepted the situation of tutor in a protestant family in Normandy. Living for some years in that part of France, part of the time on the sea coast, he was enabled to follow up the love for natural history which he had exhibited from his earliest years. The Abbé Tessier, whom the troubles of the times had driven into exile from the capital, introduced him by letter to MM. Jussieu and Geoffroy. Several memoirs written about that time and transmitted to the latter, established his reputation, and procured his admission to two or three of the learned societies in Paris. In 1799 he was appointed successor to Daubenton as professor of natural history at the college of France, and in 1802 he succeeded Mertrud in the chair of comparative anatomy at the Garden of Plants. From that time he devoted himself steadily to the studies which have immortalized his name. His 'Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée,' and the 'Regne Animal,' in which the whole animal kingdom is arranged according to the organization of the beings of

which it consists, have raised him to the pinnacle of scientific fame, and established him as perhaps the first naturalist in the world after Linnæus. His numerous memoirs and works upon these sub-

[Statue of Cuvier.]

jects show a master mind in the study of zoology; and extending the principles laid down in his comparative anatomy to the study of paleontology, he has been enabled to render immense service to geology. Starting from the law that there is a correlation of forms in organized beings—that all the parts of each individual have mutual relations with each other, tending to produce one end, that of the existence of the being—that each living being has in its nature its own proper functions, and ought therefore to have forms appropriated for that function; and that consequently the analogous parts of all animals have received modifications of form which enable them to be recognized, he was able to ascertain from the inspection of a single fossil bone, not only the family to which it ought to belong, but the genus to which it must be referred. Even the very species of animal was thus to be made out, and the restoration of its external form as it might have lived and died, became in his hands an object of certainty and precision. His 'Regne Animal' has been frequently translated, and forms the basis of all arrangements followed at the present time. Cuvier filled many offices of great importance in the state, particularly connected with educational institutions. Napoleon treated him with much consideration, Louis XVIII. and Charles X. advanced him to honour, and Louis Philippe raised him to the rank of a peer of the realm. [W.B.]

CUYP, ALBERT, a Dutch painter, 17th cent.

CUYP, J. G., a Dutch painter, 1578-1649.

CYAXARES, k. of Med. and Persia, 634-594 B.C.

CYBO, AARON, viceroy of Naples, 1377-1457.

CYPRIAN, THASCIUS CÆCILIUS, Saint, one of the principal fathers of the Latin church, born at Carthage commencement of the 3d century, electd bp. of Carthage 248, suffrd. martyrdom 258.

CYRENIUS, Rom. gov. of Syria soon after the birth of our Lord, and prev. *censor* or *procurator*.

CYRIAC, ST., patriarch of Constnple., 595-606.

CYRIL. There are three saints of this name—the *first*, a father of the Greek church, patriarch of Jerusalem, 315-386; the *second*, patr. of Alexandria, and an. of works agst. the Nestorians and other enemies of the faith, 5th ct.; the *third*, called the apostle of the Slavi, the converter of the Chasars, 9th ct.

CYRIL-LUCAR, patr. of Constnple., 1572-1638.

CYRUS I., or the ELDER, the founder of the Persian empire, was the grandson of Astyages, the last king of Media. Even in the time of Herodotus the story of Cyrus was so much mixed up with fable that it was impossible to separate truth from fiction. Astyages had a daughter named Mandane; and, in consequence of a dream which portended that her offspring should be the master of Asia, he married her to Cambyses, a Persian of good family, but of a quiet and unambitious temper. On the birth of Cyrus, Astyages ordered the infant to be exposed, and intrusted the execution of his cruel order to Harpagus, one of his most faithful attendants. But the herdsman in whose hands the infant was placed for destruction was induced by the entreaties of his wife to rear it as his own son, under the name of Agradates. As is usual in such fabulous narratives, the royal youth gave evidence of his descent by superior talents and noble bearing; and being brought before his grandfather at the age of ten to answer for his severe treatment of the son of a noble Median at play, was discovered by the king to be the son of his daughter. The circumstances of his preservation were then stated, and the boy was sent to his real parents. Astyages forgave the herdsman, but wreaked his vengeance on Harpagus, by murdering his son, and causing his mangled limbs to be served up to his father at a banquet. Harpagus submitted quietly to his fate; but thenceforward meditating revenge, he succeeded not long after in organizing a conspiracy against Astyages, and easily prevailed upon Cyrus

[Tomb of Cyrus.]

to become the leader. Cyrus induced the Persians to join in the revolt; and, after defeating Astyages, took possession of his throne B.C. 559. Crœsus, the rich king of Lydia, and brother-in-law of Astyages, was the first to endeavour to check the usurper, but Cyrus anticipated his design, and took possession of his capital in B.C. 546. The extensive dominions of Crœsus, along with the whole of Upper Asia, soon came under

his sway. The most noted event connected with the acquisition of this vast country was the taking of Babylon, the capital of Assyria, of which Labynetus, the Belshazzar of Daniel, was king. Cyrus entered the city by diverting the course of the Euphrates, and introducing his army along the dry bed of the river B.C. 538. Cyrus next directed his efforts against the Massagetæ, a nation of Northern Asia, and offered to marry Tomyris, their queen, who was then a widow. His suit was rejected; and in a battle which ensued he was defeated and slain in B.C. 529, after a reign of twenty-nine years. Such is the narrative of Herodotus. The Cyropædia of Xenophon is an historical romance. The life of Cyrus is of great importance, as being the epoch which forms the chronological link between sacred and profane history. [G.F.]

CYRUS II., or the YOUNGER, was the second son of Darius Nothus, king of Persia, and was appointed by his father satrap of Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia, in Asia Minor, in B.C. 407. On the death of his father, B.C. 404, and the accession of his elder brother Artaxerxes, Cyrus disputed the right of succession, founding his claim on the fact that he was the first-born after his father ascended the throne. For this act of treason he was condemned to death; but his life was preserved through the intercession of his mother, Parysatis, whose favourite son he was, and who had secretly encouraged him in his attempt on the sovereignty. On returning to his province he continued to cherish his ambitious views, and immediately began to make preparations for the execution of his design. By various means he succeeded in quieting the suspicions of his brother, while he endeavoured to bribe the Persians who passed between himself and the court, and raised a body of 13,000 Greeks, on whose assistance he chiefly rested his hopes of success. In the spring of B.C. 401, Cyrus set out from Sardis, and, marching through Asia Minor and Syria, reached the plain of Cunaxa, 500 stadia from Babylon. Here he found Artaxerxes ready to oppose him with an immense army. In the battle which took place, the Greek troops routed the Asiatics who were opposed to them; and Cyrus, rushing into the centre to attack his brother, was slain. The king caused his head and hands to be cut off, and wished it to be believed that he had fallen by his hand. The retreat of the Greeks, as described by Xenophon, who was himself present, forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of ancient warfare. [G.F.]

CYRUS, FLAVIUS, præfect of Constantinople under Theodosius II., afterwards a bishop, 5th c.

CZACKI, THADDEUS, a Russian statesman, disting. as a benefactor of Poland, 1765-1813.

CZARNIECKI, STEPHEN, a Polish general, defended Cracow agst. Gustav. Adolph., 1599-1664.

CZERNI-GEORGE, the surname of GEORGE PETROVITZ, a native of Servia, who maintained a long struggle for his country's independence, and was acknowledged by the Porte as prince of Servia in 1806. Being deprived in the year following of a part of his possessions, he took up arms again, and retired to Russia in 1813. In 1817, having returned to Turkey, he was captured and executed.

CZERWIACOWSKI, a Polish anatomist, died 1816.

D

DABELOW, CHR. CHRISTIAN, Baron De, a German jurisconsult, author of a 'Commentary on the Code Napoleon,' &c., 1768-1830.

DABENTONE, JEANNE, a reputed prophetess, burned at Paris in the reign of Charles V., 1372.

DACIA, P. DE, a Danish astronomer, 14th ct.

DACIANO, J., an Italian physician, 1520-1576.

DACIER, ANDREW, a classical com. and trans., 1651-1722. His wife, ANNE LEFEVRE DACIER, cel. for her translations from the Greek, 1651-1720.

DACIER, J. B., a French translator, 1742-1833.

DÆDALUS, a Ger. inven. and arch., 10th c. B.C.

DAEHNERT, J. C., a Swed. *savant*, 1719-1785.

DAENDELS, H. G., a Dutch gen. in the French republican army, promoter of the revol. in Batavia, and gov.-general of the Dutch Indies, 1762-1818.

DAGOBERT. The Frank kings of this name are—DAGOBERT I., successor of his father CLOTHAIRE, 628, d. 638. DAGOBERT II., successor of CHILDERIC, reigned 674-678. DAGOBERT III., successor of his father CHILDEBERT, 711-715.

DAGOBERT, L. A., a Fr. tactician, 1740-1794.

DAGUERRE, L. J. M., an eminent French painter, celebrated for his discovery of the photographic process called 'daguerreotype,' and also for the improvements he introduced in panoramic painting, 1789-1851.

DAGUES-DE-CLAIRFONTAINE, SIM. AND. CAS., a Fr. agri. author and compiler, 1726-1797.

D'AGUESSEAU, H. F. See AGUESSEAU.

DAHLBERG, ERIC, Count, a Swedish marshal, antiquarian author, and designer, 1625-1703.

DAIGNAN, WM., a Fr. med. wr., 1732-1812.

DAILLE, JEAN, minister of the French Reformed church at Charenton, A.D. 1639, and one of the most eloquent preachers of his age. His published works amply justify the high celebrity he enjoyed. He combined the acute argumentative powers of a logician with the exercise of a lively imagination, that enabled him to draw illustrations of his subject from every field of nature; and to these intellectual qualities he added a fervour and pathos that stirred the depths of the human soul. His discourses are characterized by a heart-stirring eloquence, and it has been remarked of him, that he had all the eloquence of Saurin, without any approach to his turgid and bombastic style. The work by which the name of Daillè has long been honourably known in this country is his treatise 'De usu Patrum,' a work designed to check or moderate the excessive reverence which is felt in many quarters for the writers of ecclesiastical antiquity. It rendered an important service to the protestant cause in his own country and times, and may still be consulted with advantage in exposing the semi-Popery of our own day. It was published in French in 1632, in Latin in 1656, and a translation of it into English in 1651, under the title of 'A Treatise concerning the Right Use of the Fathers in the Decision of

Controversies that are at this Day in Religion.' Daillè was also the author of several expository works on books of Scripture—the most esteemed, if not the most valuable, of which have appeared in an English dress. His 'Discourses on the Epistle to the Colossians' were translated in 1672, with a preface by Dr. Owen, and of those on the Philippians an elegant English version was given to the world in 1841, by the Rev. James Sherman, minister of Surrey chapel, London. [R.J.]

DALAYRAC, N., a Fr. opera comp., 1753-1809.

DALBERG, Charles Theodore Anthony Marie, Baron De, prince primate of the Catholic Church of Germany, president of the confederation of the Rhine, and grand duke of Constance under Napoleon, 1745-1817. His brother, Wolfgang Heribert, a dramatic poet, 1750-1806. A third brother, J. F. Hughes, a man of letters, d. 1812. The nephew of these, Emeric J., Duc De Dalberg, a min. of state under Napoleon, 1773-1833.

DALBERG, J. K. De, bp. of Worms, 1445-1503.

DALBERG, Nils, a Swed. physician, 1735-1820

DALBERGO, F., an Italian hist., 1706-1768.

D'ALBRET. See Albret.

DALE, Dav., a Scotch mechanic and philanthropist, cel. in the his. of the cotton manuf., 1739-1806.

DALE, R., an American naval com., 1756-1826.

DALECHAMPS, J., a Fr. botanist, 1513-1586.

D'ALEMBERT, Jean Le Rond, one of the most celebrated mathematicians and astronomers of the last century, was born at Paris on the 17th November, 1717. Having been exposed by his mother near the church of St. Jean Le Rond, from which he derived his name, he was taken care of by a glazier's wife, and afterwards provided for by his father, when he had learned the fate of his child. He was educated at the Jansenist college of the Four Nations, and so premature was his intellect, that at the age of ten he had acquired all the knowledge that his masters could convey to him. He was regarded by the Jansenists as a second Pascal, and in order to make the comparison perfect, he was initiated into the mathematical sciences. With a passionate devotion to science, he left the college and took up his residence in the house of his nurse, where he remained for forty years, concealing from her his fame, and generously adding to the little comforts of her lot.—Having, like all other men of original genius, found himself anticipated in his earliest discoveries, he despaired of doing anything that had not been previously done, and abandoning his mathematical studies in despair, he resolved upon following one of the learned professions.—The income of 1,200 livres a-year which his father, M. Destouches, had left him, being insufficient to maintain him in the position which he now occupied, he pursued in succession the studies of law and medicine, and so ardently did he devote himself to the latter, that he banished his mathematical library to the house of a friend. It was in vain, however, that he tried to overcome the earliest and strongest of his passions. His mathematical works gradually found their way back to his house, the profession of medicine was abandoned, and his affections irrevocably fixed on the study of geometry.—At the early age of twenty-four D'Alembert was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1741 he published his 'Treatise on Dynamics,' founded on a new principle of mechanics, which he applied to the resolution of several beautiful problems. In his 'Reflections on the General Course of Winds,' which was crowned by the Academy of Berlin in 1746, he gave the first details of the calculus of partial differences, of which he was the discoverer. In 1752 he published his 'New Theory of the Action of Fluids,' and also his 'Elements of the Theory and Practice of Music.'—About this time he undertook, in conjunction with Diderot, the 'Encyclopædie,' to which he communicated many articles of great interest, and also the preliminary 'Discourse' which was prefixed to that immortal work. These writings were followed by several literary works which we have not room to enumerate, and by his 'Researches on Different Important Points of the System of the World,' which appeared in 1754 and 1756, and in which he greatly improved the solution of the problem of three bodies, which had occupied the attention both of Euler and Clairaut.—In 1756 D'Alembert, who had previously received a pension from the king, was made a supernumerary pensioner by the Academy of Science; and in 1759 he published his 'Elements of Philosophy,' a work of distinguished merit.—After the peace of 1763 D'Alembert was invited by Frederick the Great to fill the office of president of the Academy of Berlin, and the empress of Russia had also solicited him to superintend the education of her family. Having refused, however, both these appointments, he was in 1772 nominated perpetual secretary to the French Academy, a position in which he wrote no fewer than seventy eloges of its deceased members. Besides the works which we have mentioned, D'Alembert published a treatise 'On the Destruction of the Jesuits,' and a collection of his memoirs under the title of 'Opuscules Mathematiques.' In the latter part of his life he was attacked with a disease in the bladder, and he died of the stone on the 29th October, 1783, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. For a full account of his life, and of the romantic incidents of his attachment to Mademoiselle L'Espinasse, we must refer our readers to the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' vol. i., p. 400, art. *Alembert*. [D.B.]

DALIBARD, Th. F., a French botanist, d. 1774.

DALIN, Olaus Von, a Swedish poet and historian of considerable eminence, successively chancellor and councillor of state, 1708-1763.

DALLAS, A. J., an English lawyer naturalized in America, and finally secretary to the treasury, and secretary at war, 1759-1817.

DALLAS, C. R., an Engl. miscell. wr., best kn. for his 'Recollections of Lord Byron,' 1754-1824.

DALLAS, Sir G., an Indian employée, author of the first work printed at Calcutta, and subsequently lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, in good repute as a political writer, 1758-1833.

DALLAS, Sir Ro., an eminent lawyer, d. 1823.

DALLAWAY, J., an English hist., 1763-1834.

DALRYMPLE, Alex., hydrographer to the admiralty, author of a 'Collection of Voyages in the South Pacific Ocean,' &c., 1737-1808.

DALRYMPLE, Sir D., a Scotch his., 1726-92.

DALRYMPLE, Sir H. W., a peninsular officer, commander of the army in Portugal, 1750-1830.

DALRYMPLE, James, first Viscount Stair, a Scotch judge, relig. wr., and sec. of state, 1619-1695.

Engraved by J. Brown.

D' ALEMBERT.

DALRYMPLE, Sir J., a Sc. hist., 1726-1810.

DALTON, Jo., an Engl. div. and poet, 1709-63.

DALTON, John, D.C.L., born 1767, at Eaglesfield, Cumberland; died 1844, at Manchester. Dr. Dalton laboured under great disadvantages in reference to his early education, as he had only the benefit of the instructions of the village school till his eleventh year, and with the modicum of knowledge there acquired he himself taught the school in his twelfth and thirteenth years. He was afterwards engaged in husbandry, and in his fifteenth year became assistant in a school at Kendal, to the rectorship of which he succeeded about his nineteenth year. After remaining there for eight years, he went, in 1793, to Manchester, where he ever afterwards resided, and taught mathematics. The unobtrusive manner of life of a scientific member of the Society of Friends can present few incidents of interest, and except the views with which he enriched science, we shall find the life of Dr. Dalton barren—but these are of first-rate value. His first investigations were in 1801, when he sought to determine the amount of increase in the bulk of gases by the application of heat—a subject of great importance, and which led him to the conclusion that their expansion is the same for equal degrees of heat. His theory of mixed gases was his next publication, and soon afterwards followed his meteorological views, all of which have thrown much light on the subjects of which he treated. But his most valuable contribution to chemistry was the discovery of the atomic theory, communicated to Dr. Thomas Thomson in 1804. It is true that indications of this theory are contained in Higgins's and Richter's works, published several years anteriorly, but it is certain that Dalton was ignorant of these chemists' views, and that no one had been able to appreciate the importance of the subject from their publications until after Dalton wrote; and the writer has in his possession a statement from a distinguished foreign chemist, who within the last thirty years had read Richter's work most carefully, but had failed to discover in it the atomic theory. See *Atomic Theory* in 'Thomson's Cyclopædia of Chemistry.' [R.D.T.]

DALTON, Michael, an Engl. lawyer, d. 1620.

DALYELL, Sir John Graham, Bart., a Scottish antiquarian, died 1851.

DAM, Anth. Van, a Dutch painter, 1682-1750.

DAMASCENUS, Jo., a learned monk, known as an ascetic wr. and theolo., the first who applied the logic of Aristotle to theological teaching, 676-754.

DAMASCENUS, Jo., an Arabian phys., 15th c.

DAMASCENUS, N., a phil. and hist., 1st c. B.C.

DAMASCIUS, an eclectic philos. of the 6th cent.

DAMASUS. The *first* of this name pope of Rome, distinguished against the Arians, 366-388. The *second*, pope a few days only, 1048.

DAMER, Anne S., a female sculp., 1748-1808.

DAMIEN, P., cardinal bp. of Ostia, disting. as a biographer, theologian, and politician, 988-1072.

DAMIENS, R. F., the assassin of Louis XV., kn. for his crimes as *Robert Le Diable*, b. 1715, ex. 1757.

DAMIENS DE GAMICOURT, A. P., a French au., ('L'Observateur Français,') &c., 1723-1790.

DAMINE, P., a Venetian painter, 1592-1631.

DAMOCRITUS, a Greek statuary, 400 B.C.

DAMOCRITUS, an ancient Greek historian.

DAMON, a Greek musician, 5th century B.C.

DAMPIER, William, the son of a farmer near Yeovil, was born in 1652. He went early to sea, and performed many voyages. He then became under-manager of a Jamaica plantation; made an engagement in the coasting trade, and on its expiry joined a party of the freebooting logwood-cutters at Campeachy; and next, the privateers upon the coast, in an eleven months' cruise. Returning to the wood-cutting, he was very successful; and the year following visited England. Here he married and remained six months, when he returned to Jamaica, and took out goods for which he knew there was a market. At this time he purchased a property in Dorsetshire; but wishing to realize a little more money before settling upon it, and meeting a number of the leading buccaneers, who were Englishmen, near Port Royal, he joined their company. Having sacked Portobello, and crossed the isthmus, they waged a merciless war for four years in the Pacific; when disagreeing, a portion of them crossed to the Atlantic again, and finally sailed from Virginia on a buccaneering voyage round the globe, going west, and returning through the Indian seas. At the Nicobar isles Dampier left the ship and came on alone, reaching home in 1691. Soon after, he published his 'New Voyage round the World,' which excited great interest, being well written, and full of new and interesting matter relating to botany and zoology, as well as to geography and ethnology. Thus brought into notice, he was employed (14th January, 1699) by government on a voyage of discovery to New Holland and New Guinea, in which he made many important additions to geographical knowledge. At Ascension, on the homeward voyage, the ship 'foundered through perfect age,' as he expressed it; but though the crew and part of his collections were saved, and he was no way to blame, he was not again employed by government; in 1703 a company of merchants, however, gave him command of one of two ships sent out to the South Seas on a privateering cruise. This proved singularly unfortunate—he took no rich prizes—his commission was stolen by a petty officer, and he was imprisoned in India by the Dutch. We find him again in England in 1708, and employed in the privateer voyage of Woodes Rogers, fitted out by merchants of Bristol; but on this, his third circumnavigation, in the humble capacity of pilot. The expedition was very successful, and returned to the Thames 14th December, 1711—from which time nothing whatever is known of Dampier. His merits as a navigator, an accurate surveyor, and a naturalist, are of the very highest order; and his moral character seems to have been but little contaminated by the lawless company with which he so long associated. [J.B.]

DAMPIERRE, A. H. M. Picot De, a French general, distinguished at Valmy and Jemappes, succeeded to Dumouriez, 1756-1793.

DAMPIERRE, H. Du Val, Count De, a captain of the 16th century, distinguished against the Turks, died before Presburg, 1620.

DAMPIERRE, J., a Latin poet, died 1550.

DAMPIERRE, William De, count of Flanders and father-in-law of Edward I., k. of Eng., d. 1305.

DAMPMARTIN, Anne Henri, Viscount, cap-

tain of dragoons at the outbreak of the French revolution, but chiefly memorable for his literary works, was born at Uzès 1750, and died 1823. His early education was intended to qualify him for the church; but he disappointed the expectation of his friends, and, choosing the profession of arms, devoted his leisure to literary studies. He was a friend of constitutional reform, and the subjects of his pen demonstrate the interest that he felt in education and national progress. The principal event in his military career was the assistance he rendered at Avignon, Nov. 1791, in suppressing the brigands and murderers commanded by Jourdan Coupe-tête. In 1792 he abandoned his regiment and retired to Holland. His work, entitled 'Evènements qui se sont passés sous mes yeux pendant la Révolution Française,' is valuable for its authenticity, minuteness of detail, and simple sincerity. It appeared at Berlin 1799, and now forms the first part of a work in 2 vols., entitled 'Mémoires sur les divers évènements de la révolution et de l'émigration,' published at Paris 1825. [E.R.]

DAMPMARTIN, P., a biog. wr., 16th century.

DAN, the fifth son of JACOB. (Gen. xxx., 4, 5, 6.)

DANCER, DANIEL, a notor. miser, 1716-1794.

DANCHET, A., a Fr. dram. author, 1671-1748.

DANCKERT, CORNELIUS, a Dutch art., 16th c.

DANDELOT. See COLIGNI.

DANDINI, CÆSAR, a Florentine painter, 1595-1658. VINCENT, his brother and scholar, 1607-1675. PIETRO, the son of CÆSAR, 1647-1712.

DANDINI, H. F., an Italian priest, 1695-1747.

DANDINI, J., a Jesuit missionary, 1554-1624.

DANDOLO, a patrician family of Venice, the most celebrated members of which are—HENRY, elected doge 1192, leader of the first crusade against Constantinople 1204, d. 1205. JOHN, distinguished by a long war against the patriarch of Aquilea, doge 1280-1289. FRANCIS, surnamed *the Dog* for basely humbling the republic to Clement V., doge 1328-1339. ANDRE, who sustained a long war with Hungary, and wrote 'Chronicles of Venice,' doge 1342-1354. FAUSTIN, son of Andre, an ambas. and man of letters, d. 1449.

DANDOLO, A., a Ven. jurisconsult, 1431-1472.

DANDOLO, MARK, a Ven. politic., 1458-1535.

DANDOLO, VINCENT, a cel. Ven. chemist, proveditor of Dalmatia, distin. for his share in the overthrow of the Ven. repub. by the Fr., 1758-1819.

DANDRE-BARDON, M. F., a French painter, founder of the Academy of Marseilles, 1700-1783.

DANET, P., a French lexicographer, 1640-1709.

D'ANGHIARA, PIETRO MARTIRE, often cited as PETER MARTYR, a learned ecclesiastic and historian of Italy, 1455-1526.

DANIEL, the Jewish prophet, liv. about 600 B.C.

DANIEL, GABRIEL, a Fr. historian, 1649-1728.

DANIEL, P., a Fr. critic and classic, 1530-1603.

DANIEL, SAMUEL, poet-laureate of Elizabeth, author of a history of England to the reign of Edward III., 1562-1617.

DANIEL, ST., an ascetic who gained his reputation by living on the top of a column, 410-490.

DANIELI, F., an It. *savant* and his., 1740-1812.

DANIELL, JOHN FREDERICK, born 1790, died 1845. Mr. Daniell was originally intended for business, and for some time devoted himself to the refining of sugar; but afterwards he became engrossed with meteorological, and subsequently with electrical science, to both of which he made some important contributions. His work on meteorology was a standard work during his time; being characterized rather, however, as embodying a clear statement of the views of the author, than as affording a practical work for reference. His constant battery was a valuable invention, which contributed much to the convenience of electrical experimenters, and to the development of the science, especially in the department of electrotype, which may be said to have originated from this invention. Mr. Daniell was a man of amiable disposition, and was universally respected for his social as well as scientific qualifications. [R.D.T.]

DANIELL, the name of several artists, distinguished in African and oriental scenery. SAMUEL, author of drawings illust. the island of Ceylon, d. 1811. THOMAS and his nephew WILLIAM, members of the Royal Academy, cel. for their large work in 6 folio vols., entitled 'Oriental Scenery,' &c., the former 1750-1840, the latter 1769-1837.

DANNECKER, JOHN HENRY, surnamed 'The Mystic Sculptor of Germany,' distin. for his female figures, 1758-1834.

DANNEVILLE, J. E., a French hist., 17th ct.

DANTE, or DURANTE, ALIGHIERI, born at Florence in 1265, holds, in Italian literature, a place corresponding to that which belongs to Chaucer in our own. But his fame is wider, his genius more vigorous and tragic; and his name has been honoured by his countrymen in all subsequent generations, while the father of English poetry was for ages neglected and forgotten. Dante lived in a time when the language of Italy was beginning to be used in prose literature, and had been considerably developed in metrical composition; when the classical models as yet exercised but little influence, the purer Roman poetry being studied very seldom, and Greek literature quite unknown; and when the troubadours of Provençe were still the only poets that had become famous in Christian Europe. His life was spent in the midst of those storms which raged throughout the middle ages, and of which the Italian republics were noted scenes. He was born of a distinguished family, belonging to the party of the Guelfs, which stood opposed to the Ghibellines or Imperialists, and was oftenest ranged on the side of the Popes. A youthful attachment to Beatrice Portinari, who died when the poet was in his twenty-fifth year, was ever afterwards hallowed in his imagination, and was not destroyed either by an unhappy marriage, or by the activity with which the Florentine citizen threw himself into the turmoil of political dissension. He served the republic as a soldier, and at the age of thirty-five was one of the priors or chief magistrates of Florence. A quarrel between two factions into which the Guelfs were split, caused him, in 1302, to be banished; and, during the remaining twenty years of his life, he wandered through Italy, seeking refuge in those Ghibelline states whose principles he had long combated. His party in vain attempted, more than once, to reconquer Florence; petitions for a reversal of the sentence of banishment were equally unsuccessful; the poet's stern and haughty disposition made him unhappy, and probably unacceptable, at the courts of the Italian princes; and, dejected and hopeless,

he died at Ravenna in 1321.—He wrote both in prose and in verse, and used both the Latin and the living tongues. In the former, he left a Ghibelline treatise 'De Monarchia,' and an essay 'De Vulgari Eloquentia,' in which he describes the rise of the Italian language and some of the works that had been written in it. His own great poem, also, was begun to be written in Latin hexameters. Among his Italian writings are noble Sonnets and Canzoni, and a work called 'Vita Nuova,' in which he connects, by a prose narrative, verses in honour of the dead Beatrice.—He is immortal in virtue of the celebrated poem, which, although narrative in form, was called, in conformity to a common mediæval usage, the 'Divina Commedia.' The action is described as taking place in the year 1300; so that the whole may be understood to have been produced during his weary years of exile. It has three parts, and a hundred cantos, and describes a Vision of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. Dante is conducted through the worlds of the dead by the poet Virgil. The first of the parts, containing the 'Inferno,' is by far the most interesting and vigorous. It is here that we encounter those terrible pictures, which make Dante one of the most sublime among poets; pictures conceived with an irregular force of imagination, which is at once singularly original, and strongly characteristic of the spirit of thinking and action in the times in which he lived; pictures, also, which are conveyed with a pregnant brevity and impressiveness of diction, easily perceptible even to foreigners, and producing an extraordinary effect on the poet's countrymen. The imagery of Dante has peculiarities which defy analysis. It unites, beyond any other, seeming clearness and sensuousness, with great power of calling up shadowy suggestions. The tone of sentiment is oftenest gloomy, despondent, or savagely sarcastic: and the celebrated personages of Italian history are pourtrayed at once with striking verisimilitude, and with malicious ingenuity of invention. Yet there are many brief intervals, and some long stretches, of deep and tender pathos. The harrowing scene in which the condemned spirit of Count Ugolino describes the sufferings of the Tower of Famine, is not more characteristic than the melancholy sweetness that breathes through the story of Francesca of Rimini. From the strange horrors of the 'Inferno,' the poet and his guide pass to the milder objects of the 'Purgatorio,' which are described with much poetic richness, and with a few personal and historical episodes, reminding us of the awfulness with which the first part had made us familiar. At the close of the second part the spirit of Beatrice, descending from a cloud of flowers which angels strew aroundd her, appears to conduct her lover to the bowers described in the 'Paradiso.' In this, the third part, Dante and his sainted conductress pass from planet to planet, beholding the seats of the blessed, and discussing deep questions of theology. [W.S.]

DANTE DI MAJANO, an Ital. poet, 13th cen.

D'ANTINE, Francis, a Fr. scholar, editor of the 'French Historians,' the 'Art of Verifying Dates,' &c., 1688-1746.

DANTON, Georges Jacques. This man, who united in his own person the contradictory characters of a demagogue and a statesman, and who controlled the movement of the French revolution in its most stormy periods till the time of Robespierre's ascendancy, was born at Arcis-sur-Aube, October 28, 1759. His parents were farmers, of an ancient and respectable family, such as usually prepare their children for the liberal professions by a good education; and though he lost his father when young, he found a careful guardian in his step-father, M. Ricordin, who was the owner of a cotton mill on the banks of the Aube. He was at Paris practising, or looking for practice, as an advocate, when the revolution broke out; and, commencing his political career out of doors, he soon acquired that prodigious ascendancy over the population of the Faubourgs for which his commanding figure, his voice of thunder, his passionate temperament, his frankness, his good nature, and his genius, so admirably qualified him. In 1789, after the States-general had been convoked, when blood had already been shed in the streets of Paris, and the city was divided into electoral districts, the young advocate, already noted for his audacious oratory, obtained the presidency of the Cordeliers, which soon afterwards gave its name to the club founded by Danton to unite those who held the same opinions, rather than persons living in the same locality. These clubbists were the avowed enemies of royalty, of aristocratic institutions, and of the clergy, and for five years afterwards acted as the advanced guard in the revolutionary combats, ever giving birth to fresh swarms of Marats and Héberts, until Danton himself grew heart-sick of turbulence, and was willing, as he said, to be guillotined rather than to guillotine any longer.—Danton and his party were the first to perceive the utter impossibility of forming an alliance between monarchy and the new institutions, and at the same time to accept the terrible consequences of their foresight, and march in the straight course of the revolution. His voice sent the people to combat at the Bastile, and directed the attack on Versailles, preceded by the insurrection of women when the king and the royal family were forced to Paris; and he was among the last to yield the 'altar of the country' to the Constituent Assembly when the famous petition was signed in the Champ de Mars, praying for the deposition of the king after his arrest at Varennes. This was the middle of 1791, soon after which the constitution was solemnly accepted (30th September), and the Legislative Assembly, or first Parliament, convened, under the Roland administration. Towards the end of the year the country was threatened with the invasion of the emigrant nobles; and the king's veto, which brought the Assembly to a stand-still, commenced the last struggle between the people and the crown. At this crisis, it is said, Danton accepted presents from the court, but the writers of the *Biographie des Contemporains* deny the fact, while admitting his want of integrity in after years when he could supply his necessities from funds placed at his disposal without bartering away his country. In June, 1792, the Roland ministry was dismissed by the king, and the Marseilles' band invited to Paris by the patriots. Danton, who had gone to his native fields to snatch a short period of repose, now suddenly returned, reviewed the organization of the people,

lodged the Marseillaise, and prepared the struggle of the 10th of August—the day which saw the throne overturned, the patriots recalled to the administration, and Danton associated with them as minister of justice. The duke of Brunswick was known to be marching upon Paris, and the civil war had commenced in La Vendée. The Ministry and the Legislative Assembly were terror-stricken, and proposed to retire beyond the Loire, but Danton arrested them with that thrilling appeal, heard above the sound of the générale, and

[Club of the Cordeliers.]

the report of the alarm-gun, which has often since been quoted:—'Legislators!' he exclaimed, 'It is not the alarm-cannon that you hear, but the *pas-de-charge* upon our enemies. To conquer them, to hurl them back, what do we require? De l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace! (To dare, and again to dare, and without end to dare!)' From this time his supremacy in the commune of Paris was complete, but he purchased it at the price of the September massacres, in which he refused to interfere, and for which, in the heat and terror of those perilous days, he iniquitously thanked the assassins, 'not as minister of justice,' for so he expressed himself, 'but as minister of the revolution!' The atrocious casuistry of such a speech is too horrible to contemplate. It must be remembered, however, that Marat, and a crowd of bloodhounds who followed him, were proposing the most frightful resolutions to be accomplished under a dictatorial power, and that the preternatural excitement and suspicion of the people had risen almost to insanity, and that Danton himself on many occasions afterwards both regretted his fearful stoicism, and justified it by his position. Space will not permit us to follow his career from this period to the events which hastened the fall of the Girondins, and were so soon followed by his own rupture with Robespierre; but we may notice briefly that he was anxious to save the followers of Brissot, who repulsed his overtures with scorn, and finally, in the person of Gaudet, declared that they preferred war to any peace that he could make with them. While the struggle with the deputies of the Gironde was pending, Danton was sent on two missions to Belgium, and it is understood to be proved that he supported his extravagances, though he did not grow rich, at the public expense; in addition to which he had refused to account for the money disbursed by him as minister, except in the gross. He returned from his first mission in time to vote for the king's death, laughing to scorn the delicacy of the Convention, which hesitated about deciding the question by a simple majority, though it had decided the fate of an entire nation without scruple. On returning from his second mission at the beginning of March, 1793, he found that his wife had expired two days before, and was even buried, and giving way to a passion as rare as it is affecting, he had the corpse disinterred in the night, and snatched a last embrace from the cold body, which, it is said, he held for a long time locked in his arms. The time was now drawing near when the death of Marat, and the condemnation of many of his scoundrel imitators on the one hand, and the fall of the Girondins on the other, seemed to prepare the field for the last combatants; and Danton and Robespierre were every day thrown into stronger relief against each other, until the former stood forth as the acknowledged head of a party of clemency, and the latter continued the remorseless career in which they had embarked together. Danton prepared his measures by procuring a decree which erected the Committee of Public Safety into a provisional government, and at the same time refused to take any part in it, alleging for reasons, his need of repose and his recent marriage, but really, it is presumable, that he might separate himself from the odium and responsibility of the rigour still necessary in the opinion of Robespierre. It was so the latter understood it. The hatred which divided these men was displayed on the part of Robespierre with a cool, logical propriety, which only provoked the more Danton's impassioned and defiant utterance of what he felt towards him. He was, like Mars, entangled in the meshes of an almost invisible web while in the embrace of the queen of love, and, giant as he was, fell an easy prey into the hands of his rival. He was informed of a secret nocturnal meeting convened by Robespierre to deliberate upon his death, but he refused to fly. 'They will deliberate,' he said, 'a long time before striking a man like me; and it is I who will surprise *them*.' The manner of his arrest, the crowd of charges heaped upon him, and the scene at the revolutionary tribunal, all betray the dread of his accusers lest his voice should once more reach the ear of the multitude. His address at the bar was a lengthened defiance of his enemies, and when recognized in prison he endeavoured to conceal his bitterness by a burst of laughter. Danton was undeniably a man of pleasure, for his whole life was a changing scene of passion; but we have the most affecting proofs that the spring of the domestic virtues welled up fresh in his heart, even to the last hour of his stormy career. To follow him from the thunders of the tribune, and the flash of the cruel weapons which he wielded in the political strife, to his wife and children, is like looking upon the face of a smiling landscape after the storm-cloud has passed over it. He was a true Frenchman, capable of pouring out his whole soul, and with the same deadly effect, as a lightning flash; capable, too, of melting into tenderness the next

Elton, near Newark, in 1731, and after taking his degree at Edinburgh, pursued his professional career at Lichfield, from whence, in 1781, he removed to Derby, having contracted a second marriage, and died in the latter place 1802. Dr. Darwin was an original thinker, a great adept in analogies, and a respectable versifier. The best known of his works is his 'Botanic Garden,' the first part of which is entitled 'The Economy of Vegetation,' and the second 'The Loves of the Plants.' His other works are 'Zoonomia, or the laws of Organic Life,' and 'Physiologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening,' besides which he published a tract on female education, and several papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' The personal character of Darwin was amiable, and his conversation generally pleasing. His appearance was athletic, he was much pitted with the small-pox, and had an impediment in his speech. His son, CHARLES DARWIN, after taking a prize medal at Edinburgh, and writing a pathological treatise, died at the early age of twenty, 1778. [E.R.]

DASCHKOWA, KATHARINA ROMANOWNA, Princess, a Russian heroine, who marched with a body of troops to the assistance of Catharine II. when the latter deposed her husband, and as a student of the sciences and *Belles Lettres* was one of the most extraordinary women of the age, 1744-1810.

DASSIER, JOHN, a French medallist, 1677-1763. His son, JACOB ANTHONY, distinguished in the same line of art, 1715-1759.

DASYPODIUS, P., a Swiss lexico., 16th cent.

DASYPODIUS, W., a Latin poet, 16th cent.

DATAMES, a Persian gen., k. in revolt, 361 B.C.

DATHE, J. A., a Germ. Orientalist, 1731-1791.

DATI, AUGUSTINE, an Ital. *savant*, author of histor., philosoph., and miscell. works, 1420-1478.

DATI, C. R., an Ital. professor of the *Belles Lettres*, au. of 'Lives of Ancient Painters,' 1619-1675.

DATI, GEORGE, a translator of 'Tacitus,' 1563.

DATI, GREGORY, an Italian hist., 1363-1486.

D'ATTAIGNANT, G. C., a Fr. poet, 1697-1779.

DAUBASSE, AMAND, a Gasc. poet, 1660-1720.

DAUBENTON, LOUIS-JEAN-MARIE, a celebrated anatomist and naturalist, was born at Montbard, in Burgundy, 1716. He died in 1799. After taking his degree in medicine, he retired to his native town to practise his profession. At that time Buffon, who had been a schoolfellow of Daubenton's, had conceived the plan of his celebrated work, the 'Histoire Naturelle.' He felt, however, that it was necessary to associate with himself some one who was capable of taking the labour of many of the details off his hand, and such a man he found in Daubenton. In 1742 he induced him to come to Paris, and obtained for him the appointment of curator and demonstrator of the cabinet of natural history at the Garden of Plants. Daubenton commenced his labours with zeal and enthusiasm, and soon succeeded in making the collection at the museum the first in Europe. While engaged in this task, he was at the same time collecting materials for assisting Buffon in that part of his 'Histoire Naturelle,' the history of quadrupeds. To Daubenton is due the merit of supplying all the anatomical details and descriptions, both external and internal, which rendered that part of Buffon's work so much esteemed amongst the naturalists of other countries. Daubenton wrote many papers and memoirs on zoological subjects. He has described several animals new to science; and was the first to apply the study of comparative anatomy to the determination of extinct animals from an examination of their fossil remains. In vegetable physiology he has made some valuable additions to our knowledge; and in his enlightened endeavours to improve the breed of sheep, and to bring nearer to perfection the texture of their wool, he has merited the gratitude of his country. He was interred in the Garden of Plants. [W.B.]

DAUBENTON, W., a Fr. Jesuit, 1648-1723.

DAUBENY, CH., an Engl. theolog., 1744-1827.

DAUBERVAL, the pseudonym of J. BERCHET, a French ballet-master and composer, 1741-1806.

D'AUBIGNE. See AUBIGNE.

D'AUBIGNY, JEAN LOUIS MARIE VILLAIN, attorney to the par. of Paris at the revo., 1750-1808.

D'AUBUSSON. See AUBUSSON.

DAUBUZ, CH., a learned Fr. prot., 1670-1740.

DAUDIN, F. M., a Fr. naturalist, 1774-1804.

DAULLE, J., a French engraver, 1703-1768.

DAUMESNIL, P., Baron, a gen. of the empire, especially cel. for his def. of Vincennes, 1777-1832.

DAUN, L. J. M., Count, an Austrian field-marshal under Maria Theresa, distinguished against the Turks, and in the seven years' war, 1705-1766.

DAUNOU, P. C. F., a statesman, historian, and literary *savant* of the period of the revol., 1761-1840.

DAURAT, JOHN, a French poet, 1507-1588.

DAVAUX, J. B., an opera composer, last cent.

DAVENANT, J., mem. of the Synod of Dort and bp. of Salisbury, em. as a theolo., 1576-1641.

DAVENANT, SIR WM., a celebrated dramatic writer, successor to Ben Jonson in the laureateship, and author of several masques and other plays, moral pieces for recitation, &c., 1606-1668. CHARLES, his eldest son, author of 'Circe,' a tragedy, and a work in 5 vols., entitled 'Essays on Trade,' 1656-1714. WILLIAM, fourth son of the poet, translator of La Mothe Le Vayer, accidentally drowned, 1681.

DAVENPORT, CHR., an Eng. theol., 1598-1680.

DAVENPORTE, RICHARD ALFRED, a miscellaneous English writer and editor, 1780-1852.

DAVESNE, FRANCOIS, a mystic writer, disciple of Simon Morin, author of 'Harmonie de l'Amour et de la Justice de Dieu,' 'Tragedie Sainte,' &c., died about 1652-1653.

DAVID-AB-GWILYON, a Welch poet, 14th c.

DAVID, an Armenian philosopher, 5th century.

DAVID, a king of Armenia, 980-1046.

DAVID, the king of the Jews, 1085-1001 B.C.

DAVID, the *first* of the name, king of Scotland 1124-1153; the *second*, son of ROBERT BRUCE, lived 1324-1371.

DAVID, C. and J., two brothers, distinguished at Paris as portrait engravers, &c., 17th century.

DAVID COHEN, a Portuguese rabbin, d. 1674.

DAVID-COMMENUS, the last emp. of Trebizond, surrendered to Mahomet II. 1453, k. 1462.

DAVID-DE-ST.-GEORGE, JOHN JOSEPH ALEXIS, a French translator of Smollet, and philological *savant*, 1759-1809.

DAVID, F. A., a French engraver, 1741-1824.

DAVID-GEORGE, J., a relig. fanat., 1501-1556.

DAVID, J. P., a French surgeon, 1737-1784.

DAVID, JACQUES LOUIS, the most distinguished painter of France of modern times, was

born at Paris, in 1748, and died an exile at Brussels, December 29, 1825. David was the pupil of Vien the regenerator of painting in France, who revived the study at once, both of nature and the antique, in the place of the affected mannerism of Vanloo and Boucher, the painters of Louis XV. He accompanied Vien, in 1775, as pensioner to Rome, when the latter was made director of the French Academy there. David was a diligent student of the antique, perhaps few artists so assiduously so. He returned to Paris in 1780, and in 1783 he was elected a member of the French Academy of Painting; his presentation picture was Andromache deploring the death of Hector. David now revisited Rome, and painted his celebrated picture there, 'The Oath of the Horatii.' He then returned to France, and executed some great works for Louis XVI.; but this did not prevent his voting for the death of the king, as a member of the National Convention, in 1792. His strong republican spirit was further shown in the representation of two exciting political subjects at this time, 'The Death of Lepelletier, the Deputy,' and 'The Death of Marat;' but personal dangers, and other party difficulties, finally induced David to give up politics entirely for the arts, to which, during his short political influence, he had been of considerable service. He became in a few years the favourite painter of the emperor Napoleon, and his principal works have direct reference to Napoleon's eventful career; the picture of his coronation was especially agreeable to Napoleon. At the restoration of the Bourbons, however, in 1815, David was banished, and retired to Brussels, where he survived his exile ten years. David was an excellent draftsman, after the ideal taste of the Greeks, but his imitation amounted to the servile; and the majority of his naked figures are of such rigid uniformity of character that they appear to be painted rather from ancient marbles than from nature. He completed the revolution in taste commenced by Vien, and *antique-mannerism* was carried to excess by Guerin, and some other of his principal scholars.—(Gabet, *Dictionnaire des Artistes, &c., au dixieme siecle.*—1.) [R.N.W.]

DAVID, Luke, a Prussian histor., 1503-1583.

DAVID, L. A., an Italian painter, 17th century.

DAVID, T. B. E., a Fr. archæologist, au. of 'Introduc. to the Study of Mythology,' &c., 1755-1839.

DAVIDSON, John, son of a tradesman in Dublin, distinguished as a traveller in North and South America, the countries of the East, and the principal states of Europe, born 1814, murdered in an attempt to reach Timbuctoo, 1836.

DAVIDSON, Lucretia Maria, a Canadian girl of humble circumstances, distinguished by the grace and sensibility of her poetical compositions, died in her seventeenth year, 1825.

DAVIE, W. R., an Amer. officer and diplomat., acting, in the cause of independence, died 1820.

DAVIES, Ed., a Welch archæologist, 1756-1831.

DAVIES, Jno., a Welch div. and scho., au. of a Welch Gram., a Welch and Latin Dic., &c., 17th c.

DAVIES, John, a classical editor, 1679-1732.

DAVIES, Sir J., an Engl. judge, kn. as a poet and polit. wr., au. of an account of Ireland, derived from his official visit to that country, 1570-1626.

DAVIES, Miles, a Welch divine and adherent of George I., known by a work of research, 1715.

DAVIES, Robert, a Welch bard and literary *savant*, author of a Welch Grammar, &c., 1770-1836.

DAVIES, Sam., an Amer. dissenter, 1724-1761.

DAVIES, Thos., an English performer, dramatic biographer, and bookseller, 1712-1785.

DAVIES, Rev. Walter, a Welch antiquarian and literary *savant*, distin. by his numerous contributions to the literature of his country, but more particularly for his public spirit and his work on the agriculture and domestic economy of North and South Wales, died 1849.

DAVILA, Arrigo Cat., an Ital. hist., dis. by his work on the Relig. Wars of France, 1576-1631.

DAVILA, D. P. F., a Span. natural., 1713-1785.

DAVIS, Edward, an Engl. painter, 17th cent.

DAVIS, H. E., one of Gibbon's critics, 1756-1784.

DAVIS, John, an Engl. poet, d. about 1618.

DAVIS, John, a distinguished navigator, was a native of Sandridge, near Dartmouth, Devon. Between the years 1585-1605, he performed three voyages in search of a north-west passage, in the service of some London merchants, discovering the strait which bears his name, Hudson's Strait, &c., and penetrating northwards as far as 72°, 12′; and five voyages to the East Indies in the service of the Dutch. He published an account of one of each series. He was killed in the straits of Malacca by some Japanese pirates in 1605. [J.B.]

DAVIS, R. H., a merchant and banker of Bristol, many years M.P. for that city, 1767-1842.

DAVIS, Rowland, an Irish contr. div., 17th c.

DAVISON, Wm., a Scotch diplomatist, secry. of state to Queen Elizabeth, and the instrument of the court in the condemnation of Mary Stuart, for which he afterwards suffered fine and imprisonment; date of his death unknown.

DAVOUST, Louis Nich., duke of Auerstadt, prince of Eikmuhl, and marshal of France, dis. as one of Napoleon's most faithful generals, 1770-1823.

DAVOUST, Louis Alex. Ed. Fr., Baron, bro. of the preceding, and a Fr. officer, 1773-1823.

DAVY, Sir Humphry, Bart., born 1778, at Penzance; died 1829, at Geneva. This distinguished chemical philosopher was brought up at Penzance, principally under the care of his mother, a woman of talent and strong moral sense. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, and at the age of twenty he became assistant at the Clifton institution, which had been established by Dr. Beddoes to determine the influence of different gases in the treatment of diseases. It was here that he discovered the remarkable action of nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, on the system, and thus paved the way to the application of those means now in use for alleviating pain in severe operations.—In 1801 he was appointed assistant lecturer at the Royal Institution, where he speedily acquired great popularity and fame. In 1806 he made the important discovery that the combinations and decompositions by electricity are referable to the law of electrical attractions and repulsions, and thus demonstrated the intimate connection between electricity and chemistry. His most brilliant discovery was, however, that of, in 1807, the composition of the alkalies, which he proved to be combinations of oxygen with metals. In 1810 he found chlorine to be a simple body, in accordance with the view of Scheele announced in the previous century. His other discoveries were

that of the Safety Lamp, exhibiting a fine example of inductive reasoning; and his mode of preventing the corrosion of copper sheathing by the protecting influence of zinc. Sir Humphry Davy was distinguished by a poetical imagination, which would undoubtedly have made him a poet if his time had not been absorbed by science; and, as evidence of his descriptive powers, he has left behind him two works, 'Salmonia,' and 'The Last Days of a Philosopher,' which are not surpassed in their peculiar department by any compositions in the English language. [H.D.T.]

DAVY, JOHN, an English composer, d. 1824.

DAVY, WM., an Engl. div., author and printer of a religious work in 26 vols., limited to 14 copies, which he also bound with his own hands, d. 1826.

DAWE, GEO., an English painter and academician, the biographer of George Morland, d. 1829.

DAWES, MANASSEH, a pamphleteer, d. 1829.

DAWES, RICH., a critic and philos., 1708-1766.

DAWES, SIR WM., abp. of York, in his time a popular preacher, au. of poems and ser., 1671-1724.

DAWSON, JOHN, a mathematician, 1734-1820.

DAY, JOHN, an English printer, died 1584. His son, of the same name, a preacher and religious writer, 1566-1627. His son RICHARD, a printer, translator, &c., middle of 16th century.

DAY, THOS., a poet and miscell. wr., au. of the well-kn. story of 'Sandford and Merton,' 1748-1789.

DAZILLE, J. B., a Fr. med. wr., 1732-1812.

DEAGEANT, G., a Fr. pol. intriguer, d. 1626.

DE-ANDRADA, ALFONSO, a Jesuit of Toledo, au of 'Lives of Illustrious Jesuits,' &c., 1590-1672.

DE-ANDRADA, ANTONIO, a Portug. missionary, first discov. of Cathay and Thibet, 1580-1634.

DE-ANDRADA, DIEGO PAYVA, a Portuguese theologian and controversialist, distinguished at the Council of Trent, 1528-1575. FRANCISCO, brother of the preceding, historiographer royal under Philip III. TOMAS, another brother, belonging to the Franciscan order of friars, died in an African prison, where he wrote 'The Sufferings of Jesus,' 1582. DIEGO, son of Francisco, a poet, d. 1660.

DE-ANDRADA, J. F., a Latin wr., 1597-1657.

DEBAST, M. J., a Fr. antiquarian, 1753-1825.

DE-BERNARD, C., a Fr. novelist, 1803-1850.

DEBONNAIRE, L., a Jansenist wr., d. 1752.

DEBORAH, a Hebr. prophetess, about 1285 B.C.

DEBRAUX, P. E., a Fr. song-wr., 1798-1831.

DECATUR, STEPHEN, an American naval commander, born 1779, killed in a duel 1820.

DECEBALUS, king of the Dacians, famous for his long resistance to the Romans, defeated, and died by his own hand 105.

DECEMBRIO, P. C., an Ital. *savant*, 1399-1447.

DECIO, PHILIP, an Italian jurist, 1453-1535.

DECIUS, emperor of Rome, 249-251.

DECIUS, CONRAD, an Austrian transl., 1592.

DECIUS, J. L., a German hist., 15th century.

DECIUS-MUS, a Roman consul, distinguished by his patriotic conduct and death in a war against the Latins about 340 B.C.

DECKER, J., a Dutch poet, 1610-1666.

DECKER, P., a German architect, 1677-1713.

DECKER, TH., an Engl. dramatic wr., d. 1638.

DECLAUSTRE, A., a Fr. liter. *savant*, last cent.

DE-COETLOGON, C. E., an Engl. Calvinist, born of Fr. parents, au. of religious works, d. 1829.

DE-COURCY, R., an Irish divine, d. 1808.

DEE, JOHN, LL.D., an English divine and astrologer of great learning, celebrated in the history of necromancy, chancellor of St. Paul's, and warden of Manchester college in the reign of Elizabeth. He is the author of several published works, and some unpublished, which are preserved in the Cottonian library, and elsewhere; born in London 1527, d. 1608. His eldest son, ARTHUR, became physician to Charles I., and is the author of 'a faithful relation' of what passed between his father and some spirits, 1579-1651.

DEERING, C., a physic. and naturalist, author of the 'History of Nottinghamshire,' 1690-1749.

DEERING, J. P., R.A., the architect of Exeter Hall and other metropolitan buildings, 1780-1850.

DEFAUCONPRET, A. J. B. DE, a French translator, 1767-1843.

DE FOE, DANIEL, the son of a butcher in London, was born there in 1661. Four years in a dissenting academy seem to have furnished the only regular education he received. Engaging in trade, first as a wool merchant and afterwards as a brick and tile-maker, he became bankrupt after some years, but afterwards paid his creditors in full. His attention had been diverted from business both by literature and by politics. He enlisted under the duke of Monmouth, and narrowly escaped after the rebellion was crushed; and he published, a little earlier, a pamphlet on the war between the Turks and the Austrians. His literary career, however, did not fairly begin till he was thirty-nine years old, when he abandoned trade, and became an author by profession. The first period of his authorship was devoted entirely to politics, in which he was one of the ablest and most popular among the advocates of Whiggism. He gained the notice of King William by his 'True-born Englishman,' published in 1700; but the influence of Toryism in the ministries of Queen Anne exposed the coarse and energetic adversary of the Stuarts and the Church of England to an almost uninterrupted series of discouragements and persecutions. In the midst of these, however, he wrote with unbroken courage and unwearied industry. Besides publishing innumerable pamphlets, he carried on a periodical paper called the *Review*, without assistance, during the greater part of the queen's reign. In 1703 an attack on the high church party, in his pamphlet ironically called 'the Shortest Way with the Dissenters,' was punished by the pillory, a heavy fine, and imprisonment for more than a year. In 1706, the ministry of Godolphin employed him as an agent for the union of Scotland with England; and in this character he resided a considerable time in Edinburgh, and found materials for a 'History of the Union.' Under the last administration of the reign he was again committed to prison for vehemently arguing in favour of the Hanoverian succession. After the accession of George I. he seems to have received no countenance from those whose interests he had so keenly espoused; and, abandoning politics altogether, he devoted himself to fictitious composition. This stage of his career, which gave birth to the only works by which he is now remembered, did not begin till he was between fifty and sixty years of age, had fallen into bad health, and had even had a stroke of apoplexy. These were the circumstances in which, in 1719, he published the first part of

'Robinson Crusoe,' one of the best and most popular of all romances. Of a similar kind, though incomparably inferior, were several subsequent tales, such as 'Colonel Jack' and 'Captain Singleton.' In his 'History of the Plague' and 'Memoirs of a Cavalier,' he engrafted historical facts on invented incidents and characters, with a curious force and earnestness of impression. De Foe died in London in 1731. [W.S.]

DEGERANDO. See GERANDO, JOS. M. DE.

DEHEEM, J. D., a Dutch flower p., 1604-1664.

DEJNEF, S. IVAN., a Russ. navig., 17th cent.

DEJOCES, fodr. of the Mede emp., 7th c. B.C.

DEJOTARUS, a king of Galatia, 1st cent. B.C.

DEKEN, AGATHA, a Dutch poetess, 1741-1804.

DELABORDE, J. B., a Fr. composer, last ct.

DELACAPEDE, BER. GER. ST. LA., a French naturalist, during the revolution secry. and presid. of the assem., and sen. under Buonaparte, 1756-1825.

DELACOUR, JAS., an Irish poet, 1709-1781.

DELACROIX, J. V., a Fr. advocate, 1743-1832.

DELALAUDE, P. A., a Fr. natural., 1787-1823.

DELAMARCHE, C. F., a Fr. geog., 1740-1817.

DELAMBRE, M., born 1749, died in 1822, an eminent French cultivator of Astronomy, an excellent observer, and a very voluminous writer. Delambre drew up and published several valuable Astronomical Tables; but his chief labours related to the measure of the Arc of the meridian through Spain, and the History of Astronomy. The latter has the accuracy which Bailey's wants; nevertheless one sometimes misses the spirit of the philosophic historian. He also wrote a valuable treatise on Astronomy.

DELANDINE, A. F., a Fr. mis. wr., 1756-1820.

DELANO, AMASO., an Amer. navig., 1763-1817.

DELANY, PATRICK, an Irish div., 1686-1786.

DELARBRE, ANT., a Fr. botanist, 1724-1807.

DE-LA-RUE, G., a Fr. liter. *savant*, 1748-1835.

DELATOUR, L. F., a Fr. author, 1727-1807.

DELATOUR, MAURICE QUENTIN, a Fr. painter, distinguished for his portraits, 1705-1788.

DELAUDUN, P., a Fr. poet, 1575-1629.

DELAULUE, S., a French engraver, 1520-1595.

DELAVAL, E. H., an Eng. nat. phil., 1729-1814.

DELAVIGNE, C., a French poet, 1794-1843.

DELEUZE, J. P. F., a Fr. naturalist and librar., au. of a 'Hist. of Animal Magnetism,' 1743-1835.

DELEYRE, A., a French liter. *savant*, d. 1797.

DELFINO, the name of a patrician family of Venice, the most distin. members of which are—JOHN, a doge, died 1361. JOSEPH, captain-gen. of the naval fleet, 1654. JEROME, proveditor-gen., 1693-93. PETER, general of the Camaldules, 1444-1525. JOHN, a cardinal, 1617-1699.

DELFINO, F., an Ital. astronomer, 1477-1547.

DELILLE, JACQUES, a French didactic poet, in great repute at the end of the last century and under the empire, mem. of the academy, 1738-1813.

DELISLE, WM., a native of Paris, 1675-1726, wrought a complete reform in geography by constructing maps from astronomical observations, to which, though greatly multiplied for many years before, map-makers had paid no attention. He seems to have imbibed the views of Cassini, the celebrated astronomer, on this subject; and his father, and younger brother, Joseph Nicholas, were distinguished in the same walk; the latter especially, who was Astronomer Royal at St. Petersburgh, and the author of a history of astronomy, and of many valuable memoirs read to the Academy. [J.B.]

DELISLE-DE-SALES, the name by which John Baptist Isoard Delisle is known, a Fr. *savant*, author of 'Philosophie de la Nature,' 1743-1816.

DELIUS, C. T., a Ger. mineralogist, 1730-1779.

DELLA-MARIA, D., an Ital. com., 1778-1806.

DELLON, C., a Fr. phys. and trav., 17th cent.

DELMONT, DEO., a Flem. paint., 1581-1634.

DELMOTTE, H. F., a French author, d. 1836.

DELOEUVRE, S. X., a Fr. comed., 1765-1807.

DELOLME, JOHN LOUIS, an advocate, born at Geneva about 1745, and known as a political writer, published his first work in 1772, being a parallel between the English government and that of Sweden, which had been overthrown by Gustavus. Shortly afterwards he published his celebrated work on 'The Constitution of England,' which was written in the French tongue, but improved and translated into English in 1775. In 1783 he published a 'History of the Flagellants,' or Memorials of Human Superstition.' In 1787, an essay on the 'Union between England and Scotland,' and in the two years following, 'Observations on Taxes and the Regency Question.' He died in Switzerland 1807.

DELONGCHAMPS, a Fr. dramatist, d. 1832.

DELORME, PH., a French architect, d. 1577.

DELORME, J., phys. to Marie de Medici, Henry IV., and Louis XIII., 1547-1637. His son CHARL., physician to Gaston and Louis XIII., 1584-1678.

DELORME, MARION, a Fr. courtezan, 1611-50.

DELPHUS, ÆGIDIUS, a Latin poet, 16th cent.

DELPON, J. A., a Fr. antiquarian, 1778-1833.

DELRIEN, E. J. B., a Fr. dram., 1761-1836.

DELRIO, M. A., a Flemish *savant*, 1551-1608.

DELUC, JOHN ANDREW, a Genevese physician, natural philosopher, and geologist, 1727-1817.

DELUC, W. A., brother of the preceding, a nat. and fellow-labourer with him in geology, 1729-1812.

DELWARDE, M., a Fr. historian, 1630-1724.

DEMANDE, C. F., a Fr. mechan., 1728-1803.

DEMAINBRAY, S. B., an English experimental philosopher, 1710-1782.

DEMARATUS, king of Sparta, 529-492 B.C.

DEMETRIANUS, a Rom. architect, 2d cent.

DEMETRIUS, a Greek sculptor, 4th cent. B.C.

DEMETRIUS, a Greek architect, 4th cent. B.C.

DEMETRIUS, the *first* of this name, king of Macedon, having fought his way to the throne, 295-287 B.C., dethroned and exiled by Pyrrhus, and died a simple citizen 283. The *second* of the name, king of Macedon, 242-232 B.C.

DEMETRIUS I., king of Syria, known as Demetrius Sotor, killed by Alex. Balas, 162-149 B.C.

DEMETRIUS II., surnamed Nicator, or the Conqueror, deth. by Zabinas, and k. 144-125 B.C.

DEMETRIUS III., suc. with his br. 95, d. 87 B.C.

DEMETRIUS I., gr. duke of Rus., 1277-1294.

DEMETRIUS II., gr. duke of Rus., 1359-1362.

DEMETRIUS III., gr. duke of Rus., d. 1389.

DEMETRIUS *the False*, one of numerous pretenders under this name to the throne of Russia, of which he possessed himself 1604, and was assassinated 1606. Another of these adventurers was massacred after possessing himself of Moscow by the aid of the Poles 1610: the last of them perished on the scaffold 1653.

DEMETRIUS CYNODIUS, a Gr. wr., 14th ct.
DEMETRIUS PEPANUS, a Gr. theo., 17th ct.
DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a Greek philosopher and orator, known in history as governor of the Athenian republic, 3d cent. B.C.

DEMIDOFF, the name of a Russian family, the founder of which, DEMIDAS, dist. himself under Peter the Great as a cannon-founder, &c., and his grandson PROCOPIUS in mining operations. The nephew of the last named, NICOLAS DEMIDOFF, distinguished for his philanthropy and public spirit and the high perfection to which he carried the working of mines, 1773-1828.

DEMOCEDES, a Gr. physician time of Darius.

DEMOCRITUS, the sage of Abdera: he lived about four hundred years before Christ, at the period of Socrates; 460 or 470 B.C. is reckoned the date of his birth, and he is said to have survived a full century. Nothing of the writings of Democritus remain save a few fragments; but with two exceptions, there is no great man of antiquity whose renown fills a larger space, or who seems, alike by his genius and his acquirements, to have better deserved a hold on the world's memories. Urged by thirst for knowledge, he travelled during his youth and manhood through India, Ethiopia, Chaldæa, and Persia; he spent several years in Egypt, and seems to have visited the schools of Pythagoras and Zeno. It is said, also, that he heard Socrates, and communed with Anaxagoras concerning the phenomena of Astronomy, and the physical structure of Nature. Cicero tells us that in style Democritus might be the rival of Plato—he wrote so clearly, and so adorned what he wrote. The titles of his works relate to Logic, Ethics, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine, Poetry, Music, Grammar, and even Strategy. The Abderites are recorded to have paid loftiest honours to their sage. They confided to him the care of the state; and there must have been ground for another pleasing tradition. It is said that Democritus had spent all his substance in travelling. But a law of Abdera refused the rights of burial to any one who wasted his patrimony. To escape the penalty, the philosopher read in public his chief treatise, entitled μικρὸς διακοσμος, and charmed by his eloquence the people voted him the sum of five hundred talents, or £125,000 sterling. It is not often that a philosophical treatise reaps *such* a reward!—The fame of Democritus in modern times, rests on his extraordinary *prevision* of the *Atomic*, or modern physical theory of the Universe. Rising above the confined idea of the Ionian school, that all things are modifications of one element or principle, he broached the conception that bodies are made up of ultimate atoms, and that in the character of these atoms must be sought the explanation of the qualities of what we call *body*. He went off at once from all barren logomachies about the *plenum:* and, indeed, more than any other thinker of antiquity, achieved the privilege of laying down the ground of just speculation in physics. His doctrines prevailed widely, and were afterwards enshrined in noble verse by Lucretius. Democritus was certainly a materialist: the mind, he thought, like fire, consisted of the finer atoms. He had no notion of life apart from body: and the gods he deemed delusion. He had grand views of the universe: in the milky way, first of all, he saw the light of innumerable worlds; but he had a correspondingly mean opinion of the nature and destiny of Man. Nay, he treated Man, his evanescent works, and feeble struggles, so lightly, that we find his effigies always with a jeer on the lip, and himself with the appellation of the laughing philosopher. Democritus is not the only thinker who, in the intensity of his contemplation of material nature, has overlooked a Force infinitely more enduring and grand. The loss of his writings is that, perhaps, among all calamities to ancient monuments, which we ought the most to deplore. [J.P.N.]

DEMOIVRE, an English mathematician, born in France 1667, died 1754. He contributed greatly to our knowledge of *Series;* he was the author of important theorems in trigonometry; but his principal labours concerned the doctrine of Chances. He had considerable analytic genius.

DEMONAX, a philos. of Cyprus, 2d cent. B.C.
DEMONAX, a Gr. phil., cotemp. with Adrian.

[Demosthenes—*From an Ancient Bust.*]

DEMOSTHENES, the greatest of the Greek orators, was the son of an Athenian citizen of the same name who carried on the trades of a cutler and cabinetmaker, and was born about the year B.C. 382. Having lost his father at the age of seven, the care of his youth, as well as the management of his property, amounting to 15 talents, devolved upon three guardians appointed by his father. At the end of his minority of ten years he commenced a prosecution against his guardians to recover his property, which they had squandered, and after a litigation of two years obtained a verdict against one of them, who was condemned to pay a fine of 10 talents. The prosecution was conducted by himself; and the speeches which he delivered in support of his cause excited the admiration and applause of the judges. Encouraged by this successful beginning, he ventured to speak before the people, but his feeble and stammering voice, his interrupted respiration, his ungraceful gestures, and his ill-arranged periods, brought upon him general ridicule. His failure, however, only roused the energies of his unconquerable will; he resolved to correct the deficiencies of his youth, and overcame them with a zeal and perseverance which have passed into a proverb. After a course of the most rigorous discipline, he reappeared in

public (B.C. 355), and pronounced two orations against Leptines and Androtion, the former of which is considered as one of his happiest efforts. His fame as an orator 'whose resistless eloquence wielded at will that fierce democratie,' now secured for him the general esteem, and entitled him, as one of the leading statesmen of Athens, to take an active part in all public affairs. In B.C. 354 he opposed, though without success, the projected expedition to Eubœa, and dissuaded his countrymen from undertaking a war against Persia. From this time the history of his life is closely mixed up with that of his country; every measure calculated to promote the public good received his powerful support, and every encroachment on public freedom found in him an uncompromising opponent. Philip, king of Macedonia, had begun in B.C. 358 his encroachments on the Athenian possessions in the northern part of the Ægæan without meeting with any active opposition on the part of the parent country; and it was to rouse his countrymen against the crafty invader that Demosthenes pronounced his Philippics, a series of the most splendid and spirited orations. The first was delivered in B.C. 352. Another series equally celebrated (the Olynthiacs), were designed to prevail upon the Athenians to aid the inhabitants of Olynthus, a maritime town near the isthmus of Palline, which had been besieged by Philip, and which, notwithstanding the exertions of the orator, was taken in the spring of B.C. 347. In the following year Demosthenes, along with nine others, went on an embassy to Philip, and succeeded in concluding a peace which continued till B.C. 339. But he did not the less attentively watch the proceedings of Philip; and when hostilities again broke out, he took part in the disastrous battle of Chæronea, the result of which left Philip master of the destinies of Greece. Though he fled along with many others, his grateful countrymen decreed to him a golden crown. On the accession of Alexander, B.C. 336, Demosthenes still cherished the same feelings towards the Macedonians; but the sudden appearance of the youthful conqueror overawed opposition. (See ALEXANDER.) But even his great services could not protect him against an outburst of popular feeling. Harpalus, one of Alexander's generals whom he had left at Babylon, absconded with the treasure intrusted to his care, and arriving in Athens, purchased the protection of the city by distributing his gold among the popular leaders. Demosthenes was one of the suspected recipients; and being declared guilty, and fined in 50 talents, he retired to Ægina and Troezene, where he remained till the death of Alexander, B.C. 323. Returning to Athens for a short time, he was forced again to withdraw in B.C. 322; and retiring to Calauria, a small island opposite to Troezene, took refuge in the temple of Neptune, where he suddenly died. The orations of Demosthenes, on which his character as a statesman chiefly rests, have been often published both in mass and in detached portions. 'His manner,' as Hume well observes, 'is rapid harmony exactly adjusted to the sense: it is vehement reasoning without any appearance of art: it is disdain, anger, boldness, freedom, involved in a continued stream of argument: and, of all human productions, the orations of Demosthenes present to us the models which approach the nearest to perfection.' [G.F.]

DEMOURS, P., a Fr. phys. and oculist, 1702-1795. His son ANTH., also an oculist, 1762-1836.

DEMOUSHER, C. A., a French poet and mythologist, 1760-1801. His son P. ANTH., an architect, 1735-1803.

DEMPSTER, GEO., a Scotch gentleman, dis. as an M.P. and as a wr. on agriculture, &c., 1736-1818.

DEMPSTER, THOS., a Scotch hist. and antiq. writer, professor of theology at Pisa, 1579-1625.

DENHAM, MAJOR DIXON, born in 1786, in London, accompanied Clapperton and Oudney to Central Africa, 1822-25; and afterwards receiving an appointment at Sierra Leone, was carried off by fever at Accra on that coast in 1828.

DENHAM, SIR J., an English writer of verse, author of 'The Sophy,' &c., 1615-1668.

DENINA, G. C., an Italian hist., 1731-1813.

DENIS, JACQUES, a Fr. comedian, 17th cent.

DENIS, J. B., a curious Fr. wr., 17th century.

DENIS, LOUIS, a Fr. geographer, last century.

DENIS, MICHAEL, a Fr. miscel. wr., 1729-1800.

DENIS, NICOLAS, a topographical wr., 17th ct.

DENIS, ST., pope of Rome, 259-269.

DENMAN, THOS., M.D., a distinguished medical writer, father of the late chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, 1783-1815.

DENNER, B., a Dutch painter, 1685-1747.

DENNIS, JOHN, an English dram., 1657-1733.

DENON, DOMINIQUE-VIVANT, Baron, author of 'Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the Campaign of General Buonaparte,' and director-general of the museums, and superintendent of the mint under the empire, distinguished as a promoter of art in France, 1747-1825.

DENYS, P., a cel. French carver, 17th century.

DENYS, JAMES, a Flem. painter, 17th century.

D'EON, or EON DE BEAUMONT, the chevalier, a Fr. adventurer and diplomatist between Louis XV. and the court of London, whose name has been rendered notorious by the curious doubts which prevailed concerning his sex, author of 'Loisirs du Chevalier D'Eon,' a work in 13 vols. 8vo, containing num. historical and polit. treatises, 1728-1810.

DEPARCIEUX, ANTH., a Fr. writer on trigonometry and logarithms, 1703-1768. His nephew of the same name, an economist, &c., 1753-99.

DERBY, JAS. STANLEY, earl of, a royalist, distinguished in the civil wars, beheaded after the battle of Worcester, 1651. His wife CHARLOTTE, cel. for her brave defence of Latham House, d. 1664.

DERHAM, WM., an able div. and phil., canon of Windsor, and rec. of Upminster, Essex, 1657-1735.

DERHODE, N., a painter on glass, 16th cent.

DERJAVINE, G. ROM., a Rus. poet and statesman, dis. as one of the first men of his age, 1743-1816.

DEROSSI, J. G., an Italian poet, 1754-1827.

DERRICK, S., an Irish playwright, 1724-1769.

DERWENTWATER, J., earl of, an adherent of the Pretender, beh. after the bat. of Preston, 1716.

DESAGULIERS, J. T., an exp. phil., 1683-1743.

DESAIX DE VOYGOUX, L. CH. AN., one of the most celebrated generals of the French republic. He was appointed general of division of the army of the Rhine in 1796, and accompanied Napoleon in his expedition to Egypt, where he behaved with so much moderation that the Musulmans named him the 'Just sultan.' On his

return to France he joined the army of Italy, and was killed at Marengo, 1768-1800.

[Tomb of Desaix.]

DESAUGIERS, M. A., a composer of music, 1742-1793. His son of the same name, a celebrated ballet composer, &c., 1772-1827.

DESCARTES, RENE, born in La Haye, Touraine, in 1596; died in Stockholm in 1650: in elevation and amplitude, his influence approaches that of Plato and Aristotle; he is the unquestioned compeer of Bacon and Newton. Des Cartes fell on one of those recurring periods when Philosophy is in decrepitude, representing neither knowledge, nor liberty, nor wisdom; and he regenerated it. We can speak but briefly either of what he did or what he was.—1. In an epoch of dogma and ignorance and intolerance, an original Thinker appears, as if inevitably, to strike always into the same course. Turning from the disorder of the received Physical Sciences, Lord Bacon prepared for his 'Instauratio,' by research concerning true METHOD in Physical Inquiry: Des Cartes, repelled by corresponding disgust, from the moral and psychological logomachies of his time, demanded—what is fitting METHOD in Speculative Philosophy; and what the basis and criterion of *certainty*? The reply was not a new one, but only a reproduction of the method of Socrates, of Plato, of Aristotle, and its adjustment to the condition and culture of his time. The primal and sufficient ground of certainty in Speculative Philosophy, is the content of our human Consciousness. *Cogito ergo sum* is not a syllogism, but a statement of the manner in which the fact of existence becomes revealed. The phenomena of mind are not proveable; they are FIRST FACTS. The right sifting and analysis of these primary mental phenomena, is the sole work of Reflection—the single legitimate aim of Philosophy. Inquiry evolves their true signification, determines their reach, disengages them from foreign elements, and ascertains their metaphysical import and value; but with *this*, inquiry ends; it cannot logically affect one of them with doubt. Two great achievements were solicited in modern times, from this reassertion of the power and functions of rational psychology. *First*, to put down all theoretic scepticisms after the fashion of Bayle's. Doubt may, and ought to affect particular opinions or conclusions, but to erect Doubt into a principle, is, according to Des Cartes, a sheer paralogism. Doubt in this sense is virtually an act of *Belief*; it is a confidence in *one* state of mind, or *one* intellectual process; but why among *all* states of mind *select this one* for confidence? Pyrrhonism in every form—whether as scepticism or dogmatism—is irreconcileable with true method. *Secondly*, Cartesianism refused to estimate the value or reality of our primary intuitions by their accordance or non-accordance with any *system*. Every logical process rests on *some* of our intuitions; so that here too is a paralogism. One such paralogism was developed in the Physiological and French Sensational schools: a form of error recently revived by M. Comte. Another is the attempt of powerful Churches to repudiate Philosophy in name of Revelation. The Gallican Church in its Augustan era, did not commit this error; neither has it ever been the position of our English Hierarchy: no church so conducting itself can long endure. A Religion without a Philosophy, must ever evolve in the long run, dogma without creed, and a clergy without a people.—2. Something more definite regarding the method of Des Cartes may be gathered from his treatment of the argument regarding the Being of a GOD: his proof is not an *à priori* one; it rests on *facts*, as directly as the argument from external design—the fact, viz.: that our human consciousness reveals Ideas having the attributes of Universality and Necessity. Ideas of this kind, said Des Cartes, cannot be the product or reflection of man's finite and imperfect nature: therefore, a Being exists whose essential character enables him to communicate to us the Ideas of Infinity, Eternity, Self-existence, &c. The special proof given by ANSELM, also occurred to Des Cartes, and was expanded by him. The logic of these arguments—to which, indeed, all *à priori* proofs may be reduced—is open to only two exceptions. *First*, it may be denied that Ideas exist having the characters of Universality and Necessity; *Secondly*, it may be questioned whether it is legitimate to pass from a phenomenon in Psychology to a reality in Ontology;—it does not follow, says the philosopher of Konigsberg, from the existence of an Idea, that there is any externality corresponding to it. As to the former objection see articles CONDILLAC, GASSENDI, LOCKE, PLATO, &c.: the latter is noticed at length in articles KANT and REID.—3. The student must look for no completed Psychology, or even an approach to it, in the writings of Des Cartes. Owing to the absence of every attempt at system, the cursory reader is apt to miss those traces of earnest searching insight which are strewn broad-cast over his pages; and the rapid critic easily makes out a case against one of the hardest and most original thinkers in Europe:—the extravagant misapprehension contained in the first three chapters of Locke's Essay, may be taken as a type of such criticisms. One fatal error of the great Frenchman requires to be explained because of its influence on subsequent speculation. He overlooked the essential *activity* of the thinking principle, regarding it rather as the *subject* of certain peculiar changes; and this led him to a profounder misapprehension of the Idea of Sub-

stance. LEIBNITZ corrected him by restoring to it, the attribute of CAUSE or FORCE; but not before the error had led to the engulphing fatalism of SPINOZA.—4. The intellectual vigour of Des Cartes left its marks on many various departments of knowledge. He was fond of Physiology. His hypothesis of *Vortices* prepared for the mechanical theory of planetary Motions. He founded Dioptrics—first impressing on it a geometrical character. But that by which he will longest live in Mathematics, is his most fertile idea of representing the properties of curves by equations. Measured by its influence this discovery takes rank with the infinitesmal calculus; nor has its empire been disputed until in the most recent times by the remarkable scheme of Quaternions.—5. The life of Des Cartes was given mostly to solitude and thought: nevertheless, on occasions, and with characteristic ardour, he took part in active pursuits. A soldier, he spent several years in camps; he travelled much, and carried on an extensive correspondence.—Whenever Philosophy falls off, and the throne of Truth is usurped by Scepticism or Dogmatism, regeneration will invariably come in one way—through restoration of the method and fundamental principle of Des Cartes. [J.P.N.]

[Birth-place of Descartes.]

DESCEMET, J., a French botanist, 1732-1810.
DESCROIZILLE, F. A. H., a Fr. che., d. 1825.
DESERIZ, J. S., a *serrant* of Hung., 1702-1765.
DESEZE, ROMAIN, one of the three counsel selected by Louis XVI. to defend him before the convention, after the restoration became president of the Court of Repeal, 1750-1828.
DESFONTAINES, THE ABBE P. F. GUYOT, a miscellaneous French writer, at first a Jesuit, noted for his immorality, 1685-1745.
DESFONTAINES, R. L., a Fr. bot., 1751-1833.
DESFORGES, P. J. B. C., a French comedian and dramatic author, 1746-1806.
DESHAYES, L., Baron De Courmenin, a Fr. diplo., beh. for conspiring against Richelieu, 1652.
DESHAYS, J. B., a French painter, 1729-1765.
DESHOULIERES, ANTOINETTE DU LIGIER DE LA GARDE, Dame, a French poetess and dramatic writer, 1634-1694. Her daughter, ANTOINETTE THERESA, also a poetess, 1662-1718.
DESJARDINS, MARTIN VAN DEN BOGAERT, a Fr. sculp. and caster of stat. in bronze, 1640-1694.

DESMAISEAUX, P., a Fr. mis. wr., 1666-1746.
DESMARETS, C., chief of the French police under the empire, auth. of 'Memoirs,' 1763-1823.
DESMARETS, H., a Fr. composer, 1662-1741.
DESMARETS, J., advocate-general of the parliament of Paris, put to death by Charles VI., 1382.
DESMARETS, N., a Fr. min. of finance, nephew of Colbert, cel. for his upright adminis., lived 1721.
DESMARETS, N., a Fr. physician, director of the manuf. of France, mem. of the Acad., 1725-1815.
DESMOULINS, BENEDICT CAMILLE, born at Guise in Picardy, 1762, and educated for the law at the college of Louis-le-Grand, was known as a wild young student of jurisprudence and *Belles Lettres* at the commencement of the French revolution, and is supposed to have been early acquainted with Robespierre, if, indeed, he was not his college friend. He made the first of those stirring harangues by which the people were excited to the revolutionary combat, from a table on which he mounted in the garden of the Palais Royal, when the Swiss and German troops had been ordered under arms, previous to the dismissal of Necker. It was a moment of intense excitement, for the police were eyeing the young orator, who with a loaded pistol in each hand, swore he would not be taken alive. This was on Sunday the 12th of July, 1789, and two days afterwards Camille fought with the future republicans at the storming of the Bastile. Before the end of the month the 'Rights of Man' had been promulgated by the Constituent Assembly, and was succeeded by that flood of journalism and club-eloquence on which so many obscure men were suddenly borne to the height of popularity. Camille made his first profession of the republican faith in a work which he entitled 'La France Libre,' in which he declared that a democracy was the only form of government suited to a people who were 'worthy of the name of men.' This was followed by his 'Discours de la Lanterne aux Parisiens,' subsequently called 'Les Révolutions de France et de Brabant,' a weekly paper, edited, as he styled himself, by the 'Attorney-General of the Lamp-Iron.' This atrocious style was chosen by Camille rather as his password to the Faubourgs than the echo of his own sentiments, and he abandoned it as a *jeu d'esprit*, too cruel to be taken in earnest. Towards the end of the year he united with Danton in the establishment of the Cordeliers' Club, the fiery element into which these two cast themselves to work out their own destiny, and to accomplish their part in the revolution. About this time he married the beautiful and accomplished Mademoiselle Duplessis, the devoted wife who afterwards hovered about his prison, and rested not till she arrived at the same cruel term of her existence as him she loved. It is related that the curé refused to marry him because he had written that there was as much evidence for the religion of Mahomet as for that of Christianity, and the dispute between them was referred to Mirabeau, who decided that a man's religion could only be judged by his exterior profession. Camille declared himself a good catholic, promised to amend his ways, and was thereupon married, the priest laughing at the idea of a Mirabeau acting as a father of the church. It is painful to read the words of the bridegroom when on his defence five years later:—'A marked fatality has

ordained,' he said, 'that of sixty persons who signed my marriage contract, there should remain to me only two living friends, Robespierre and Danton! All the others have fled or are guillotined!' After the 10th of August, 1792, when Danton acquired the supremacy as minister of justice, Camille Desmoulins acted as his secretary, and though it is a disputed point whether he took any active part in the execrable massacres of September, it cannot be supposed that the 'attorney-general of the Lamp-iron' was the man to shrink from his share of the responsibility. The incident which marked the return of the friends to moderate counsels soon after the fall of the Girondins is related by Lamartine. It was one of the last evenings in the month of January, when Danton, Souberbielle, one of the jury of the revolutionary tribunal, and Camille Desmoulins came away together from the Palais de Justice, and spoke sorrowfully of the bloodshed of that day, when fifteen victims had fallen on the scaffold, and twenty-seven more had been condemned to suffer. The friends separated at Danton's door, and next day Camille Desmoulins had written the first number of the 'Vieux Cordelier,' in which the system of proscription was denounced, and a 'Committee of Clemency' demanded as a preliminary to clearing the prisons of the 'Suspect.' In the daring burst of eloquence and passion which marked the pages of this journal, the system of Robespierre was attacked under cover of an assault on the cruel atheists Hébert and Chaumette. The quarrel broke out in the Convention as a personal squabble, on the 8th of January, 1794; and Danton supported his friend, thinking it high time, as he expressed himself, that they should make work for *the guillotine of public opinion* by enlightening the people. Two days afterwards the quarrel was resumed, and Robespierre spoke of Camille as a wayward child whose person it was not necessary to injure, but demanded that his writings might be burned. 'To burn them,' exclaimed Camille starting up, 'is not to answer them!' and then, reckless of consequences, he complained that he had first submitted his copy to Robespierre, but that he had since refused to read his journal because he would not compromise himself by espousing either side of the quarrel. Danton acted as peace-maker on this occasion: but the harvest of death was ripening for this new party of mercy as for the Girondins; and Danton himself, together with his friends Camille Desmoulins, Philippeaux, and Lacroix, were arrested on the night of the 30th March, as Hérault de Séchelles had been only a little earlier. His wife, Lucile, addressed an affecting appeal to Robespierre, which, it is believed, never reached him, and Camille found the means of opening a secret correspondence with her. These letters have been preserved, and they are filled with expressions of the most passionate attachment and despair. At the bar of Tinville the prisoners were asked their age, name, and residence, 'My age,' said Camille, 'is that of the sansculotte Jesu—I am thirty-three; an age fatal to revolutionists!' He had prepared a written defence, but was not allowed to read it, and in a fit of indignation tore the paper to fragments, which, however, were afterwards collected by a friend, and their contents handed down to posterity. The commotion of the people was feared by Robespierre, and the wife of Camille was arrested the following night, that her beauty and the eloquence of her grief might not be the means of snatching away a victory which he had only obtained by surprise and subtlety. She was guillotined a few days after her husband. On his way to the scaffold, Camille Desmoulins forgot all his philosophy, and became almost frantic, struggling with his bonds and appealing to the people whom he had called to arms on the 14th of July—to whom, as he reminded them, he had given the national cockade. At the guillotine he recovered his *sang froid*, and, looking on the axe, said to the populace, 'Behold, then, the recompense reserved for the first apostle of liberty!' The date of his execution is the 5th of April, 1794, that of his wife's the 10th. He was a man of rare genius, light, sparkling, and sarcastic, but of a most undecided temperament, and headlong in his impulses. His dazzling eloquence rained words like fire; his epigrams flew like polished arrows, and, careless of results, he launched them against men of all parties, from Lafayette 'the liberator of two worlds,' and 'constellation of the white horse,' to St. Just who 'carried his head with the air of a saint-sacrament.' His ridicule of the Girondists in a 'History of the *Brissotins*,' published 1793, contributed to bring contempt upon that body by its very title; yet it must be remembered, to the honour of Camille and the Dantonists, that their attempt to save their enemies from the guillotine was the first step to their own ruin. [E.R.]

DESORGUES, Th., a French poet, 1764-1803.

DESOTEUX, F., a Fr. physician, 1724-1803.

DESPARD, Edward Marcus, an Irish officer, distin. in the West Indies during the Amer. war, and exec. for conspiring against the life of the king 1803.

DESPARD, John, a brave Eng. gen., 1744-1829.

DESPAZE, J., a Fr. satirical poet, 1769-1814.

DESPREAUX, J. S., a Fr. dram., 1747-1820.

DESSAIX, J. M., a general of the French revolution, member of the council of 500 till the 18th Brumaire, 1764-1825.

DESSALINES, J. J., a slave of St. Domingo, first emp. of Hayti under the title of James I., 1760-1806.

DESSOLLE, J. J. P. Augustin, a French general and statesman, distinguished in the campaign of Italy, Spain, and Russia, 1767-1828.

DESTOUCHES, A. C., a Fr. comp., 1672-1749.

DESTOUCHES, P. N., a Fr. dram., 1680-1754.

DESTREM, H., a member of the French convention, one of the most vigorous opponents of the *coup d'état*, 18th Brumaire, transported after the plot of the infernal machine, 1758-1805.

DEUTSCH, N. E., a Fr. painter, 1484-1530.

DEVAUX, J., a French surgeon, 1649-1729.

DEVAUX, Gabriel, a Fr. botanist, 1742-1802.

DEVEREUX, Robert, earl of Essex, the reputed favourite of Queen Elizabeth, distinguished as a military officer, gov. of Ireland during Tyrone's rebellion, born 1567, executed 1601. His son of the same name, commander for the parliament at the commencement of the civil war, 1592-1645.

DEVILLIERS, C., a Fr. naturalist, 1724-1809.

DEVONSHIRE, Georgiana Cavendish, duchess of, celebrated for her taste in art and the *Belles Lettres*, and for her personal charms, authoress of poems, 'Passage of St. Gothard,' &c., 1757-

1806. ELIZABETH HERVEY, the second duchess, also distinguished for her beauty, her classical taste, and her love of art, 1759-1824.

DEVUEZ, ARNOLD, a Fr. painter, 1642-1724.

D'EWES, SIR S., an English hist., 1602-1650.

DEWEZ, L. D. J., a Fr. historian, 1760-1834.

DE-WINT, PETER, an English artist, d. 1849.

DE-WITT, JNO., a celebrated Dutch statesman, born 1625, grand pensionary of Holland from 1652, sacrificed with his brother CORNELIUS to the ambition of the House of Orange, 1672.

DHAFER, HISMAIL, caliph of Egypt, 1149-55.

DHAHER, ALI, caliph of Egypt, 1021-1036.

DHAHER, MOHAM., the thirty-fifth caliph of the Abasside dynasty, reigned nine months in 1225.

DHAHEZ, a sheik of Palestine, 1693-1775.

DIADUMENIANUS, MARCUS OPELIUS MACRINUS ANTONINUS, emperor of Rome 217, killed by the soldiers of Heliogabalus 218.

DIANA OF POITIERS, mistress of Henry II., cel. for her influence and her brilliant court, 1499-1566.

DIANA OF FRANCE, a natural daughter of Henry II., and wife of Horace Farnese and F. Montmorency, 1538-1619.

DIAS, B., a Portuguese poet, 16th century.

DIAS-DE-LUGO, J. B., a Span. jurist, d. 1556.

DIAS-GOMEZ, F., a Portug. poet, 1745-1795.

DIAS, P., a Portuguese Jesuit mis., 1621-1700.

DIAZ, BARTHOLOMEW, a knight of the royal household, was sent by the king of Portugal in August 1486, in quest of the dominions of the imaginary Christian prince, Prester John, supposed to be in India or Eastern Africa, while Covilhma and Payva went by land through Egypt. Diaz had two caravels of fifty tons each, and a small store-ship. Having touched at the African coast in lat. 26° S., 400 miles farther than any previous navigator had reached, he steered boldly south and lost sight of land. Storms which arose soon after bore him far E. of the Cape of Good Hope, which he was thus the first to double without knowing it. He had advanced to the mouth of the Great Fish River, making frequent inquiry after Prester John, when the crews insisted on his return. He now visited the Cape, determined its position with accuracy, and called it the Stormy Cape, a name which for better augury the king, John II., changed to the present designation. Diaz reached Lisbon in 1487. He perished at sea in 1500, in one of Cabral's ships commanded by him.—MICHAEL DIAZ of Arragon, was one of the companions of Columbus. He became governor of Porto Rico, and died in 1512. [J.B.]

DIAZ, E., a Portug. Jesuit mis., 17th century.

DIAZ, F., a Spanish missionary, died 1646.

DIAZ, G., a Portuguese painter, 16th century.

DIAZ, J., a protestant convert of Spain, murd. by his brother, who afterwards hanged himself, 1546.

DIAZ, M., a Spanish navigator, died 1512.

DIAZ, P., a Spanish Jesuit and mis., 1546-1602.

DIBDIN, CHARLES, was born at Southampton in the year 1745, and was educated at Winchester. His father, who was a silversmith, first meant that his son should enter the church, but his early and devoted attachment to music soon frustrated the paternal intentions. He received some lessons in music from Mr. Kent (whose anthems are well known), and commenced his career as poet and musician at sixteen years of age, and produced at Covent Garden Theatre an opera named 'The Shepherd's Artifice.' About this time he made his *debut* as an actor, and was well received. In 1768 he was the original Mungo in his own 'Padlock.' In 1772 he produced the music to 'The Deserter;' in 1774 the words and music of 'The Waterman;' and in 1775 'The Quaker.' In 1778 he became composer to the Covent Garden Theatre, with a salary of £10 per annum. About the year 1782 he built the Circus Theatre, afterwards known as the Surrey, and continued to manage it with indifferent success for nearly four years. In 1778 he published his musical tour, and in 1789 he gave the first of his entertainments, under the title of 'The Whim of the Moment,' which soon became very popular. These entertainments, of which he was performer, poet, and musician, furnished his sole means of livelihood until the year 1805, when he retired from public life with a government pension of £200. In 1813 Dibdin was attacked with paralysis, and he died in July, 1814. Besides the operas named, Dibdin wrote two novels, and a few smaller literary works, and wrote and composed the enormous number of nine hundred songs! To him is due whatever merit there is of having originated that kind of musical entertainment which has been followed by so many vocalists, from Incledon to Wilson, Templeton, and John Parry. [J.M.]

DIBDIN, THOS., eldest son of the preceding, a dist. dramatic author and song-writer, 1771-1841.

DIBDIN, THOS. FROGNALL, D.D., a celebrated bibliographer and antiquarian writer, 1775-1847.

DIBIL-AL-KHOSSAI, an Arab. poet, 765-860.

DICEARCHUS, a Greek philosopher, historian, and geographer, disciple of Aristotle, 4th cent. B.C.

DICETO, RAOUL DE, an Engl. hist., 13th cent.

DICK, SIR ALEX., a Sco. physician, remembered for introducing the culture of rhubarb, 1703-1785.

DICK, MAJOR-GEN. SIR ROBERT HENRY, a Scotch peninsular and medical officer, killed at the battle of Sobraon, 1846.

DICKINSON, E., an Eng. archæol. 1624-1707.

DICKSON, A., a Scot. wr. on agricul., d. 1776.

DICKSON, D., a Scotch divine, 1591-1664.

DICKSON, J., a Scotch botanist, died 1822.

DIDEROT, DENYS, was born in 1713, at Langres in Champagne, where his father was a respectable tradesman. Educated for the church, but declining to take orders, he was next placed in the chambers of a legal practitioner in Paris; but, in like manner, he abandoned the law. Literature now became his profession; and, after a few years of obscure drudgery, he became one of the most famous among those literary and scientific men, whose attacks on the established order of things, religious and ecclesiastical as well as political, are alleged to have acted so powerfully in precipitating the French revolution. It was Diderot that projected the huge work which, receiving the contributions of these so-called philosophers in their several departments, gave them their usual title of 'Encyclopedists.' The 'Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers,' was designed, not merely to supersede the imperfect dictionaries of universal knowledge that already existed, but to teach, on every occasion which could admit the teaching, those social doctrines which were held by the writers. Among

the contributors were Voltaire, Rousseau, and several very eminent men of science; the work was edited at first by Diderot and D'Alembert, and afterwards by the former alone; and, among its very unequal contents, his articles are distinguished both for good writing and for versatile ability. The publication continued, amidst many obstacles, from 1751 to 1769. In the course of it, and afterwards, Diderot wrote several didactic treatises, indecent and irreligious novels, and two sentimental comedies; and his published correspondence, especially with Voltaire and Grimm, throws much light on the gloomy picture which French society and morals then presented. He died at Paris in 1784. [W.S.]

DIDIER, St., a Christian bp. and martyr, 264.

DIDIER, last king of the Lombards, 757-773.

DIDO, a princess of Tyre, cel. as the founder and queen of Carthage, supposed date about 880 B.C.

DIDOT, the name of a family distin. in the history of French printing, the most celebrated of whom is Firmin, the inventor of stereotyping, and also a classical scholar and author, 1764-1836.

DIDYMUS, a Greek grammarian, 1st cent. B.C.

DIDYMUS, a divine of Alexandria, 308-395.

DIEBITSCH-ZABALKANSKI, a Russian general and favourite of Alexander, and commander in the war against the Poles 1830, died 1831.

DIEFFENBACH, J. F., a German surgeon, celebrated for his skill in supplying artificial noses, curing strabismus or squinting, &c., 1795-1848.

DIELHELM, J. H., a Ger. antiquarian, d. 1764.

DIEMEN, Anthony Van, governor-general of the Dutch establishments in the East Indies, was born at Kuilenberg 1595, and going to India became successively accountant to the government, and member of the supreme council. In 1631, or 1632, he returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet, and the year following was raised to the dignity which he enjoyed till his death, in 1645. While holding this office, namely, in 1642, he sent Tasman on a voyage to the south, when that part of New Holland was discovered which has since been called Van Diemen's Land.

DIEPENBEKE, A. Van, a Fl. pain., 1607-1675.

DIEREVILLE, a French navigator, 17th cent.

DIES, Gaspard, a Portuguese painter, d. 1671.

DIETERICH, J. C., a Ger. *savant*, 1612-1669.

DIETRICH, C. G. E., a Ger. painter, 1712-1774.

DIETRICH, J. F., a Ger. Latin poet, 1753-1833.

DIETRICH, P. F., Baron De, a mineralogist, first constitutional mayor of Strasburg, guill. 1793.

DIEU, Anthony, a French painter, 1662-1727.

DIEU, Louis De, a Dutch prot. min., cel. as a biblical commentator and Orientalist, 1590-1642.

DIEU, St. Jean De, a relig. founder, 1495-1550.

DIEZ, Juan Martin, a dist. guerilla chieftain of Spain, exec. for alleged conspiracy, 1755-1825.

DIGBY, Sir Everard, an English gentleman, executed for his complicity in the gunpowder plot, 1581-1609. His son, Sir Kenelm, a naval commander under Charles I., and philosophical writer, 1603-1665. John, of the same family, earl of Bristol, a political negotiator and partizan of Charles I., 1580-1653. George, Lord Digby, son of John, a zealous royalist, 1612-1676.

DIGGES, Leonard, an English geometrician, died 1574. His son Thomas, an astronomer and mathematician, died 1595. Sir Dudley, son of Thomas, a diplomatist and ambassador, author of a treatise on right, 1583-1639. Dudley, son of the last named, au. of some political tracts, d. 1643.

DILLENIUS, John James, a German botanist, first professor of botany at Oxford, 1687-1747.

DILLON, the name of an Irish family, the first of whom mentioned by biographers is Wentworth, earl of Roscommon, a hanger-on of the English court, 1633-1684. Others are mentioned in the service of France, as Arthur, lieut.-gen., distin. under Vendome and Villeroi, 1670-1733. His grandson of the same name, governor of St. Kitt's and Tobago, deputy to the estates-general, commander of the army of the north, and afterwards in the army of Dumouriez, ex. 1791. Theobald, the father of the last named, massacred, and honoured with a place in the Pantheon, 1792.

DILWORTH, Thomas, author of a series of useful schoolbooks, died 1670.

DIMSDALE, Th., an Engl. phys., 1712-1800.

DINO, or DINUS, a jurist of the 13th century.

DINTER, G. F., a Germ. theologian, 1760-1831.

DINTERUS, E., a French chronicler, d. 1448.

DIOCLETIAN, a common soldier who became emperor of Rome, 286, cel. for the persecution com. against the Christians 303, abdicated 306, died 313.

DIODATI, Dominic, an It. *savant*, 1736-1801.

DIODATI, Giovanni, a protestant divine of Geneva, kn. as a biblical annotator, 1576-1649.

DIODORUS of Sicily, a famous Greek historian, au. of a universal hist. in 40 books, of which only 15 and some fragments are extant, 1st c. B.C.

DIODORUS of Tyre, a Gr. philos., 2d c. B.C.

DIOGENES of Apollonia, a Greek philosopher of the Ionic or physical school of Anaximenes, 5th century B.C.

DIOGENES, the *Babylonian*, a Stoic philosopher, teacher of dialectic in Rome, 200 B.C.

DIOGENES, the celebrated Greek cynic, was a native of Sinope, in Pontus, where he was born 413 B.C. He was banished from his country for coining false money, and repaired to Athens, where he studied philosophy under Antisthenes, and surpassed his master in the rudeness of his manners, and his austere views of human nature. He walked about the streets with a tub on his head, in which it is said he lodged at night. He is the type of cynicism, and for his zeal as a moralist has been called the 'Mad Socrates.' Being on a voyage he was taken by pirates and sold into slavery at Corinth, where he became tutor to the sons of a rich citizen, but died in the greatest misery, B.C. 324. His reputation procured him a visit from Alexander the Great, who asked Diogenes if there was anything in which he could gratify him. 'Only,' he answered, 'do not stand any longer between me and the sun.' Some moral 'sentences' are extant under his name, but they are thought to be apocryphal. The inhabitants of Sinope raised statues to his memory, and the marble figure of a dog was placed on a high column erected on his tomb.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, a Greek philosopher, supposed to be of the Epicurean school, celebrated as an historian for his very valuable 'Lives of the Philosophers,' 2d century B.C.

DIOMEDES, a Latin grammarian, 5th century.

DION, a disciple of Plato, cel. for deliver. Sicily from the tyranny of Dionysius, assassin. B.C. 354.

DION CASSIUS, a Greek historian, 3d cent.

DION CHRYSOSTOME, a Greek orator, 1st c.

DIONYSIUS, a Greek painter, 5th cent. B.C.

DIONYSIUS, the *first* of the name, called the *Elder*, tyrant of Syracuse, 405-368 B.C.

DIONYSIUS, the *second*, called the *Younger*, son and successor of the preceding, 368-356 B.C.

DIONYSIUS, a patriarch or bishop of Alexandria, dist. in the condemnation of Sabellius, 248-265.

DIONYSIUS, an ancient geographer, surnamed *Periegetes*, from his poem containing a description of the world in Greek verse, 4th century.

DIONYSIUS, THE AREOPAGITE, a bishop of Athens, to whom certain writings containing an application of Platonism to Christianity have been dubiously attributed, burned alive about 95.

DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS, author of an hist. work entitled 'Roman Antiquities,' abt. 30 B.C.

DIOPHANTUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished about the year 480 A.D. He originated a peculiar department of Algebra, which still bears his name. It relates to questions about whole numbers, squares, cubes, primes, &c. The best edition of his work is by Fermat.

DIOSCORIDES, PEDANIUS, a celebrated Greek physician and botanist, was born at Anazarba in Cilicia. The dates of his birth and death are not known; but it is generally believed that he lived in the reign of the emperor Nero. He is said to have been named *Phacas*, from his face being marked with spots like lentils. He was a soldier in his youth, and it is surmised he may have been attached to the army as physician. He practised medicine, and he tells us himself that he travelled over Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, and part of ancient Gaul, in quest of plants. His works contain chiefly an account of the medicinal virtues of the plants he describes; and their principal value appears to consist in their having given rise to numerous learned disquisitions, and an immense deal of controversy, in after times, as to the identity of the species he mentions. This, no doubt, contributed much to advance the knowledge of botany amongst the medical men who succeeded him, and who in these times were almost the only persons who studied plants. The first printed edition of his works appeared at Venice, in the original Greek, in 1499; but since then many editions have been printed, and translations made into almost every language of Europe, except English. In late times Tournefort made much use of his works, and still more lately they have given origin to the 'Flora Graeca' of Sibthorp, which has been edited by Sir James Edward Smith. A genus of plants has been named after him by Plumier; the dioscorea, a genus which contains the yam. [W.B.]

DIPPEL, JOHN CONRAD, a German physician and chemist, remarkable for his pretensions in theology and alchymy. He is the disc. of Prussian blue, and of an oil which bears his name, 1672-1734.

DISNEY, JOHN, an English divine, distinguished for his activity and disinterestedness as a magistrate, 1677-1730. A descendant of the same name, chaplain to Bishop Law, and author of religious biographies, 1746-1816.

D'ISRAELI, ISAAC, the son of a Venetian merchant, of Jewish extraction, who had settled in England, was born at Enfield, near London, in 1766. His education was chiefly received at Amsterdam and Leyden, and was completed by a tour in France and Italy. Coming, at an early age, into possession of an independent fortune, he was able to devote the whole of his long life to literary study and composition. In the first stage of his authorship he contributed poems to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and other periodicals, and wrote some small novels, of which the satirical piece called 'Flim Flams' is said to have been one. But he soon began to confine himself to his favourite department of Literary History; commencing, when he was twenty-five years old, those miscellaneous collections and remarks, which, though pleasant and gossiping rather than philosophically critical, have preserved and disseminated a very large mass of curious and valuable knowledge. In 1791 appeared the first volume of his 'Curiosities of Literature,' which were extended to three volumes, gradually enlarged, and followed by a second series in 1823. In 1795 he published his 'Essay on the Literary Character,' and, in 1796, his 'Literary Miscellanies.' The most interesting of his works, 'The Calamities of Authors,' and 'Quarrels of Authors,' appeared in 1812, 1813, and 1814; and these were followed, in 1816, by his 'Character of King James I.' A subsequent work, the 'Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.,' gained for him from Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. In 1839 he became blind, but was still able to complete his 'Amenities of Literature,' which had been designed to be a part in a survey of the 'Literary History of England.' Mr. D'Israeli died in the beginning of 1848, at his country-seat, Bradenham house, in Buckinghamshire. The late chancellor of the exchequer is his eldest son. [W.S.]

DITTON, HUMPH., an Eng. geomet., 1675-1715.

DJEMCHID, an ancient king of Persia, regarded as the founder of Persian civilization, abt. 800 B.C.

DLUGLOSS, J. L., a Polish hist., 1415-1480.

DOBROWSKI, J., a *savant* of Hung., 1753-1829.

DOBSON, M., a physician and natural philosopher, died 1784. His wife, SUSANNAH, a clever miscellaneous writer, close of the century.

DOBSON, WILLIAM, a distinguished English portrait and historical painter, of the reign of Charles I., was born in London in 1610, where he died in 1646, at the early age of thirty-six. Dobson's education consisted chiefly in copying pictures by Titian and Vandyck, which he met with at his master's, Sir Robert Peake's. He was recommended to the king by Vandyck, and succeeded him as Sergeant Painter to Charles I., who had a high opinion of Dobson, whom he called the English Tintoret.—(Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

DOD, JOHN, a Heb. scholar and divine, called by Fuller 'the last of the Puritans,' 1547-1645.

DODD, C., an English catholic historian, d. 1745.

DODD, RALPH, a civil engineer, author of many works of great public utility, and a great promoter of steam navigation, 1761-1822. His son, GEORGE, dist. in the same prof., the projector and resident engineer of Waterloo Bridge, d. 1827.

DODD, DR. WILLIAM, author of num. religious and other works, b. 1729, executed for forgery 1777.

DODDRIDGE, SIR J., an Eng. jurist, 1555-1628.

DODDRIDGE, PHILIP, D.D., the son of an oilman, was born in London on 26th June, 1702. Both parents being very pious, took extraordinary

pains to rear their numerous family in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and Philip, the youngest, was introduced by his mother to a knowledge of the characters and scenes of the Old and New Testament history through means of some Dutch tiles that lined a corner of their sitting-room. The associations of those primitive pictures, together with the remembrance of the sound and pious reflections his parent founded on them, made indelible impressions on his infant mind. In his childhood he was left an orphan; and the little patrimony bequeathed to him having been lost through the imprudent management of the trustee appointed by his father, young Doddridge was indebted to the kind liberality of Mr. Samuel Clarke, a dissenting minister, and master of a private school at St. Alban's, who took him into his house, and educated him gratuitously. Doddridge repaid the kindness of his disinterested and pious benefactor by not only making uncommon attainments in learning, but by strong and beautiful evidences of personal religion. His early wish was to devote his life to the ministry, but great difficulties lay in the way to the accomplishment of this object; and while he was anxiously pondering the matter in his mind, he received an offer from the duchess of Bedford, who lived in the neighbourhood, and had heard of his character and circumstances, to send him to either of the two universities, on condition of his becoming a clergyman in the Church of England. So tempting an offer it required strong and conscientious principles to resist. But his dissent being the result of enlightened and matured conviction, he respectfully and gratefully declined the proposal of his noble patroness. His old and steady friend, Mr. Samuel Clarke, now undertook to bear the expense of his education; and Doddridge, regarding this offer as indicating the leading of Providence, gladly embraced it, by repairing to the academy of Kilworth, in Leicestershire, where, under the auspices of the learned and pious Dr. Jennings, he pursued the requisite studies with great ardour. On 22d July, 1722, he was licensed to preach, and such was the fame of his pulpit ministrations that he soon found himself settled over the congregation at Kilworth, as successor to Dr. Jennings. At the end of seven years he removed to Harborough, to be assistant to the venerable Mr. Some; but this situation, too, he ere long relinquished, to take the superintendence of a dissenting academy for the training of young ministers, an office to which his high celebrity as a scholar and divine procured his unanimous appointment by the electors. A very pressing invitation from the Independent congregation in Northampton, enforced by the advice of Dr. Watts and other friends to accept it, led him to a new sphere of labour; and from 24th December, 1729, he discharged in that town the double duty of pastor of a large congregation and tutor to the Theological Seminary. Seldom has there been a more laborious—never was there a more conscientious life than that of Doddridge. To serve his Divine Master was the ruling principle of his heart; and to the advancement of the sacred cause he brought all the energies of an active mind, and all the stores of an almost boundless knowledge daily to bear. Many students repaired from all parts of the kingdom to enjoy the benefit of his prelections; and amongst these not a few who afterwards rose to distinction, not among the dissenters only, but in the established churches of England and Scotland, in America, and even in Holland. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him, in 1736, the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity. He was a voluminous author. Amongst his works, all of which have long been well known and highly valued in the religious world, we may enumerate his 'Sermons on Regeneration,' his 'Sermons to Young People,' his 'Life of Colonel Gardner.' But the principal are the 'Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,' and the 'Family Expositor.' Dr. Doddridge's frame, never robust at any time, was enfeebled by his incessant labours, and severe cold having settled on his lungs, and been followed by symptoms of consumption, he was advised to try the effects of a sea voyage. On 30th September, 1751, he sailed from Falmouth in a vessel bound for Lisbon, where he landed on 13th October, and being completely exhausted he sank in a few days, expressing to Mrs. Doddridge, who accompanied him, his firm faith and joyful hope in Christ. [R.J.]

DODINGTON, GEORGE BUBB, or according to his title, Lord Melcombe, an English statesman, best known as author of a 'Diary,' 1691-1762.

DODONÆUS, R., a Dutch botanist, 1517-1585.

DODSLEY, ROBERT, the well-known bookseller and miscellaneous writer, was born of poor parents, and though he commenced life as a footman, rose to considerable eminence as a dramatic author and essayist, and acquired a handsome fortune as a publisher. His literary connections and friendships include the first names of last century. The most celebrated of his theatrical pieces is 'Cleone,' a tragedy, and the most useful of his speculations the 'Annual Register,' commenced 1758, in conjunction with Edmund Burke. 'He bore an excellent private character, was modest in his prosperity, grateful to his early friends and patrons, and disposed to bestow on others the same kind assistance which he himself had experienced.' Born at Mansfield 1703, died 1764.

DODSON, M., an Engl. theol. wr., 1732-1799.

DODSWORTH, R., an Eng. antiq., 1585-1654.

DODWELL, HEN., a famous wr. on controversial, theological, and classical subjects, 1641-1711. His son, of the same name, a lawyer and sceptical writer, 1742. His younger son, WILLIAM, archdeacon of Berks, and an able divine, 1709-1765.

DOEDERLEIN, J. A., a Ger. hist., 1675-1745.

DOEDERLEIN, J. C., a Ger. theol., 1746-1792.

DOERFEL, G. S., a Germ. astronomer, 17th c.

DOES, JACOB VAN DER, a Dutch painter, 1623-1673. His son, of the same name and profession, distinguished as 'the younger,' 1654-1693. SIMON, his eldest son, a pupil of his father, whose style he adopted, 1653-1717.

DOGGET, THOS., an Irish playwright, d. 1721.

DOGHERTY, THOS., a writer on law, d. 1805.

DOGIEL, M., a Polish historian, 17th century.

DOHM, C. W. VON, a Prus. diplom., 1751-1820.

DOLABELLA, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, the son-in-law of Cicero, successively tribune, consul, and governor of Syria; after the death of Cæsar, he put an end to his life when besieged by Cassius in Laodicea 43 B.C.

DOLCE, CARLO, a Floren. painter, 1616-1686. AGNES, his daughter, also a painter, died 1690.

DOLCE, Louis, a Ven. liter. *savant*, 1508-1568.

DOLET, Stephen, a French reformer and literary *savant*, burned as an atheist, 1509-1546.

DOLGORUCKI, John Michalovitsch, a distinguished Russian soldier and poet, 1764-1824.

DOLIVAR, J., a Spanish engraver, 1641-1710.

DOLLOND, J., an English optician, distinguished in conj. with his sons for many improvements in optical and mathem. instru., 1706-1762.

DOLOMIEU, Deodatus, a Fr. geologist and mineralogist, whose name has been conferred on a calc. stone which he was first to describe, 1750-1801.

DOMAING, Mohammed, an Ar. nat., d. 1405.

DOMAT, J., a French jurist, 1625-1765.

DOMBAY, F. De, an Aus. Oriental., 1758-1810.

DOMBEY, Joseph, a Fr. phys., one of the most col. French naturalists of the last ct., 1742-1793.

DOMENICHINO, the name by which Domenico Zampieri is commonly known. He was born at Bologna in 1581, and studied some time under Denis Calvert, but afterwards entered the school of the Caracci. Domenichino painted a long time at Rome, and his picture of the Communion of St. Jerome there, in the Gallery of the Vatican, is considered one of the masterpieces of Italian painting, yet the painter received only ten guineas for it. Able in drawing, expression, and composition, Domenichino had many enemies, by whom he was much persecuted, both at Rome and Naples. He died in the latter city April 15, 1641, and it was supposed that he was poisoned by the agency of the notorious triumvirate Spagnuoletto, Corenzio, and Giambattista Caracciolo, known as the 'Cabal of Naples.' Domenichino is generally considered the ablest of the pupils of the Caracci.—(Bellori, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.; Passeri, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

DOMETT, Sir W., an Eng. nav. offi., 1754-1828.

DOMINIC, De Guzman, generally called St. Dominic, founder of the order of friars named after him, and of the inquisition, noted for his cruel persecuting spirit, 1170-1221.

[Dominican Friar.]

DOMINIC LORICATUS, so named from wearing an iron cuirass, an Italian monk, died 1060.

DOMINIS, M. A. De, a Jesuit and phys. of Dalmatia, the first to explain the rainbow, 1566-1624.

DOMITIAN, or, with all his names, Titus Flavius Sabinas Domitianus, one of the most cruel and debauched of the Roman emperors, born 51, succeeded Titus 81, assassinated 96.

DOMITIUS, procl. emp. at Alexandria, 288-290.

DOMITIUS AENOBARBUS, a Roman consul, 122 B.C. A prætor and consul of the same name was the husband of Agrippina and father of Nero.

DON, Sir G., a British officer, 1756-1832.

DONALD I., king of Scotland, the first prince of that country who embraced Christianity, d. 216.

DONALD II., slain by his successor 254.

DONALD III., succeeded 254, slain 260.

DONALD IV., distinguished for his piety and for aiding the children of Ethelred to recover Northumberland, died 647.

DONALD V., conquered by the Picts, d. 828.

DONALD VI., dis. by his victory over the Danes and the friendship of Alfred the Great, 894-904.

DONALD VII., otherwise called Duncan, distinguished for his repulse of the Norwegians, murdered by Macbeth, 1034-1041.

DONALD VIII., called the Bane, or Donald Bane, usurped the throne 1093-1098.

DONALDSON, Jo., an artist and an., 1737-1801.

DONALDSON, Jos., a miscel. writer, d. 1830.

DONALDSON, W., a phil. writer, 17th century.

DONATELLO, an Italian sculptor, 1383-1466.

DONATI, A., an Ital. antiquarian, 1584-1640.

DONATI, V., an Italian naturalist, 1713-1763.

DONATO, F., a doge of Venice, disting. for having preserved the neutrality of the state during the wars between Charles V. and Henry II., and for enriching it with works of art, 1545-1553.

DONATO, L., a doge of Venice, distin. for his successful resistance to pope Paul V., 1606-1612.

DONATUS, an African bishop, the author of the schism named after him, 4th century.

DONN, Abr., an Engl. math., 1718-1746. His brother Benjamin, a math. and arith., 1729-1798.

DONNE, J., an Engl. poet and theol., 1573-1631.

DONNER, Raphael, a Ger. sculp., 1688-1740.

DONNINI, Jerome, an Ital. painter, 1681-1743.

DONNISSU, Marquis De, a Ven. gen., ex. 1793.

DONIZETTI, Gaetano, was born at Bergamo in the year 1798. His father destined him for the law, but for which profession he himself had no liking. His first taste seems to have lain towards painting, but he ultimately devoted himself to the study of music, in which he achieved a very high and prominent position. His first master in music was the celebrated Simon Mayer, and he studied for three years at the conservatory of Bologna under Mattei. He composed in all sixty-three operas, the first of which, 'Enrico di Borgoyna,' was performed at Venice in 1818, in which Madame Catalani sustained the principal character, and in which Signor Fioravanti also took a part. Up to the year 1827 he had composed no fewer than nineteen operas, of which the 'Zoraide' was the most successful. In 1828 he ceased to write in the style of Rossini; and his own great originality first developed itself in 'Esule di Roma,' which was performed at the San Carlo at Naples, and in which Lablache sustained the principal bass part. This was his earliest triumph, and the new style gave ample promise of the future career of 'Il Maestro.' In the same year he composed other three operas. In

1829 he produced 'Il Paria' and 'Il Castello di Kenilworth,' at the San Carlo. In 1830 he wrote four operas for the same establishment, and an Oratorio, 'Il Diluvio Universale.' For the carnival of 1831 he composed his 'Anna Bolena,' which established his reputation, and after which every manager in Europe became desirous to have a work from the great composer. His next opera was 'Fausta.' In 1832 he composed 'Ugo Conte di Parigi,' the 'Elisir d' Amore,' and 'Sancia di Castiglia;' next year he wrote 'Il Furioso,' 'Parisina,' and 'Torquato Tasso.' 1834 gave to the world his other masterpiece, 'Lucrezia Borgia,' and 'Maria Stuärda.' In the same year he composed 'Rosmonda d' Inghilterra.' In 1835 he wrote 'Gemma di Vergi,' 'Marino Faliero,' which was first performed in London, and the world-renowned 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' which was brought out at San Carlo. In 1836 he composed 'Belisario' for the carnival of Venice, and produced 'Il Campanello,' 'Betly,' and 'L'Assidio di Calais.' In 1837 he wrote two operas, namely, 'Pia di Tolomei' and 'Roberto Devereux.' In 1838 he composed 'Maria di Rudenz;' in 1839 'Gianni di Parigi;' and in 1840 'La Fille du Regiment' for the Opera Comique of Paris. This year he also produced 'Les Martyrs' and 'La Favorita.' In 1841 he composed 'Adelia,' in 1842 'Maria Padilla' and 'Linda di Chamouni.' In 1843 he produced his 'Don Pasquale' for Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache, which was brought out at the Italian Opera of Paris. In the same year he composed for Venice his lyric tragedy, 'Maria di Rohan,' and for the Academie Royale of Paris his 'Don Sebastian de Portugal.' At the carnival of Naples in 1844, his sixty-third and last opera 'Caterina Cornaro,' was produced, while two unfinished operas were amongst his manuscripts, and he was preparing another comic opera for Grisi, Mario, Ronconi, and Lablache. At this time his mind, which had been so severely tasked, utterly gave way, and he was first taken to a *Maison de Santé* at Vitry, near Paris: subsequently his nephew, who was then director of music to the sultan at Constantinople, had him removed to a house at the Champs Elysées. He was ultimately conveyed to Bergamo, where it was thought the scenes of his early life might assist his recovery; but all was of no avail. He died on the 8th of April, 1848, after five days' struggle, surrounded by his early friends and admirers. Donizetti was married to Virginia Vasseli, the daughter of an advocate in Rome, who died in Naples in 1835. Donizetti succeeded Zingarelli in the direction of the conservatory at Naples, and held office as chapel-master to the imperial court of Vienna. He composed, besides his operas, various detached vocal pieces, masses and vespers, a *Miserere*, some quartetts, overtures, variations for the piano-forte, a Monody for the death of Malibran, &c. Donizetti was an excellent poet as well as a musician, and wrote some of his own *libretti*. In rapidity of composition he rivalled Rossini, and has been known to score an opera in twenty-four hours, a period barely sufficient for the mere manual labour of writing down the notes. [J.M.]

DONUS, the *first* of the name, pope for about a year, 677; the *second*, elected 974-975.

DOODY, SAMUEL, an Engl. botanist, d. 1706.

DOPPET, F. A., a man of letters, and gen. of the Fr. rep. army, mem. of the coun. of 500, 1753-1800.

DORAT, C. J., a French dram. wr., 1734-1780.

DORAT, JOHN, or, according to the Latinized form, *Auratus*, a Fr. scholar and poet, 1507-1588.

DORIA, the name of an illustrious family of Genoa, the chief of whom are—OBERTO, dist. for a naval victory over the Pisans, 1284. ZAMBA, who defeated the Venetian admiral, Dandolo, 1298. PAGANINO, who defeated the Venetian admiral, Pisani, 1352-1354. LUCIEN, killed in a battle with the Venetians, in which his fleet was victorious, 1379. PIERRE, who was compelled to surrender his whole fleet to Victor Pisani, 1380. ANDREA, surnamed the 'Father and Defender of his Country,' dis. as the greatest commander and patriot of which the state can boast, 1468-1560.

DORIA, P. M., a Neapolitan philos., 1675-1743.

DORIGNY, M., a French painter and engraver, 1617-1663. His sons LOUIS and NICHOLAS, distinguished in the same arts, the former 1654-1742, the latter 1657-1746.

DORION, C. A., a French poet, 1770-1829.

DORISLAUS, ISAAC, a Dutch civilian, lecturer on history at Cambridge, and ambassador to Holland, assassinated 1649.

DORLEANS, J., a French historian, 1644-1698.

DORLEANS, L., a French satirist, 1542-1629.

DORPIUS, M., a Dutch *savant*, 1460-1525.

D'ORSAY, COUNT, a well-known director of fashion, celebrated as a sculptor, died 1852.

DORSET, THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of, ambassador, chancellor of Oxford, and lord treasurer, distin. both as a statesman and author, 1527-1608. EDWARD, his grandson, bearing the same title, a partizan of Charles I., and regent during his absence in Scotland, 1590-1652. CHARLES, one of the cavaliers and wits of the court of Charles II., 1637-1706. LIONEL, lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1686-1765.

DOSA, G., a peasant of Transylvania, proclaimed k. of Hungary, and met with a horr. death, 1518.

DOSITHÆUS, a Jewish priest, 2d cent. B.C.

DOSITHÆUS, a heretic of Samaria, 1st cent.

DOUCE, FRANCIS, author of 'Illustrations of Shakspeare and of Ancient Manners,' died 1834.

DOUCIN, L., a French Jesuit and historian, an ardent defender of the bull 'Unigenitus,' d. 1726.

DOUGLAS, the name of an ancient and illustrious Scotch family, the earliest of whom are—WILLIAM 'The Hardy,' died 1302. 'The good SIR JAMES,' a companion in arms of Robert Bruce, killed in battle with the Moors, 1331. WILLIAM, a natural son of the preceding, called 'England's scourge and Scotland's bulwark,' killed 1353. ARCHIBALD, brother of Sir James, regent in 1333. WILLIAM, lord of Liddesdale, 'the flower of chivalry' in the 14th century. After these the following are mentioned with the title of earls:—1. WILLIAM, distinguished at the battle of Poictiers, d. 1384.—2. JAMES, his son, k. at the battle of Otterburn, 1388.—3. ARCHIBALD, surnamed 'The Grim,' date unknown.—4. ARCHIBALD, born 1374, celebrated for a victory over the earl of March and Henry Percy 1401, killed at the battle of Verneuil 1425.—5. ARCHIBALD, ambassador to England for the release of James I., 1437.—6. WILLIAM, treacherously murdered at a banquet in the castle at Edinburgh the same year.—7. Unknown.—8. WILLIAM, the most imperious and powerful of the

line, stabbed by James II. at Stirling, 1452.—9. JAMES, brother of the preceding, and last earl of Douglas, taken prisoner after vainly attempting to revenge his brother's death, and died in a monastery, 1488. A younger branch of the same family are distinguished as *earls of Angus*. The best known of these are—GEORGE, married to the daughter of king Robert III., 1397, and ARCHIBALD, called the Great Earl of Angus, distinguished at the battle of Torwood, father of GAWIN, bishop of Dunkeld, and of the two Douglases killed at Flodden, died 1513. The younger branch of the Angus family claims JAMES DOUGLAS, the celebrated earl of Morton, and regent of Scotland, beheaded for the murder of Darnley, 1581.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, earl of Morton and Aberdeen, finder. of the Edin. Philos. Soc., 1707-1768.

DOUGLAS, JAS., a Scotch anato., 1675-1742.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, a learned divine and critic, successively bp. of Carlisle and Salisbury, 1721-1807.

DOUGLAS, SYLVESTER, Lord Glenbervie, a member of parliament, and chief commissioner of woods and forests, 1743-1832. His son, F. S. N. DOUGLAS, member for Banbury, and author of a 'Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Greeks,' died 1819.

DOUGLAS, —, a Scotch botanist, 1799-1833.

DOUJAT, J., a French *savant*, 1606-1688.

DOUSA, JOHN, or VAN DER DOES, a Dutch general and scholar, author of 'Annals of Holland,' 1545-1604. His eldest son, JOHN, a Latin poet and scholar, distinguished by the friendship of Scaliger, 1571-1596. His fourth son, FRANCIS, a *savant*, born 1577. His son DIDIER, 1580-1663.

DOVALLE, C., a French poet, 1807-1829.

DOVER, G. J. W. AGAR ELLIS, Lord, a biographical and historical writer, contributor to the reviews, &c., 1797-1833.

DOW, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Orient., d. 1799.

DOW, GERARD, a celebrated Dutch *Genre* painter, was born at Leyden in 1613; his father, who was a glazier, brought him up a glass-painter, but having placed him with Rembrandt, when in his sixteenth year only, the good use the young painter made of his opportunity enabled him to establish himself in the more independent profession of a painter. Few men have ever attained such wonderful mastery or delicacy of execution as Gerard Dow. He died rich at Leyden in 1680. Schalken, Mieris, and Metzu, were his pupils.—(Houbraken, *Groote Schouburg*, &c., 1.) [R.N.W.]

DOWLAND, JOHN, a celebrated performer on the lute, was born in Oxford in the year 1562, and took his degree of Bachelor of Music in 1588. He composed a great deal of music, all of which, saving one or two madrigals, is forgotten, and was a great favourite with the public. The 'Passionate Pilgrim' has devoted a sonnet to Dowland, which, even were his beautiful madrigal, 'Awake, sweet Love,' irrecoverably lost, would render his name immortal. He died, it is generally believed, in Denmark in the year 1615. [J.M.]

DOWNES, ANDW., a Greek scholar, 1550-1627.

DOWNHAM, G., an Irish theologian, d. 1634.

DOWNING, C., a puritan divine, 1606-1644.

DOWNMAN, HUGH, an Engl. poet, 1740-1809.

DRABICIUS, N., a Ger. enthusiast, 1587-1652.

DRACO, a legislator of Athens, 7th cent. B.C.

DRAGONETTI, H., an Ital. jurist, 1738-1818.

DRAGUT, an Ottoman corsair, killed 1565.

DRAKE, FRANCIS, an English antiq., d. 1770.

DRAKE. FRANCIS DRAKE, the chief of the English Naval Worthies of the reign of Elizabeth, and the first man who circumnavigated the globe in a single voyage, was born in 1546, near Tavistock in Devonshire. His father was a poor clergyman; and Francis was the eldest of twelve sons, nearly all of whom were bred to the sea. He was apprenticed while a lad to the master of a coasting bark, which sometimes made voyages to Holland and France. In this humble employment Drake grew up to be a thorough seaman; and he also by his steadiness and good conduct so gained the esteem of his master, that when the old man died, he bequeathed his bark to the diligent and skilful young mariner.—Drake continued his old master's trade in her for some time; but his spirit of adventure caused him at last to sell her, and employ the proceeds in a trading voyage to the West Indies in 1565 and 1566, during which he suffered much ill usage and loss from the commander of some Spanish cruizers. On Drake's return he joined Sir John Hawkins in an adventure to the Spanish Main, which proved calamitous at the time, but which must have done much in qualifying Drake for his subsequent achievements. The little squadron which Hawkins and Drake commanded, was treacherously attacked by a Spanish fleet in the port of St. Juan de Ulloa, and four out of the six English ships were destroyed.—Drake returned to England with the loss of all his property; but with the gain of valuable experience, and with an increase to that keen antipathy to the Spaniards, which marked him throughout life, and which is best paralleled by that which Nelson afterwards felt to the French. In 1572 Drake succeeded in fitting out three small vessels, and sailed to the Spanish Main on a voyage of reprisals. He failed in an attack on the city of Nombre de Dios; but he landed on the isthmus of Panama, and captured a large treasure, which was being conveyed on mules to Nombre de Dios for exportation to Spain. It was in the course of this adventure that one of the native guides who led the English across part of the isthmus, showed Drake a lofty tree from whose summit might be discovered the Pacific ocean, along which no European flag, save that of Spain, had hitherto ever floated, and the coasts of which were believed to teem with treasure-cities of boundless magnificence. Drake climbed this 'goodlie and great high tree,' as he himself termed it, and gazing thence on the broad Pacific, he with great solemnity 'besought God to give him health and life once to sail an English ship in those seas.'—This was no barren vow of transient enthusiasm. On his return to England, Drake prepared a squadron for a voyage into the South Pacific through the straits of Magellan. It consisted of five vessels, the largest of which was only of 500 tons. Drake sailed on the 13th December, 1577, and on the 20th May, 1578, he anchored in the port St. Julian of Magellan. There one of the companions of Drake, named Thomas Doughty, was tried by Drake and the other officers of the fleet, and put to death on a charge of mutiny and conspiracy. This execution has long been made a subject of heavy imputation on Drake's character, but Sir John Barrow in his late work, 'The Naval

Worthies of the Reign of Elizabeth,' has printed some contemporaneous records of Doughty's trial, which prove his sentence to have been just, and his death necessary. Drake emerged into the Pacific from the perilous straits of Magellan on the 6th of May, but his ship, the Golden Hind, struggled with difficulty through heavy gales; and all her consorts abandoned her or perished. With his one vessel Drake now began his attacks upon the Spanish treasure-ships that were sailing in fancied security along the coast of the Pacific; and the Golden Hind was soon deeply laden with Spanish gold and other valuables. Drake now thought of returning home; but an attempt to repass the straits would have thrown him within the reach of a large force, which the enraged Spaniards had collected to intercept him. He resolved, therefore, to seek a passage home round the north of America; and by unrivalled boldness and skill, worked his ship to a high latitude along the western coast of the Atlantic. Yielding at length to the increased severity of the winter season, and the natural obstacles which his crazy bark and worn-out crew encountered, Drake steered westward across the Pacific for the Philippine islands, and thence for the Cape of Good Hope. He doubled the Cape on the 15th June, 1580; and on the 25th September in that year, the Golden Hind came safely to anchor in Plymouth harbour, having been two years and ten months at sea, during which time she had sailed round the whole world. —Drake's exploits, and the treasure which he had brought home, made all England ring with his renown. Queen Elizabeth knighted him, and dined in state with him on board the Golden Hind. The Spaniards were loud in their protestations, and demanded that Drake should be given up to them as a pirate. There was at this time nominal peace between the two countries; but Spanish troops had often aided the rebels against Elizabeth in Ireland, and England, on the other hand, had sustained by men and money the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain. In the New World the arrogant claims of the Spaniards to exclude all other nations from the seas of Central and Southern America, and the cruelties which their officers practised, had created a system of reprisals; and 'no peace beyond the line,' was the rough and ready maxim of the English mariners. The nation adopted it. Queen Elizabeth refused to give up or to punish Drake; and in the open war which soon broke out between her and Spain, Drake did noble service to his country and his queen. In 1585 he attacked and burnt the collected shipping in Cadiz harbour, and thereby delayed for a year the sailing of the Spanish Armada against England. And when in 1588 Spain sent that huge agglomeration of her fleets and armies against our shores, Sir Francis Drake was the boldest and the sagest among that bright band of our naval heroes who baffled and beat the haughty Spaniards; and who forced the shattered remnants of their so-called Invincible Armada to flee in disaster and disgrace round the north of Britain and Ireland back to the harbours of the peninsula, which they had quitted in such confidence of vindictive success. In 1595 Drake sailed on his last voyage in conjunction with his old comrade Sir John Hawkins, on an expedition against the Spanish West Indies. The English were unsuccessful in this enterprise. They suffered severely by the diseases of the climate, to which the brave Sir Francis fell a victim. Admiral Drake died on board his own ship off Portobello, on the 28th January, 1596. [E.S.C.]

DRAKE, JAMES, a political satirist, 1667-1707.

DRAKE, DR. NATHAN, a physician of Hadleigh in Suffolk, distinguished as an essayist on English literature, and especially on periodical literature from the time of Addison, 1766-1836.

DRAN, H. P. LE, a Fr. surgical wr., 1685-1770.

DRAPARNAUD, J. P. R., a French naturalist, 1772-1805. His brother, VICTOR XAVIER, a dramatist, an. of the 'Prisoner of Newgate,' 1778-1833.

DRAPER, ELIZABETH, the friend of Sterne and Raynal, to whom the former addressed his letters, published under the name of Yorick, 1742-1775.

DRAPER, SIR WILLIAM, a military officer, known as a controversialist from his defence of the marquis of Granby, 1721-1787.

DRAYTON, MICHAEL, one of the most esteemed of the early English poets, most admired for his pastorals and chivalrous subjects, born at Harshull in Warwickshire, 1563, buried in Westminster Abbey, 1631.

DREBBEL, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch philos. and chem., inv. of the thermometer, &c., 1572-1634.

DRELINCOURT, CHARLES, a French protestant, author of 'Consolations against the Fears of Death,' &c., 1595-1669. LAURENCE, his son, a learned divine and author, 1631-1681. CHARLES, his third son, a physician, died 1697.

DREW, SAMUEL, a methodist preacher, celeb. as a metaphysician for his 'Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul,' 1765-1833.

DROLLINGER, C. F., a Ger. lyric, 1688-1742.

DROUAIS, J. G., a French painter, 1763-1788.

DROUET, JEAN BAPTISTE, master of the post in the village of Sainte-Menehould, and once a soldier of the dragoons, has obtained a remarkable name in the history of the French revolution by his arrest of Louis XVI. when he attempted to fly the kingdom, 20th June, 1791. His curiosity was awakened by the arrival of travellers under very unusual circumstances, curiosity ended in suspicion, and his suspicions were confirmed by a comparison of the king's portrait, engraved on the French assignats at that time, with the pretended Baron Korff in the Berline. With the zeal of a patriot, and the decision and boldness of a soldier, he galloped by a cross road to the town of Varennes, and prepared his measures so effectually, notwithstanding the near neighbourhood of Choiseul and Bouillé, that the carriages were stopped, and the king conducted to Paris. If Lafayette was justifiable in declaring the flight of the king 'infamous,' and the country had reason to tremble for its independence with Louis in the army of the coalition, it is impossible to deny that Drouet's arrest of the king was an act of patriotism; and, viewing it in this light, the National Assembly rewarded him with a gift of 30,000 francs, while the people, in 1792, returned him to the National Convention. In the capacity of deputy he voted for the most violent measures, and had the atrocity to propose that all the English in France should be shot. In 1793 he accompanied the army of the North as commissary, and was shut up in Manbeuge, when that place was reduced to

the last extremity by the Austrians, and was taken prisoner in a sortie which he headed. Being confined in the fortress of Spitzberg, situated on a rock some two hundred feet high, he attempted to escape by means of a parachute, but falling heavily to the ground, was captured again. He was subsequently exchanged with some of his comrades against the king's daughter, and sat in the council of 500. He joined the conspiracy of Babeuf against the order established after the 9th Thermidor, but was permitted to escape by the Directory, and, after an adventurous career abroad, became sub-prefect of Sainte-Menehould under the consulate. In 1815 he appeared as deputy of the Marne in the Chamber of Representatives during the hundred days, and the following year was banished from France with the regicides. In 1824, an old man who had been known some years past under the name of Merger, and was esteemed a good Christian, died at Maçon, when people were surprised to discover that he was no other than the 'bold dragoon' who arrested the king at Varennes. [E.R.]

DROUET, S. F., a French *savant*, 1715-1779.

DROUOT, Gen. Count, artillery offi. under Napoleon, and one of his most faithful fol., 1774-1847.

DROZ, F. N. E., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1735-1805.

DROZ, Peter Jacquet, a Swiss mechanician, 1721-1790. His son, H. L. Jacquet, distinguished like his father for his surprising skill, 1759-1791.

DRUMMOND, George, distinguished for his public spirit as provost of Edinburgh, and in the rebellion of 1745, 1687-1766.

DRUMMOND, James, third earl of Perth, a descend. of Andrew, k. of Hungary, dis. as chan. of Scot., and as a partizan of James II., 1638-1716.

DRUMMOND, Thomas, inventor of the *light* kn. by his name, and under secry. for Ireland, d. 1840.

DRUMMOND, Wm., a Scotch poet, 1585-1649.

DRUMMOND, Sir Wm., F.R.S., a political negotiator and classical and antiquarian an., d. 1828.

DRUMMOND-DE-MELFORT, L. Hector, Comte De, a general in the French service, distinguished as a tactician, 1726-1788.

DRURY, Joseph, a classical scholar and divine, head master of Harrow, acknowledged by Lord Byron as the 'best and worthiest friend he ever possessed,' 1750-1834.

DRUSILLA, Julia, a daughter of Germanicus and Agrippa, mistress of Caligula, died 38. Another Drusilla was wife of Claudius Felix.

DRUSIUS, John, a German critic, 1550-1616.

DRUSUS, a Roman consul, poisoned 23.

DRUSUS, Claudius Nero, a distin. Roman commander, father of Germanicus, d. 9 B.C.

DRUSUS, M. L., a Rom. tribune 122 B.C., consul 112. His son, of the same name, tribune 90-89 B.C.

DRYANDER, F. E., a Flem. his., 16th century.

DRYANDER, Jonas, a Swed. natur., 1748-1810.

DRYDEN, John, born in 1631, was the grandson of Sir Erasmus Dryden, or Driden, of Canons-Ashby, in Northamptonshire. From his father, the third son of the family, he inherited a small estate, yielding fifty or sixty pounds a-year. He was sent from Westminster School to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he resided till 1657. For the next three years he was engaged in public business in London, under his mother's cousin, Sir Gilbert Pickering, a puritan, and a partizan of Cromwell. His principal kinsmen on the father's side belonged to the same party. Thus trained and thus connected, he began his literary career by verses on the death of the Protector; but his disinclination to the principles in which he had been brought up, and the vacillation of opinions by which he was distinguished through life, showed themselves very speedily.—The Restoration, occurring when he was in his thirtieth year, excluded him for the time from government employment and patronage; and he at once devoted himself to literature as a profession. Having to rely on it for support, he did not long content himself with obscure drudgery in prose, or with verses, though he wrote many, on public events. Yet his 'Annus Mirabilis,' celebrating the eventful year 1666, presaged his eminence as a descriptive and didactic poet. But the stage, now restored, and becoming the fashionable amusement, offered itself as the only means through which his pen could furnish a livelihood; and, in the course of twenty-five years, he wrote twenty-seven dramas. The most remarkable of these were his Heroic Plays, pieces of a kind which, imported from France, was the favourite during the greater part of the reign of Charles II. These have aptly been described by Sir Walter Scott as being just metrical romances of chivalry thrown into the form of dialogues. In this unnatural but seductive class of compositions Dryden was unsurpassed; and, amidst all their exaggeration and unreality, his Tragic Dramas are works of great genius. His Comedies, belonging to the Spanish school which had become so popular, and whose chief merit was sought in complex ingenuity of plot, have little literary value; and they are tainted, as deeply as any plays of their time, by the moral depravity which disgraced the restored English stage till after the close of the seventeenth century. Indeed, the pain which one feels in seeing the intellectual powers of Dryden wasted on his serious dramas, is aggravated when we contemplate the moral degradation displayed by his comic ones.—Hardly less mortifying is it to know, that the great poet was conscious of his own inaptitude for the writing of plays; and that he panted to display, on a field better adapted to his diffusive genius, the pomp of imagery, the strength of passion, and the magnificent skill of versification, which he felt to be but ill bestowed on his heroic and tragic pieces of theatrical declamation. It was the cherished dream of his life to give to the English language a national epic, whose theme would probably have been the exploits of the romantic King Arthur. There are, in fact, two circumstances only that can at all console us for the lamentable misapplication of Dryden's labour. In the first place, the writing of his heroic plays served as his apprenticeship to the art of versification and expression. Out of his rhymed dialogue arose that mastery of the English heroic couplet which he was the first to acquire, and in which no succeeding poet has nearly equalled him. Secondly, the prefaces, dedications, and essays, with which he accompanied his dramas, exhibited him at once as the earliest writer of regular and elegant English prose, and as the first who can be said to have aimed in our language at anything like philosophical criticism. Those prose fragments of his are still instructive to the critic of poetry; and

they contain some of the most felicitous specimens of style which our tongue has ever produced.—During the few years next after the Restoration, dramatic composition was almost his only employment. Of his heroic plays of this period, which

[Dryden's House in Fetter Lane.]

were written in rhyme, the finest were the two parts of 'The Conquest of Granada.' He was under an engagement to write plays for the king's theatre, which gave him an income of more than three hundred a-year; in 1665 his circumstances were a little improved by his uncomfortable marriage with Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the earl of Berkshire; and in 1670 he received, with a salary (irregularly paid) of two hundred a-year and the famous butt of wine, the joint offices of historiographer-royal and poet-laureate. In the latter part of Charles's reign the fashion in dramatic matters began to change: and this, with jealousies of playwrights and courtiers, gave birth to the celebrated burlesque play called 'The Rehearsal,' of which Dryden, under the nickname of Bayes, was the principal victim. Politics now offered to the laureate a new kind of theme, of which he availed himself by publishing, in 1681, his 'Absalom and Ahithophel,' the best of all poetical satires. 'The Medal' and 'Mac-Flecknoe,' works of the same kind, followed immediately. Now, likewise, he began to write tragedy in blank verse, 'All For Love' being his most successful experiment of the kind. In the 'Religio Laici,' also, he presented to the public, in 1682, his first elaborate attempt at didactic poetry. The tone of hesitation, and the character of the arguments, adopted in this defence of the Church of England, betrayed a state of mind leading by an easy progress to the change of faith which the poet soon avowed. In 1685, soon after the accession of James II., Dryden was received into the Church of Rome. His conversion secured him in court favour, and was rewarded by an addition of a hundred pounds a-year to his pension. But it was probably sincere; and the new creed was unflinchingly adhered to when it had become unprofitable and dangerous. It produced rich poetical fruit in 'The Hind and the Panther,' in which the dryness of dissertation is enlivened by ingenious allegory.—The Revolution, taking place in the poet's fifty-seventh year, deprived him of his pensions, and of his royal and courtly patrons; but it neither lowered the place which he held as the first poet of his time, nor damped the ardour of his literary exertions. The last twelve years of his life, though spent in hard toil and under heavy discouragements, produced some of his best works. In 1690 he gave to the stage his tragedy of 'Don Sebastian,' the best and most interesting of his serious plays. In 1697, amidst many other labours, he threw off at a heat his 'Alexander's Feast,' one of the most animated of all lyrical poems, though not conceived in the highest tone of lyrical inspiration. In the same year appeared his nobly spirited translation of Virgil, for which he had trained himself by previous versions from the classics published in the volumes he called 'Miscellanies.' Lastly, in the spring of 1700, were published his 'Fables,' in which, imitating in verse the prose of Boccaccio, and remodelling (not always for the better) the antique poetical pictures of Chaucer, he not only showed that his warm imagination burned as brightly as ever, but that his metrical skill had been increasing to the close of his life. That life was about to end. Gout and gravel had long disturbed him; and erysipelas in one of his legs, terminating in mortification, destroyed him on May-day, 1700. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, between the grave of Chaucer and that of Cowley. [W.S.]

DUBARRAN, Barreau, a mem. of the French convention and Com. of Public Safety, 1750-1816.

DUBOCAGE, G. B., a Fr. canal eng., 1626-1686.

DUBOIS, Anthony, Baron, a dist. Fr. surgeon appointed accoucheur to the empress, 1756-1837.

DUBOIS, Edward, a periodical writer an journalist, distin. in light literature, 1775-1850.

DUBOIS, G., a French historian, 1628-1696.

DUBOIS, Jr., a French sculptor, 1626-1694.

DUBOIS, J. B., a French essayist, 1753-1809

DUBOIS, P., a French *savant*, 1636-1703.

DUBOIS, P. G., a French translator, 1626-16

DUBOIS, William, a Fr. cardinal and statesman, justly branded in his, as infamous, 1656-17

DUBOIS-CRANCE, Edmund Louis Alexis Dubois-Crancé performed a part in the French volution which may be related in few words, from which the most important consequences resulted. He was the propounder of that formidable military engine known as the *conscription*, first idea of which he submitted to the national convention in 1793 as reporter of the military mission. 'In a nation that would be free, surrounded by powerful neighbours and re faction,' he remarks, 'it behoves every citizen a soldier and every soldier to be a citizen, there is no hope of this, France is near the ter annihilation. . . . . If you once exemptions and substitutes, all is lost.' Th of this stern soldier and honest republican sponded to by a decree for the levy of 300,0 with promotion from the ranks, and short wards by Barrere's famous proclamation f *en masse*. One other memorable service formed for the republic by Dubois-Crancé, duction of Lyons, and such was the esteem

military talents were held that he was appointed, 1799, the successor of Bernadotte as minister of r. He was a stout opponent of the revolution which Napoleon attained the supreme power, d ever after remained in the obscurity of private . He is the author of several military and poli- al memoirs publ. between 1789 and 1804, and two pamphlets written against Barrère 1795. rn at Charleville 1747, d. at Rhétel 1814. [E.R.]

DUBOS, J. B., a Fr. literary *savant*, 1670-1742.

DUBOST, A., a Fr. painter, 1769-1825.

DUBOUCHAGE, F. J. GRATET, Viscount, a r. minis. of marine under the Bourbons, 1749-1821.

DUBOURDIEN, J. a Fr. controv. wr. 1652-1720.

DUBRAW, J. S., an hist. of Bohemia, d. 1553.

DUBUISSON, P. U., a French dramatist, exe- uted as an accomplice of Hebert, 1748-1794.

DUCANGE, VICTOR, a Fr. novelist, 1783-1833.

DUCAREL, A. C., a Fr. antiquar., 1713-1785.

DUCASSE, J. B., a celeb. Fr. admiral, d. 1715.

DUCHAL, JAMES, an Irish divine, 1697-1761.

DUCHANGE, G., a Fr. engraver, 1662-1756.

DUCHAT, J. LE, a French author, 1658-1735.

DUCHATEL, GASPARD, a republican of the French revolution and member of convention, memorable for his vote against the execution of the king, to register which he was carried from his sick bed wrapped up in blankets; born 1766, guillotined with a party of the Girondins 31st October, 1793.

DUCHER, GILBERT, a Latin poet, 16th cent.

DUCHESNE, ANDREW, a Fr. hist. and geogr., celebrated for the number of his works, 1584-1640.

DUCHESNE, A. N., a Fr. naturalist, 1747-1827.

DUCHESNE, C., physician to Henry IV., and thor of 'Memoirs' concerning him, date unknown.

nother physician of Henry IV., named JOSEPH CHESNE, dist. as a chemist and poet, 1544-1609.

UCHESNE, H. G., a Fr. naturalist, 1739-1822.

UCHESNE, L., a French *savant*, born 1588.

UCHESNOIS, J. R., a Fr. actress, 1777-1835.

CIS, J. F., a French tragic poet, 1733-1816.

CK, ARTHUR, an Engl. jurist, 1580-1649.

CK, STEPHEN, an English poet, died 1736.

CKWORTH, SIR J. T., an Eng. admiral, dist. West Indies during the late war, 1748-1817.

CLERCQ, J., a curious annalist, 15th cent.

CLOS, A. J., a French engraver, last cent.

CLOS, C. P., a French historian, 1704-72.

COS, JEAN FRANÇOIS, one of the clearest ed, and most honest in accepting the con- uences of his convictions, of the party of Giron- was born at Bourdeaux 1765, and was ed as deputy for his native city to the Con- ant Assembly in 1791, and to the National ention in 1792. His name is not identified any particular measures, but his oratory was ant, his advice listened to with respect, and influence felt in the debates, in which he par- with indefatigable zeal. He was more toler- than the other members of the Gironde, and ared to promote a fusion of republicans of ery shade of opinion. He shared the fate of his rty, though somewhat later, through the in- ence of Marat, and was guillotined at the early e of twenty-eight, 1st November, 1794. [E.R.]

DUCOS, ROGER, like many other actors in the French revolution, was an advocate, and embrac- ing extreme opinions at the commencement of that epoch, succeeded in talking his way to the National Convention in 1792. He was then thirty-eight years of age, having been born in 1754. There is nothing to show from the beginning to the end of his career, that he had any other talents than those of a respectable lawyer, or any principles but those which he could adopt with the greatest eclat for the time being. In this spirit he seems to have voted for the death of the king 'without delay,' and afterwards opposed himself to the Girondins. In January, 1794, he served the Jacobin's Club as president, and after a few ups and downs, had settled as a magistrate in a country village, when Barras drew him from his retirement, and he became a member of the directory and the council of elders. On the 18th Brumaire (9th October, 1799), he lent himself to the *coup d' état* of Napoleon, and was rewarded with the third place in the provisional consulate, as the Abbé Sieyes was with the second. On the 20th, Buonaparte, Sieyes, and Ducos, held their first sitting in the Luxembourg, and on Sieyes's suggesting that one of them should act as president, Ducos promptly replied,—'Vous voyez bien que c'est le general qui près ide,' (the general presides of course!) Ducos seconded whatever Buonaparte proposed, and though Sieyes felt that he was reduced to a mere cypher, they proceeded to frame the new constitution, which was adopted by the votes of the people, and Buonaparte being confirmed in his office of first consul, replaced his former colleagues by Cambaceres and Lebrun. From this period Ducos is known as a member of the senate, and of the upper chamber during the hundred days. He was proscribed by the Bourbons in 1816, and died the same year in consequence of being thrown out of his carriage. His brother, NICOLAS, Baron Ducos, acquired distinction as one of Napoleon's generals, and survived him many years. [E.R.]

DUDLEY, EDMUND, a minister of state under Henry VII., executed with Empson at the commencement of the following reign, 1462-1510. His son JOHN, duke of Northumberland, and father of Lord Guildford Dudley, whom he married to Lady Jane Grey, executed for treason, 1502-1553. AMBROSE, another son of the duke, called the Good Earl of Warwick, 1530-1589. ROBERT, his fifth son, earl of Leicester, celebrated as the favourite of Elizabeth, 1532-1588. SIR ROBERT, son of the last named, and the Lady Douglas, celeb. for his skill in hydraulic engineering, 1573-1630.

DUDLEY, SIR H. B., a noted journalist, politician, and dramatic writer, long known as a man of pleasure in London, and a magistrate, 1745-1824.

DUDLEY, THE RIGHT HON. J. W. WARD, earl of, foreign secretary under Canning, 1781-1833.

DUDLEY, THOMAS, an English engra., 17th c.

DUELLI, R., a German historian, died 1740.

DUFAU, F., a French painter, died 1821.

DUFF, a king of Scotland, 968-973.

DUFFET, G., a Flemish painter, 1594-1660.

DUFOURNY, L., a Fr. architect, 1734-1818.

DUFRENOY, A. G., a Fr. poetess, 1765-1825.

DUFRESNOY, ALPH., a French artist, and author of a poem on painting, pub. 1684, 1611-1665.

DUFRESNOY, A. I. J., a Fr. phys., 1733-1801.

DUFRESNY, C. R., a Fr. dram., 1684-1724.

DUGARD, WM., an English classic, 17th cent.

DUGDALE, SIR WILLIAM, the famous herald,

author of the 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' and other historical and antiquarian works of great value, disting. for his adherence to Charles I., 1605-1686.

DUGHET, GASPARD, an Ital. paint., 1613-75.

DUGOMMIER, J. F. COQUILLE, a French general, distinguished as director of the siege of Toulon, &c., born 1736, killed 1794.

DUGUAY-TROUIN, RENE, a Fr. naval commander in the Sp. war of succession, &c., 1673-1736.

DUGUESCELIN, BERTRAND, a French cavalier, constable of France in the time of Charles V., chief agent in expelling the English, 1314-1380.

DUGUET, J. J., a Fr. relig. wr., 1649-1733.

DUHALDE, J. B., a learned French Jesuit, au. of 'Descriptio de la Chine,' &c., 1674-1743.

DUHAMEL, J. B., a Fr. ecclesiastic, disting. as a speculative and practical philos., 1624-1706.

DUHAMEL, J. P. F. GUILLOT, a Fr. mineralo., inv. of new methods for joining metals, 1730-1816.

DUHAMEL-DU-MONCEAU, H. LOUIS, a dis. contrib. to science, esp. to agriculture, 1700-1782.

DUHAUSSET, MADAME, a lady attached to the Marchioness Pompadour, author of 'Memoirs of the Court of Louis XV.,' 1720-1780.

DUJARDIN, B., a French historian, last cent.

DUJARDIN, C., a Dutch painter, 1640-1678.

DUKE, RICH., an Engl. div. and poet, d. 1711.

DUKER, C. A., a German *savant*, 1670-1752.

DULAURE, J. A., a Fr. hist. and *savant*, mem. of the convention and council of 500, 1755-1835.

DULON, LOUIS, a Germ. musician, 1769-1826.

DULONG, P. L., a French chemist, 1785-1838.

DUMANIANT, J. A., a Fr. dram., 1754-1828.

DUMARESQ, H., an Eng. officer, dist. in most of the battles of the late war, and at Waterloo, 1792-1838.

DUMAREST, R., a Fr. medallist, 1750-1806.

DUMARSAIS, CÆSAR CHESNEAU, a French philologist, called by D'Alembert 'The La Fontaine of Philosophers,' 1676-1756.

DUMAS, AL. DAVY, a Fr. general, 1762-1806.

DUMAS, C. L., a Fr. medical wr., 1765-1813.

DUMAS, HILARY, a French *savant*, died 1742.

DUMAS, L., a Fr. writer on music, 1676-1744.

DUMAS, M., a Fr. gen. of division, min. of war under the restoration, au. of memoirs, 1753-1837.

DUMAS, P., a French translator, 1738-1782.

DUMAS, R. F., a French advocate, president of the revol. tribunal, born 1757, guillotined 1794. His brother, J. F. DUMAS, an author, 1754-1795.

DUMESNIL, M. F., a Fr. actress, 1713-1803.

DUMONCEAU, J. B., a Fr. general, 1760-1821.

DUMONT, F., a French sculptor, 1688-1721.

DUMONT, F., a Fr. portrait paint., 1751-1833.

DUMONT, G., a Fr. statistical writer, 1725-88.

DUMONT, G. M., an architect of the last cent.

DUMONT, H., music. to Louis XV., 1610-84.

DUMONT, JOHN, a political and hist. writer, historiographer to the emp. of Germany, 1660-1726.

DUMONT, J., a French painter, 1700-1781.

DUMONT, P. S. L., born at Geneva 1759, a friend and fellow-labourer with Mirabeau, and after. with Jeremy Bentham, whose works he translated into French, author of 'Souvenirs sur Mirabeau,' and 'Lettres sur Bentham;' died at Milan, 1829.

DUMONT D'URVILLE, JULES SEBASTIAN CÆSAR, a celebrated French navigator, was born at Condé-sur-Noineau, 1791. In 1822 he went out with M. Duperrey as second in command, and made the tour of the world in the corvette La Coquille. In 1826 he was appointed captain of the Astrolabe in a second voyage to the South Seas to discover, if possible, some traces of La Perouse. His voyages have enriched science with valuable collections of objects and discoveries, and France owes to him the Venus of Milo, besides the memoirs which illustrate his vast knowledge and intrepid seamanship. He had been named vice-admiral, when he perished with his wife and child by the accident on the Versailles railway, when the carriages were burnt on the 8th of May, 1842.

DUMOULIN, C., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1500-66.

DUMOULIN, E., a Fr. journalist, 1776-1833.

DUMOULIN, P., a Fr. prot. theol., 1568-1658.

DUMOURIEZ, ANNE FRANÇOIS DUPERRIER, a commissary in the French army, author of a translation of 'Ricciardetto,' an It. poem, 1707-69.

DUMOURIEZ, CHARLES FRANÇOIS DUPERRIER, son of the preceding, a distinguished general of the French revolution, disgraced by his abortive attempt to act the part of a Monk, was born at Cambrai in 1739, and died in exile at Turville Park, near Henley-upon-Thames, 1823. He was educated both as a man of letters and a soldier, and at twenty-four years of age, had seen seven campaigns, and received twenty-two wounds in the cavalry service. Disappointed with the rank of captain, though graced with the cross of St. Louis, and a pension of 600 livres, he endeavoured to open a road to fortune by combining the characters of a military adventurer and a political spy; the scene of his intrigues being successively the little island of Corsica, the kingdom of Portugal, Poland, and Sweden, and his reward for the last of these services a short sojourn in the Bastile, which favour was conferred upon him by Louis XV. On the accession of Louis XVI. he had the command of Cherbourg, with the title of colonel, but it was not until the revolution broke out that his ambition, his love of adventure, his dauntless courage, and his diplomatic talents, were brought into full play, or his condition elevated above obscurity. Having attached himself to the Girondins, he became in 1792, minister for foreign affairs, and on their dismissal by the king, resumed his duties in the field, and at length found himself in command of the army opposed to the duke of Brunswick. His determined stand in the wood of Argonne, gave the opportunity for Kellerman with his dragoons, and other divisions of the army, to defeat the Prussians at Valmy (20th September, 1792), after which, it appears, he negotiated with the king of Prussia, allowing him to withdraw the defeated army on condition of being permitted to pursue his ambitious designs for acquiring the sovereignty of Belgium. On the 12th of November he defeated the Austrians at the battle of Jemappes, took Liege, Antwerp, and shortly afterwards Breda in Holland, but was beaten at Nerwinden, 18th March, 1793, by Prince Cobourg, with whom he entered into secret negotiations for restoring the constitutional monarchy; his plan being to march upon Paris with the Austrians, dissolve the Convention, and proclaim the duc de Chartres (Louis Philippe) king. Reports of his treasonable practices, however, had reached the ear of government, and a commission arrived at his quarters with power, if necessary, to order him

under arrest. He succeeded, by surprise, in consigning the members of this commission to an Austrian prison; but it was too late to turn the course of events: his troops were already in revolt, and the next morning (3d April, 1793) he barely succeeded in escaping with his life across the border. A reward of 300,000 francs was offered for his head, but he evaded pursuit, and at length found a safe asylum in England, where he enjoyed the friendship of the duke of Kent, Mr. Canning, and many other distinguished persons. His career is illustrated by a great number of works from his own pen, the bare titles of which would almost occupy the space of this notice; his 'Memoirs of the Revolution' may be mentioned as the most interesting. [E.R.]

DUNBAR, GEORGE, a celebrated Greek scholar and professor of Greek in the university of Edinburgh, author of a Greek lexicon, 1774-1851.

DUNBAR, W., a Scottish poet, 1465-1535.

DUNCAN I., k. of Scotland. See DONALD VII.

DUNCAN II., usurped the thr., and assass. 1059.

DUNCAN, ADAM, Lord Viscount, a Scotch admiral, dist. for his victory over De Winter, the Dutch commander at Camperdown, 1731-1804.

DUNCAN, ANDREW, a Scot. phys., 1745-1828.

DUNCAN, D., a French naturalist, 1649-1735.

DUNCAN, MARK, a Scotch phil., 17th century.

DUNCAN, MARTIN, a controv. div., 1505-1590.

DUNCAN, W., a Scotch logician, 1717-1760.

DUNCOMBE, W., an Engl. dram., 1690-1769. His son JOHN, a miscel. wr. and poet, 1730-1786.

DUNDAS, SIR DAVID, a Brit. gen., 1736-1820.

DUNDAS, H., Visc. Melville. See MELVILLE.

DUNDAS, ROBERT, a Scotch judge, father of Lord Melville, 1685-1753. His elder son, of the same name, member for Edinburgh, and president of the Court of Session, 1713-1787.

DUNDAS, THOMAS, a Brit. officer, 1750-1794.

DUNDRENNAN, LORD, THOMAS MAITLAND, a distinguished Scotch judge, 1792-1851.

DUNGAL, an Irish philos. writer, 9th century.

DUNLOP, WM., a Scottish divine, 1692-1720.

DUNN, S., an English mathematician, last cent.

DUNNING, JOHN, Lord Ashburton, the celebrated counsel for Wilkes, attorney-general, chancellor for Lancaster, &c., 1731-1782.

DUNOD, P. J., a French antiquarian, 1657-1725. His nephew, IGNACE DUNOD DE CHARNAGE, an historian and jurisconsult, 1679-1752.

DUNOIS, JOHN, a nat. son of Louis d'Orleans, dist. in the expul. of the Engl. from Fr., 1407-1468.

DUNS SCOTUS, JOHN, 'the subtle doctor,' was born about A.D. 1265. The place of his birth has not been satisfactorily ascertained, Scotland, England, and Ireland laying claim to the honour. Some point to Dunse, in Berwickshire, as the spot of his nativity, and others contend for Dunstance, in Northumberland. The probability is that he was of Scottish extraction. He received his earliest education at a Franciscan monastery in Newcastle, and afterwards studied at Merton College, Oxford, in which he became professor of theology in 1301. His prelections on the 'Sentences' of Peter Lombard are said to have been attended by a crowd of 30,000 students, then resident in Oxford. Though such a statement appears to be a romantic exaggeration, it certainly proves the prodigious fame of the lecturer. In 1307 the philosopher removed to Paris, by command of the general of his order. He had already gained great notoriety in the French capital by a public disputation on behalf of the immaculate conception of the Virgin. Immense applause attended his lectures in Paris, and he was styled *Doctor subtilis*. In 1308 he was ordered to Cologne to found a new university there, and defend the same theological dogma. On arriving at that city, the inhabitants met him in a body, and he was drawn into the ancient town in a triumphal car. Soon after his arrival, however, he was seized with apoplexy, and died in November, 1308, at the early age of forty-three. Duns Scotus excelled in the knowledge of canon and civil law, in philosophy, mathematics, and theology. His mind was eminently fitted for abstruse discussion, and subtle dialectics, and was sharpened into a morbid acuteness and pertinacity by continued practice. He displayed keenness and versatility in detecting invisible distinctions; in multiplying hypotheses which differed from each other only in some verbal incidents; in untwisting every thought and proposition as by an intellectual prism; in speculating upon themes above the reach of human knowledge, and in the multiplication of ingenious theories without proof to sustain them, or utility to recommend them. Hypothesis supplanted investigation, and the interpretation of nature, or the question, what is? was superseded by previous conceptions of what might or should be. The Franciscans gloried in Duns Scotus, as their rivals the Dominicans extolled Thomas Aquinas. Aquinas was the more orthodox, and Scotus was at least semipelagian. Scotists and Thomists divided the mediæval schools, and the former as being realists, were opposed to the Occamists who were nominalists, or held that universal terms were simply names, and not the signs of actual existences. The 'Opera Positiva' of Duns Scotus are very numerous, and have not been printed; but his 'Opera Speculativa' were published in 12 folio volumes at Lyons in 1639, the editor being an Irishman of the name of Luke Wadding. Six of these tomes are filled with the famed prelections on Peter Lombard, already referred to. The industry that could by its own composition amass such a huge collection of MSS. during so short a life, must certainly have been equal to the genius of the great schoolman. [J.E.]

DUNSTABLE, JOHN, an Eng. musician, 15th c.

DUNSTAN, ST., an English statesman and prelate, abp. of Canterbury, and absolute master of the kingdom under Edward the Martyr, 925-988.

DUNTON, J., a booksel. and mis. wr., 1659-1733.

DUPATY, F. B. MERCIER, pres. of the parl. of Bourdeaux, author of 'Letters on Italy,' &c., 1746-1788. His son CHARLES, a sculptor, 1771-1825.

DUPERIER, C., a Fr. and Latin poet, 1620-92.

DUPERRON, JAMES DAVY, Cardinal, a Swiss recusant from the prot. church, dist. as a controversialist, 1556-1618. JOHN, his brother and suc. in the abprick. of Sens, author of 'An Apology for the Jesuits,' died 1621. JAMES, nephew of the preceding, almoner of Henrietta Maria, died 1649.

DUPIN, BARON, a statistical au., 1767-1828.

DUPIN, C., a writer on public law, 1700-1769.

DUPIN, LOUIS ELLIS, an eccl. his., 1657-1719.

DUPIN, P., a French jurisconsult, 1681-1745.

DUPLEIX, CÆSAR, a Fr. satirist, died 1641.

DUPLEIX, J., Fr. gov. of Pondicherry, d. 1763.
DUPLEIX, SCIPIO, a Fr. historian, 1566-1661.
DUPONT, LEO, a French sculptor, 1795-1828.
DUPONT DE LETANG, COUNT, lieut.-gen. in the French army, minister of war, &c., 1765-1840.
DUPONT DE NEMOURS, P. S., a member of the French assembly of notables, &c., a writer on political economy, 1759-1817.
DUPONT, A., a French advocate, 1759-1798.
DUPORTAIL, N., a Fr. statesman, died 1802.
DUPPA, BRYAN, an Eng. prelate, 1589-1662.
DUPPA, R., a miscellaneous writer, died 1831.
DUPRE, A., Fr. consul at Smyrna, died 1832.
DUPRE, C., a French *savant*, 16th century.
DUPUIS, CHARLES FRANCIS, a celebrated philosopher of the period of the French revolution, whose great work, 'Origine de tous les Cultes,' originated the scientific exploration of Egypt in the period of its occupation by Buonaparte, 1742-1809.
DUPUIS, T. S., an Eng. musician, 1733-1796.
DUPUYTREN, WILLIAM, Baron, born at Pierre Buffieré, 1777; died at Paris 1835. One of the most distinguished surgeons of modern times, and an eminent example of the beneficial results of the system of public competition established in France. By his industry and talents he became surgeon to the Hotél Dieu at twenty-six, and professor of surgery at thirty-three. He visited the hospital morning and evening at six o'clock, and for twelve years was never once absent; each morning he attended to 300 patients, delivered a clinical lecture, performed several operations, gave advice to some hundreds of out-patients, and then walked home to breakfast at half-past ten. After this he saw his private patients, attended to the examination of medical students, performed his private operations, and at six in the evening again went the rounds of the hospital. His principal work is his memoir on artificial anus, which forms a happy application of the principles developed by John Hunter. Dupuytren possessed a remarkably fine person and strong constitution, so as to enable him to undergo immense bodily fatigue. But he possessed an extremely irritable temper, which made him insupportably capricious and inconsistent, often impelled him to rash and wrong acts that he would fain have recalled in his cooler moments, and ultimately destroyed his nervous system. He was a most successful practitioner, having left £296,000 to his daughter, Madame de Beaumont, besides £8,000 to endow a professorship, and £12,000 for a benevolent institution for medical men. [R.D.T.]
DUQUESNE, A., a Fr. naval offic., 1610-1688.
DUQUESNOY, F., a Flem. sculpt., 1594-1646.
DURAND, D., a Fr. protes. histor., 1681-1763.
DURAND, F. J., a Swiss statistician, 1727-1816.
DURAND, J., a French painter, 1699-1767.
DURAND-DE-MAILLANE, PETER TOUSSAINT, a deputy to the constituent assembly, &c., author of a history of the convention, 1729-1810.
DURANDI, J., an Italian historian, 1739-1817.
DURANTE, FR., a Neapol. comp., 1693-1755.
DURELL, JOHN, a learned divine, 1625-83.
DAVID, a supposed descendant of the preceding, distinguished as a biblical critic, 1728-1775.
DÜRER, ALBRECHT, the most celebrated German painter of the sixteenth century, was born at Nürnberg in 1471, and became the pupil of Michael Wolgemuth, the most eminent painter and engraver at Nürnberg at that time. Albert himself was not only distinguished as painter and engraver, but also as sculptor. The inscription on his tomb claims for him an unrivalled reputation in these matters—'light of the arts—sun of artists—painter, engraver, sculptor, without example.' He died at Nürnberg in 1528, worried to death, according to Pirkheimer, by his wife's temper. The enlarged mind of Albert Dürer is shown in his persevering curiosity to travel into other countries, and personally ascertain what was there doing, as well as in the versatility of his accomplishments as an artist. He visited Italy in the year 1506, more especially Venice and Mantua, and his opinion that Giovanni Bellini was the best painter in Venice is preserved in one of his own letters to his friend Pirkheimer in Nürnberg. He also visited the Netherlands in the year 1521, and some interesting observations are preserved in his diary of this visit. (*Reliquien von Albrecht Dürer, Nürnberg*, 1828.) He was the author of several works relating to his art, as, 'Instructions in Measuring with the Level and Circle,' &c., 1525; 'Some Directions with regard to the Fortification of Cities, Castles, and Villages,' 1527; and 'Four Books on Human Proportions,' 1528; all of which have been reprinted and translated. Albert Dürer's reputation as a painter is great in Germany, but he is better known as an engraver and designer out of his own country. His execution is exquisite as a copperplate engraver, but it is doubtful whether he actually executed many woodcuts; his most celebrated compositions are some series of woodcuts, but he is supposed to have drawn on the wood only. Of these remarkable series of designs the most valued are the Greater, and Lesser, Passion; the Revelations of John; the Life of the Virgin; the Triumphal Car of the Emperor Maximilian I; and the Triumphal Arch of the same emperor. The Great Passion appeared in twelve cuts in 1511; The Lesser Passion in thirty-seven cuts in quarto, also in 1511; the Revelations in sixteen cuts, folio, in 1498; the Life of the Virgin in twenty cuts, date of first edition uncertain. The

[Albert Durer's House at Nurnberg.]

two series relating to the emperor Maximilian appeared—the Arch in 1515, in ninety-two pieces, and the Car in 1522, in eight pieces. The works of Albert, paintings and cuts, have all a fine dramatic character of composition, abounding in sentiment and the highest order of expression, and though in form or design gothic in taste, correct and select in general proportions; but his draperies are hard and angular, and his costume is purely fanciful.—(Heller, *Das leben und die Werke Albrecht Dürers*, 1831; Nagler, *Kunstler Lexicon*; Kugler, *Handbuch der Geschichte der Malerei*, 1837.) [R.NW.]

DURET, C., a French naturalist, died 1611.

DURET, P., a French sculptor, 1730-1816.

DURET, L., a Fr. medical writer, 1527-1586.

D'URFEY, TH., an Engl. song-writer, d. 1723.

DURHAM, JAMES, a Scotch divine, 1622-58.

DURHAM, JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, earl of, one of the great leaders of the movement for reform, born 1792, member of parliament for his native county 1813, married to the daughter of Earl Grey, 1816, distinguished as a parliamentary reformer, 1821, member of the cabinet under Earl Grey, 1830, mission to Russia, 1833, ambassador to Russia, 1835-37, gov.-gen. of Canada, 1838, d. 1840.

DURHAM, ADMIRAL SIR P. C. CALDERWOOD, memorable for his escape from the Royal George, and his services in the last war, 1777-1845.

DUROC, J. C. M., Duc De Frioul, and marshal of France, a distinguished officer and diplomatist under Buonaparte, whose friend and confidant he remained till his death; born 1772, killed 1813.

DURUPT, C., a French painter, 1804-1839.

DURY, JOHN, a Scotch divine, 17th century.

DUSART, C., a Dutch painter, 1665-1704.

DUSSAULT, J. J., a Fr. misc. wr., 1769-1824.

DUSSAULX, J., a French *savant*, 1728-1799.

DUSSEK, J. L., a German comp., 1762-1812.

DUTENS, LOUIS, a Fr. miscel. wr., 1729-1812.

DUTILLET, J., a French historian, died 1570.

DUVAL, ALEX. V. P., a Fr. nov., 1767-1842.

DUVAL, ANDREW, a literary *savant* of France, 1564-1638. His son WILLIAM, a physician, and classical scholar, and historian, 1570-1646.

DUVAL, AMAURY, a French antiq., 1760-1837.

DUVAL-D'ESPREMENIL. See ESPREMENIL.

DUVAL, J. B., a Fr. Orientalist, 17th century.

DUVAL, V. J., a Fr. numismatist, 1695-1775.

DUVANCEL, A., a Fr. naturalist, 1792-1824.

DUVENEDE, M. V., a Flem. paint., 1674-1729.

DUVERNEY, J. G., a Fr. anatomist, 1648-1730.

DUVERNOY, J. G., a German anatomist and botanist, instructor of the illus. Haller, 1691-1759.

DUVIVIER, C. R., a Fr. engineer, 1771-1821.

DUVIVIER, J., a French painter, died 1832.

DUVIVIER, P. S. B., a Fr. medallist, 1730-1819.

DUVOISIN, J. B., a Fr. theolog., 1741-1813.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, S.T.D., LL.D., was born 14th May, 1752, at Northampton, Massachusets, tracing his descent to Puritan ancestors, who had emigrated from England. His father, who was a pious and intelligent merchant, maintained a strict profession of religion; and his mother, who was a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, whose intellectual vigour and acumen she inherited, used every endeavour to impress the infant mind of her son with the principles of genuine morality and true religion. Timothy, in his childhood, gave evidences of extraordinary quickness. But the judicious management of his parents averted the sad consequences which the early luxuriance of mental development too often produces in precocious youth. He was withdrawn from school, and, by the prudent direction of his mother, his education was conducted at home in such a manner as to develop the strength, and at the same time exercise the versatility, of her son's opening mind. At the age of thirteen he was considered fit for entering Yale College. During the third year of his attendance he devoted himself with indefatigable ardour to the pursuit of his studies, and his attainments in literature were as diversified as they were extensive. He acquired distinction especially by the well-known beauty of his penmanship, and by his skill in poetry and music. At the age of nineteen he was appointed tutor in Yale College; and the extent of his qualifications for this academic office will appear from the statement of the single circumstance, that he conducted his pupils during the first session through spherics and fluxions into the 'Principia of Newton.' With an ardent pursuit of the exact sciences he combined the rare talent of a passionate love of poetry; and he composed at this early age an epic poem on 'The Conquest of Canaan,' which is said to have contained many descriptive passages of great beauty. His first views were directed towards the law as a profession. But changing his thoughts, he determined to study for the ministry, and after completing the usual curriculum he was in June, 1777, licensed to preach the gospel in his native county of Hampshire, in the state of Massachusets. Having accepted the office of chaplain to General Parson's brigade, he joined the army at West Point in October, and he continued in this situation till his father's death obliged him to quit the army and return home to the assistance of his mother. With filial devotion he exerted himself to ensure the support and comfort of his surviving parent and her young family, by accepting various civil appointments, to which he was prompted more by a sense of duty than by any congeniality of taste or inclination. In the midst of these occupations, however, his literary and theological pursuits were continued with unabated ardour. His talents and acquirements were widely known, and a vacancy having occurred in 1795 in the Presidency of Yale College, all eyes were directed towards Dwight as the best qualified to superintend the interests of that great literary institution. His administration ere long produced a happy revolution on the character of that seminary; by his mild and judicious management disorders were repressed, and the students, who had been deeply tinctured with infidel principles, and were consequently dissolute in their conduct, became distinguished for sober-mindedness, and the observances of Christian piety. Respect for the talents and acquirements of the president, as much perhaps as his discipline and lectures, led to this auspicious change. Dr. Dwight was indeed no ordinary man. He possessed a rare union of intellectual qualities, an independent tone of thinking, great originality of views, a masculine understanding, a playful fancy, and rich and lively powers of illustration. All these mental characteristics are advantageously displayed in his 'Theology,' a work which, although originally composed in the form of sermons, contains a complete system of

divinity, expounded on principles of scientific arrangement. Two other works came from his active pen, viz., 'Travels in New England,' in 4 volumes, and 'Posthumous Sermons,' in 2 volumes. In his sixty-third year Dr. Dwight's health began to decline, and after a severe and lingering illness his useful life was closed on 11th January, 1818. [R.J.]

DYER, SIR E., a pastoral poet, born 1540.

DYER, GEO., a famous scholar and miscel. wr., editor of Valpy's edition of the classics, 1755-1841.

DYER, JOHN, an English poet, 1700-1758.

DYER, SIR J., an eminent lawyer, 1512-1582.

DYER, SAM., a learned writer, 1725-1772.

DYER, WILLIAM, a nonconfor. div., 17th cent.

DYKMAN, P. a Swedish antiquar., died 1718.

DZEHEBY, A., a learn. Mahomedan, 1274-1347.

E

EACHARD, J., an English theol., 1636-1697.

EADMER, an ecclesiastical historian, died 1124.

EANDI, J. A. F. J., a wr. on phys., 1735-1799.

EARLE, JABEZ, a dissenting minis., 1676-1768.

EARLE, JOHN, a learn. prelate and royal., au. of 'Microcosmography,' bp. of Salisbury, 1620-1665.

EARLOM, R., an engrav. of London, 1740-1822.

EATON, WM., Amer. con. at Tunis, 1764-1811.

EBALD, a king of Kent, 616-640.

EBBESEN, NIELS, a Danish patriot, d. 1340.

EBED-JESU, an Assyrian poet, 14th century.

EBEL, J. G., a French geologist, 1764-1830.

EBERHARD, duke of Friuli, and father of Berenger, who became king of Italy, 846-868.

EBERHARD, C., a German mathematician in the service of Russia, 1649-1730. His son JOHN, an architect and author, 1723-1795.

EBERHARD, J. A., a Ger. philo., 1739-1809.

EBERHARD, J. H., a Ger. lawyer, 1743-1772.

EBERHARD, J. P., a Ger. natur., 1727-1779.

EBERHARD OF FRANCONIA, father of Conrad I., k. of Ger., slain in the contest with Otho 939.

EBERT, F. A., a German compiler, 1791-1834.

EBERT, J., a Ger. Hebraist and theol., 1549-1614. His son THEODORE, a Heb. scho., d. 1630.

EBERT, J. A., a German translator, 1723-1795.

EBION, supposed founder of a sect, 1st century.

ECHARD, LAURENCE, an English historian and divine, author of a history of England which was in repute until Rapin's appeared, 1671-1730.

ECHINUS. See ERIZZO.

ECKARTSHAUSEN, CHAS., a German mystic, natural son of the Count Charles of Haineblausen, and keeper of the archives of Bavaria, known in all languages by his work entitled 'God is the Purest Love,' which, before the close of the last century, had run through sixty editions in the original German, born 1752, died, after a life passed in the practice of every virtue, 1803.

ECKHARD, G. L., a German painter, 1769-1794.

ECKHARD, J. F., a German *savant*, 1723-1794.

ECKHARD, J. G., a German hist., 1674-1730.

ECKHARD, TOBIAS, a Ger. philol., 1662-1737.

ECKHEL, J. H., an Aus. numismat., 1737-1798.

ECKHOF, C., a cel. Ger. tragedian, 1722-1778.

ECKIUS, JOHN, a polemical author, celebrated for his oral and written controversies with the reformers, especially with Luther, 1483-1543.

ECKIUS, LEONARD, a German lawyer, d. 1550.

ECLUSE, CHARLES DE L', better known as CLUSIUS, a Flem. phys. and botanist, 1526-1609.

ECLUSE-DES-LOGES, PETER MATHURIN DE L', a doctor of the Sorbonne, editor of an edition of 'Sully's Memoirs,' 1715-1783.

EDDY, J. H., an Amer. geographer, 1784-1817.

EDELINCK, GERARD, a Flem. eng., 1649-1707.

EDELMANN, J. F., a Fr. pianist, 1749-1794.

EDELMANN, J. C., a Ger. philos., 1698-1767.

EDEMA, GERARD, a Dutch paint., 1652-1700.

EDEN, SIR F. M., a statistical writer, d. 1809.

EDEN, SIR M., afterwards Lord Henley, a diplom. and ambass. during the late war, d. 1802.

EDENIUS, JORDAN, a Ger. contro., 1624-1666.

EDER, G., a catholic theologian, 1524-1586.

EDGAR, a Saxon k. of Eng., reigned 959-975.

EDGAR-ATHELING, grandson of Edmund Ironside, and neph. of Ed. the Confessor, the rightful heir to the crown worn by the latter and by Harold.

EDGAR, kg. of Scotl., son of Malcolm III. and Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, rgnd. 1097-1107.

EDGEWORTH, MARIA, was born in Berkshire on New-Year's Day 1767. She was a daughter of the first marriage of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, of Edgeworth's-town, in the county of Longford; but she never was in Ireland, unless for a few months in childhood, till 1782. In that year her father, succeeding to the family estate, took up his residence on it: and there his daughter's life was chiefly spent. Indeed, the only exceptions were short visits to England, France, and Scotland, and two years passed at Clifton, on account of the delicate health of members of the family. The history both of Miss Edgeworth's authorship, and of her life, was closely dependent on her affectionate and respectful association with her father. He was a man of much miscellaneous knowledge, sanguine and speculative, who possessed great mechanical ingenuity and originality, and exhibited in other pursuits a singular mixture of benevolence, self-esteem, and eccentricity. He sat in the Irish parliament which was elected in 1798, and advocated the views of the party of which Lord Charlemont was considered as the head. But his favourite occupations, besides mechanical contrivances and experiments, were the improvement of his estate and of the condition of his tenantry, and the education of the many children who gathered round him in the course of four marriages. Mr. Edgeworth's experience, as a landlord and magistrate, placed at the disposal of his daughter that large stock of incidents and characters which she used in her novels with so much shrewdness, humour, and kindly feeling; and though these works were written exclusively by herself, they were always submitted to his revisal. His zeal in the training of his children, and his constant desire for improving the current methods of education, made the father and daughter joint authors in works intended for the use of youth.—The most ambitious of these joint productions is the series of essays entitled 'Practical Education,' first published in 1798, and afterwards reprinted and altered more than once. The series of story-books, however, is really more valuable as well as better known. It had been

EDWARDS, GEORGE, an Engl. nat., 1693-1773.

EDWARDS, JON., an Engl. divine, 1629-1712.

EDWARDS, REV. JONATHAN, President of New Jersey College, was born 5th October, 1703, at Windsor, Connecticut. His extraordinary acuteness of intellect, which developed itself in his early boyhood, was applied in his mature age chiefly to the prosecution of moral and theological researches. He became greatly distinguished as a metaphysical and speculative divine. At the same time he prepared himself with diligence for the active duties of the ministry, in which, after a few temporary engagements elsewhere, he was permanently employed at Northampton, Massachusets, having been ordained colleague and successor to his grandfather, Mr. Stoddart, 15th February, 1727. His ministerial labours in that place were followed by remarkable results. A religious excitement, celebrated in the annals of American revivals, took place in 1735 among his people. Multitudes were deeply impressed, and evinced their cordial reception of the truth by its sanctifying effects on their characters and lives. His church was greatly enlarged, and his stated congregation immense. But it happened in this case, as in all great and sudden movements, whether in the religious or political world, that numbers who had joined him were influenced by momentary feeling, rather than by deep and lasting conviction; and accordingly, while not a few were devotedly attached to him as their spiritual father, and an eminent servant of Christ, others became disgusted with his high-toned purity of principles, and his impartial exercise of discipline. So strongly did the current of discontent set in, that this faithful minister seeing little prospect of doing further good in the place, contemplated resignation; but he was anticipated in this step by a few leaders of intemperate zeal and exasperated passions, who convened the congregation, and having secured the appointment of a council obsequious to their views, determined to vent their revenge on their faithful pastor by giving him a summary dismissal. This disgraceful proceeding was carried into effect 22d June, 1750. Mr. Edwards bore the trial with admirable equanimity, and evinced his Christian temper by agreeing more than once to supply the vacant pulpit before his successor was appointed. This generous conduct, instead of mollifying the popular feeling, was requited by a vote of the inhabitants prohibiting his return. But he was amply compensated for this bitter hostility of a proud and worldly community, by the expressions of Christian sympathy that came from various parts of the church, and the liberal contributions that were sent from Britain, and particularly from Scotland, to relieve his destitution. Mr. Edwards now directed his energies into other channels, and afterwards laboured for six years as missionary to the Housatonic Indians at Stockbridge in Berkshire county, where he employed his summers during the absence of the tribes on their hunting excursions in the composition of theological works, which spread his fame throughout the world. In January 1758 he was reluctantly prevailed on to accept the presidency of the college of New Jersey: but before he had fully commenced his duties he was, owing to the prevalence of the small-pox in that place, advised to undergo inoculation; the experiment, however, at his age, being in his fifty-fourth year, proved too violent for his constitution; the remedy superinduced a most malignant form of the disease, and he was cut off on 22d March, 1758. He was a voluminous writer, his works comprising eight volumes. His essay on the 'Freedom of the Will,' his treatises on 'Original Sin' and on the 'Affections,' and his 'History of Redemption,' are generally known and highly valued. [R.J.]

EDWARDS, R., a British dramatist, 1523-1578.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, a presbyterian divine, author of a fierce attack on the 'sectaries' under the title of 'Gangræna,' died 1647. His son JOHN, a deacon in the Church of England, author of an answer to Locke, 1637-1716.

EDWARDS, THOS., an. of a pungent criticism on Warburton's edition of Shakspeare, 1699-1757.

EDWARDS, WM., a Welch mason, distin. for his remarkable skill in bridge-building, 1719-1789.

EDWARDS, W. F., a nat. of Jamaica, principal fndr. of the ethnological society, &c., 1777-1842.

EDWIN, a k. of Northumberland, reig. 616-653.

EDWIN, JOHN, an Engl. comedian, 1749-1794.

EDWY, a king of England, 955-959.

EGBERT, a Saxon king of Kent, 664-673.

EGBERT, king of Wessex, renowned for uniting the heptarchy into one kingdom 827, died 838.

EGBERT, an Eng. ecclesiastical writer, d. 767.

EGEDE, HANS, founder of the Danish missions in Greenland, and au. of the nat. his. of that country, 1686-1758. PAUL, his son, and fellow-labourer, author of a Greenland dictionary, &c., 1708-1789.

EGERTON, DANIEL, an Eng. actor, 1772-1835.

EGERTON, FRAN., earl of Bridgewater, dis. as a Gr. scho., au. of the life of T. Egerton, 1756-1829.

EGERTON, JOHN, bp. of Durham, 1721-1787.

EGERTON, THOMAS, baron of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, chancellor of England before Lord Bacon, dist. as an upright lawyer, 1540-1617.

EGG, JOHN GASPAR, a Swiss agriculturist, founder of several industrial colonies on principles similar to those of Robert Owen, born 1738.

EGGS, the name of several Germans all of Rhinfeld. JOHN IGNATIUS, an Asiatic missionary, 1618-1702. RICHARD, a Jesuit and Latin poet, whose life was written by his father, P. L. Eggs, 1621-1659. LEONCE, a Jesuit, Latin poet, and moralist, 1666-1717. GEORGE JOSEPH, a learned writer, 1670-1750.

EGIL, or EIGIL, a bard of Iceland, 10th cent.

EGINTON, FR., an Eng. pain. on glass, d. 1805.

EGIZA, a k. of the Spanish Visigoths, 687-700.

EGIZIO, M., a Neapol. archæologist, 1674-1745.

EGLANTINE. See FABRE-D'-EGLANTINE.

EGLOFF, LOUISE, a Ger. poetess, 1803-1834.

EGLY, C. P. MONTHENAULT D', a French hist. and mem. of the Acad. of Inscriptions, 1696-1749.

EGMONT, a noble family of the low countries, of whom the most distinguished are—CHARLES, duke of Gueldres, 1467-1538. LAMORAL, count of Egmont and prince of Garre, a dis. soldier and patriot, beheaded by Alva, 1522-1568. His son PHILIP, killed at the battle of Ivry, 1590; and his younger son CHARLES, an adherent of the house of Orange, died 1620.

EGNAZIO, BATTISTA, a lear. Ital., 1478-1553.

EGREMONT, GEORGE O'BRIEN WYNDHAM, earl of, distinguished for his general munificence and patronage of arts and letters, 1751-1837.

EHLERS, M., a Ger. philosopher, 1732-1800.
EHRENHEIM, F. G., a Swed. baron and statesman, au. of works in nat. philosophy, 1753-1828.
EHRENMALIN, ARVID, a Swed. *savant*, last c.
EHRENPREUS, THE COUNT, a Swed. senator, sec. to Charles XII., and after his death one of the principal organizers of lear. institutions, 1692-1760.
EHRENSCHILD, C. B., a Danish statesman, time of Frederick III. and Christian V., 1629-1698.
EHRENSCHŒLD, N., a Swe. adm., 1674-1728.
EHRENSTEN, E., an ambas., sec. of state, and chancel. of Swed. under Chas. Gustavus, 1620-1686.
EHRENSTRAHLE, D., a Swed. jur., 1693-1769.
EHRENSTRAL, D. C., a Swe. pain., 1629-1698.
EHRENSWŒRD, AUGUSTUS, count of, field-marshal of Sweden, distin. for his part in many great works of defence, died 1773. His son CHAS. FREDERIC, born 1770, implicated in the conspiracy of Anckarstrœm and exiled, died 1826.
EHRET, G. D., a German painter, 1710-1770.
EHRHART, B., a German botanist, died 1756.
EICHHORN, J. G. C., a German entomologist, and evangelical minister, 1718-1790.
EICHHORN, JOHN GODFREY, a Ger. theolog., historian, and Oriental scholar, dis. for his works in biblical criticism, prof. at Gottingen, 1752-1827.
EKEBERG, G., a Swed. navigator, 1716-1784.
EKEBLAD, CLAUDE, count of, a Swed. ambas., minister of foreign affairs, mem. of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and chan. of Abo, 1700-1771.
EKSTRŒM, DANIEL, a Swed. mechan., distin. for his improvement of mathem. inst., 1711-1755.
ELBEE, N. G. D., gen. in La Vendée, 1752-1793.
ELDON, JOHN SCOTT, earl of, a distinguished judge, was born at Newcastle in 1751. He was the eleventh of fifteen children. His father, who was a coal-fitter, and who possessed some of the careful qualities of his distinguished son, gradually amassed a considerable fortune, which enabled him to bring up and educate his large family respectably.

[Grammar School at Newcastle.]

John became a remarkable instance of the high success which may be obtained in England by the honest devotion of talents, though not brilliant, to one absorbing occupation; for though he received an Oxford education, he was totally destitute of literary taste, and never could compose a good English sentence—a peculiarity in which he differed much from his accomplished brother, Lord Stowell. Sir Samuel Romilly mentions how painful he felt it to be obliged to confess to the Lord Chancellor his total inability to understand the meaning of some clauses of a bill drawn by his Lordship, on which his opinion was desired. On the 18th of November, 1772, he committed the sole rash act of his life in eloping with Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Aubone Surtees, the banker; and the young lady, contrary to the usual experience of such matches, found in him a constant, kind, and affectionate husband. He was called to the bar on 19th February, 1776. Some years elapsed before he had an opportunity of showing his abilities. It is a frequent anecdote about great barristers that they have owed their success to suddenly undertaking a case in which the originally retained counsel is taken ill or breaks his engagement, and such an incident in 1780 really was the foundation of Scott's business. In June, 1788, he was made solicitor-general, and in February, 1793, attorney-general. He was subject to much unpopularity as the adviser and conductor of the ineffective prosecutions for treason at that exciting juncture. In 1799 he was made chief justice of the Common Pleas, and became all the more admirable a common law judge that he could not give way to the doubting propensity which beset him on the woolsack. In 1801 he became lord chancellor, and with the short interval of the Fox and Grenville administration, in 1806-7, he held that office until the accession of Lord Lyndhurst in 1827. His hesitation and procrastination became proverbial; but it must ever be admitted that it arose from a conscientious desire never to leave the slightest particular of any of the complex cases before him unexamined and unweighed. He was a bigotted admirer of the law, of which he was so consummate a master. Projects of law reform cut him to the soul, and he has been represented as shedding tears on the abolition of the punishment of death for stealing five shillings in a dwelling-house. He died on 13th January, 1838. [J.H.B.]

ELEANOR OF AUSTRIA, sister of Charles V., q. of Portugal 1519, q. of France 1530, d. 1558.
ELEANOR OF CASTILE, queen of Navarre, as wife of Charles III., 1375-1416.
ELEANOR OF GUIENNE, q. of Louis VII., 1137-1154, and afterwards of Henry II. of England, by whom she became the mo. of Richard I., d. 1204.
ELEANOR OF PROVENCE, daughter of RAIMOND BERENGER V., and queen of Henry III. of England, called *Saint Eleanor*, died 1292.
ELEANOR-TELLEZ, queen of Por., 1371-1405.
ELEAZAR, a German rabbin, 13th century.
ELGIN, THOMAS BRUCE, earl of Elgin and Kincardine, cel. for his collection of Grecian antiquities, born 1771, Turkish ambas. 1789, d. 1840.
ELI, judge and high priest of Israel, 12th c. B.C.
ELIAS, or ELIJAH, the most remarkable of the Jewish prophets, distin. above all the others as the forerunner of the Saviour, 10th to 9th ct. B.C.
ELIAS, ELVITA, a Jewish critic, 1472-1549.
ELIAS, M., a Flemish painter, 1658-1741.
ELIO, FR.-XAVIER, a Spanish general, ex. 1822.
ELIOT, JOHN, an Indian missionary, 1604-1689.
ELIOT, THOMAS, a scholar of Cambridge, author of a Latin and English dictionary, died 1546.
ELIOTT, GEO. AUGUSTUS, Lord Heathfield, distinguished in the late war by his gallant defence of Gibraltar, 1718-1790.

ELISE, an Armenian historian, died 480.

ELISEE, J. F. COPEL, called 'le père Elisée,' or Father Elishah, a cel. Fr. preacher, 1726-1783.

ELISEE, M. V. TALACHAN, generally called Father Elisée, surg. of Louis XVIII., 1753-1817.

ELISHA, successor of Elijah in the prophetic ministry, 9th century B.C.; (2 Kings ii. 13).

ELIZABETH, the *first* of the name, queen consort of England, daughter of Sir R. Woodville and widow of Sir John Gray, mar. to Edward IV. 1464, died 1488; the *second* of the name, daughter of the preceding, wife of Henry VII., and mother of Henry VIII., 1466-1502; the *third* of the name,—

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was born at Greenwich on 7th September, 1533. She was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, and her position in reference to the descent of the throne was peculiar, since the accession of her sister, Mary, conveying the inference that Henry's marriage to Catharine of Arragon was valid, rendered the issue of the second marriage illegitimate. An act had, however, been passed in Henry's reign, which, fortunately perhaps, cut the knot by settling the crown on the two princesses successively. During the reign of her brother, King Edward, she spent a very happy life, following her natural disposition for hard study, and not only acquiring many accomplishments, but practically applying them to the acquisition of a profound knowledge of mankind. During the reign of her sister the scene changed, and she underwent five uneasy years of difficulty and danger. Her conduct was marked by extreme sagacity, courage, and caution. She proved that her adherence to the principles of the reformation was not so much in her mind a matter of essential belief as of preference between a good system and a bad system, for she submitted in some measure to the ritual of Rome. On the other hand, when we know the extreme rigidness of Mary's bigotry, it is necessary to believe that nothing but a considerable amount of sisterly affection could have prevented her from sacrificing one who was likely so far to undo all that she had herself done at the sacrifice of so many lives. Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne dates from 17th November, 1558. Her glorious reign is matter of history. A contrast to that which followed, it was marked alike by prudence and decision. The ecclesiastical revolution, which every one saw must follow her accession, went on so gradually, and at the same time so distinctly, that the Romish hierarchy had abandoned their cause before it was finally decided against them. A main character of her reign is, that from the first she chose wise advisers, and through all her personal caprices kept them to the end. Another eminent feature of her policy was to watch the growth of discontents, and appease them ere they became dangerous. Thus, when such complaints as shook the throne in the next reign, and overturned it in that of Charles, began faintly to appear, she stepped forward and redressed the grievances as from her own princely beneficence to her suppliant people, and hence she preserved her prerogative untarnished, while she appeased discontent. How far sovereigns of such ability are advantageous to a free country may be questioned. England certainly never came so near arbitrary power as in her reign. With all her political capacity, her personal failings were signally preposterous. Her desire to be considered lovely and to be loved approached a monomania. She appears to have had a singularly unpleasing aspect for a woman—harsh features, a rough yellow skin, dim eyes, an irascible indented mouth, and sandy hair—yet no one could too grossly flatter her beauty, and it was impossible to make a portrait with the slightest degree of truth which she could tolerate. Sir Walter Raleigh speaks of 'the pictures of Queen Elizabeth, made by unskilful and common painters, which, by her own commandment, were knocked in pieces and cast into the fire.' On more than one occasion she was allowed, and allowed herself, to exult in the notion that she was the object of the despairing love of her servants—but she never permitted either vanity or affection to disturb the policy of her reign. To the jealousy arising out of her peculiar weakness we may attribute the great blot on her name—her harshness to Mary of Scotland. It has now been proved that she distinctly indicated how good a service she would count it secretly to put the captive out of the way; and it is creditable to the English public men of the day that none of them would take her hint as a warrant 'to break into the bloody house of life.' Elizabeth died on 24th March, 1603. [J.H.B.]

[Tomb of Elizabeth.]

ELIZABETH, CHRISTINA, empress of Germ., and grandmother of Marie Antoinette, born 1691; married to the archduke Charles 1708; died 1750.

ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, daughter of Andrew II., and wife of Louis IV., landgrave of Thuringia, known as St. Elizabeth, 1207-1231.

ELIZABETH, queen of Hungary, married to Charobert 1319; regent of Poland for her son 1370-1380; died 1381. Another of the name, wife of Louis, and regent after his death, 1382; murdered 1386.

ELIZABETH-PETROWNA, emp. of Russia, daughter of Peter the Great, born 1709, succeeded 1741, died 1761. Another princess of the name, known as ELIZABETH-ALEXIEVNA, of the house of Baden, was the wife of the emperor Alexander, b. 1779, married to the grand duke 1793 d. 1826.

ELIZABETH, Philippine Marie Helene, commonly called Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., the faithful friend and companion of the royal family in their flight to Varennes, and during their imprisonment, born 1764; executed, on the pretence of corresponding with her other brothers, afterwards Louis XVIII. and Charles X., by the revolutionists, 10th May, 1794.

ELIZABETH, Princess Palatine, daughter of Frederick V., and pupil of Des Cartes, 1618-1680.

ELIZABETH, queen of Portugal, daughter of Peter III. of Arragon, known as St. Elizabeth, died 1336.

ELIZABETH, queen of Spain: the *first*, Elizabeth of Valois, daughter of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici, born 1545, married to Philip II. 1559, died 1568. The *second*, Elizabeth of France, daughter of Henry IV. and Marie de Medici, born 1602, married to Philip IV. 1615, died 1644. The *third*, Elizabeth Farnese, daughter of Edward II., prince of Parma, born 1692, married to Philip V. 1714, died 1766.

ELLA, a Saxon chief who made a descent upon Britain, and became king of Sussex 491, died 514.

ELLA, a king of Deira, Northumb., 559-588.

ELLENBOROUGH, Edward Law, Lord, an eminent English lawyer and judge, was born at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, about the year 1748. As the son of the celebrated bishop of Carlisle, he began life with favourable prospects. He had not become conspicuously known to the public until the trial of Warren Hastings, in 1785, opened up for him a very great arena of exertion. His function of leading counsel for the accused in a matter involving so much variety and extent of new and perplexing matter was one which no man could perform in a satisfactory manner without great ability, and Law received for himself the high confidence of the public and his profession. He was made attorney-general in 1801, and lord chief justice of the King's Bench in 1802. He held the office for sixteen years, which covered a very trying period; and though he was a man of hasty temper, and sometimes deemed arbitrary, he obtained a character for fairness and independence. The last important business in which he was engaged was the trial of William Hone, charged with libel. The proceedings assumed an almost controversial character between the accused and the judge, and it was said that the mortification of the latter in being defeated by the verdict of a jury hastened his end. He died in December, 1818. [J.H.B.]

ELLERS, J., a Swedish miscel. wr., died 1790.

ELLEY, Lieutenant-General Sir John, a brave horse soldier and officer, distinguished in the last war, died 1839.

ELLIOT, J., an Eng. phy. and chem., 1747-87.

ELLIOT, W., a designer and engrav., 1717-66.

ELLIOTT, Ebenezer, the celebrated 'Corn Law Rhymer,' was born at Masborough, near Rotherham, 1781, of humble parentage, and died at his residence near Barnsley, 1849. He was possessed of an athletic genius, and of that love of nature which marks the genuine poet. It is well known that his 'Corn Law Rhymes' assisted in exciting that revolt of the manufacturing population against a shameful impost, which produced our recent commercial changes; but the name of Elliott will be remembered as the teacher and friend of the poor long after these circumstances have become matter of dry history. His 'Village Patriarch,' 'Ribbledin,' and other outpourings of his muse must always occupy a distinguished place in the popular poetry of England. Elliott possessed the happy talent of combining business with literature, and realized a competency in the iron trade

ELLIS, Clement, an Engl. divine, 1630-1700.

ELLIS, Geo., a miscellaneous auth., 1745-1815.

ELLIS, G. J. W. Agar, Baron Dover, celeb. for his investigations in histor. subjects, 1797-1833.

ELLIS, H., an English navigator, died 1806.

ELLIS, John, celebrated as a naturalist, was born in London about the year 1710. He died in 1776. Ellis was a merchant in London, but it appears he was not successful in business. The study of natural history, which had been an amusement in his earlier years, became in his distresses a consolation to him, and a serious occupation; while a situation under government rendered him in the latter period of his life comfortable and independent. He is the author of several valuable papers on subjects connected with natural history, both botanical and zoological; but his chief claim to the great reputation he enjoys rests upon his works on corallines. A little previous to his time Peyssonell had made known to the French Academy his discovery of the animal origin of corals and madrepore, while Bernard de Jussieu had demonstrated the animal nature of several corallines. Ellis, perhaps without knowing these discoveries, had his attention directed to the same subject, and succeeded in demonstrating clearly and satisfactorily the animality of an immense number of zoophytes, which, till his time, had been always classed amongst plants. His opinions were disputed, and the controversies arising therefrom gave Ellis further opportunities of more decidedly proving the truth of his discoveries. He is thus justly entitled to the credit of at least substantiating the fact that corallines are animals. His 'Essay Towards a Natural History of Corallines' was translated almost immediately into French and German, and procured for him the friendship and correspondence of Linnæus, who dedicated to him a genus of plants by the name of Ellisia. [W.B.]

ELLIS, John, a fugitive wr. and versifier, an intimate acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, 1698-1791.

ELLIS, W., a writer on agriculture, 17th cent.

ELLISTON, Robert William, one of the most versatile of British actors, was born in London, 1774, and was educated for the church, but disappointed his friends, and appeared on the stage in 1796. In 1803 he was appointed acting manager at the Haymarket, and his popularity was so great, that the performance was removed to the Opera House. His subsequent career as lessee and manager of various theatres, was marked by utter recklessness, not to say insanity on some occasions. His greatest character was that of Duke Aranza in 'The Honeymoon.' Died on the 7th July, 1831.

ELLROD, G. A., a Bohemian philol., 1709-60.

ELLWOOD, Thos., a religious writer and controversialist of the Quaker persuasion, 1639-1713.

ELLYS, Anth., an English divine, 1693-1761.

ELLYS, Sir R., a biblical scholar, died 1742.

ELMAKYN, G., an Arab. historian, 1223-1273.

ELMSLEY, Pet., D.D., a dist. classical schol. and philologist, contrib. to the reviews, 1773-1825.

ELOY, N. F. J., a Fr. medical hist., 1714-88.

ELPHINSTON, a Scotch naval com. in the service of Russia, dist. against the Turks, 1720-1775.

ELPHINSTON, Arthur, Lord Balmerino, a partizan of the Pretender, executed after the defeat of Culloden, 1688-1746.

ELPHINSTON, J., a native of Edinburgh, inventor of a new orthography, 1721-1809.

ELPHINSTON, W., a Scotch prelate, 1431-1514.

ELPHINSTONE, George Keith, Viscount Keith, a naval commander, distinguished in the American war, at the siege of Toulon, and the Cape of Good Hope, 1747-1828.

ELPHINSTONE, Major-Gen. George William Keith, a Waterloo officer, commander-in-chief of the Bengal army during the disasters of Affghanistan, 1782-1842.

ELRINGTON, Th., an Irish mathem., d. 1835.

ELSHOLTZ, J. S., a Pruss. botanist, 1623-1688.

ELSNER, Ch. J. H., a Pruss. phys., 1777-1834.

ELSNER, J., a Prussian theolog., 1692-1750.

ELSNER, J. Th., a Polish theolog., 1717-1782.

ELSTOB, W., an English antiquarian, 1673-1714. His sister, Elizabeth, author of a Saxon grammar, &c., 1683-1756.

ELSYNGE, H., a parliament. hist., 1598-1654.

ELVIUS, P., a Swed. astronomer, 1710-1749.

ELWES, John, a notorious miser, 1714-1789.

ELYOT, Sir Th., an English moralist, d. 1546.

ELZEVIR, a distinguished name in the history of literature, borne by a family of printers, remarkable for the choice and beautiful execution of their works. Louis, the first of the family known to biographers, was a bookseller of Leyden, close of the 16th cent. Matthew, his son, born 1565, was a bookseller at Leyden 1618. Isaac, eldest son of Matthew, and first printer of the family, Leyden, 1617-1628. Bonaventure and Abraham, brothers of the preceding, and the most famous of the family, partners at Leyden, 1626-1652. John, son of Abraham, born 1622, in partnership with his cousin Daniel, 1652-1654, died 1661. Daniel, the last printer of the family, son of Bonaventure, born 1617, after the death of John associated with his cousin Louis, who had long flourished at Amsterdam, died 1680. The Elzevir edition of the classics, and other works, are still held in high esteem for their correctness and beauty.

ELZHEIMER, A., a Ger. painter, 1574-1620.

EMADI, a famous Persian poet, d. 1275.

EMANUEL, a Heb. poet and gram., 13th cent.

EMANUEL, surnamed the 'Great,' king of Portugal, born 1469, succeeded 1495, died 1521.

EMANUEL, duke of Savoy. See Philibert.

EMERIC, or HENRY, k. of Hungary, 1196-1204.

EMERIJON, B. M., a Fr. jurist, 1725-1785.

EMERY, Ja. A., a Fr. theologian, 1732-1811.

EMERY, John, an English actor, 1777-1822.

EMERY, M. Particelli D', a French financier under Mazarin, historian of Mantua, died 1650.

EMILIANUS, procl. emp. of Rome and murd. 253.

EMILIUS. See Æmilius.

EMLYN, Henry, an Eng. architect, 1729-1815.

EMLYN, Thomas, a nonconf. theo., 1663-1743.

EMMERY, J. Z. Cl., Count De Grozyeulx, a Fr. statesman, dep. to the states-gen., 1752-1823.

EMMETT. Robert Emmett, the son of a physician at Cork, was born in 1780. While quite a lad he took an active part in the efforts made by the association called the United Irishmen, to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and establish her as an independent republic in 1798. When these attempts failed, Robert Emmett escaped to France, where he remained till the winter of 1802. He then returned to Dublin, and strove to reorganize the Irish malcontents, and renew the rebellion. On the 23d of July, 1803, a rising in Dublin took place at Emmett's directions; but the insurgent mob of the Irish capital proved as cowardly as they were furious; and Emmett, in disgust at the outrages which they committed, and finding himself utterly unable to rule the storm that he had raised, escaped from the rabble rout and the troops, who, after some strange delay, appeared, and more easily put them down. Emmett remained for a short time concealed among the Wicklow mountains; but, returning to Dublin, was tracked, apprehended, tried, and convicted of high treason. He was executed on the 20th September, 1803. He met his fate with manly courage and Christian resignation; and his whole demeanour, both at his trial and on the scaffold, gained for him the pitying admiration of many, who, while they condemned his erroneous theories, and his mischievously rash enthusiasm, felt compelled to pay homage to the purity of his motives, the fervour of his eloquence, and the excellence of his general character. His fate, and that of Miss Curran, the lady to whom he was engaged, form the subjects of two of the finest and most popular of Moore's Irish melodies. [E.S.C.]

EMMETT, Th. Addis, a barrister, elder brother of the Irish patriot, escaped to Amer. and d. 1827.

EMMIUS, Abbo, a German divine, 1547-1826.

EMO, Angelo, a Venetian statesman, 1731-92.

EMPECINADO, the surname of Don J. M. Diez, a Spanish warrior and patriot, exec. 1825.

EMPEDOCLES, a Greek philosopher of the school of Pythagoras, the first who added to the doctrine of metempsychosis the transmigration of souls into vegetables, the first also to distinguish love and hate as moving forces, and to describe the four elements as fundamental differences of matter. He was a man of distinguished patriotism, and some curious traditions are related of him. Lived about the middle of the 5th ct. B.C.

EMPSON, Wm., F.R.S.L., prof. of law at Haileybury college; an able critic and scholar, d. 1852.

EMSER, Jerome, a German catholic theologian, dist. as an opponent of Luther, 1477-1527.

ENDEL, Manoah, a Polish rabbi, died 1585.

ENFIELD, Dr. William, author of 'The Speaker,' and other works, a dissenting minister, and teacher of the *Belles Lettres* at Warrington Academy, 1741-1797.

ENGEL, John James, a German philosopher, dramatic writer, and literary *savant*, professor of morals and liter. at Berlin, 1741-1802. His brother, Ch. Christian, a man of letters, 1752-1801.

ENGEL, Sam., a Swiss geographer, 1702-84.

ENGELBERT, a theologian of Styria, d. 1331.

ENGELBRECHT, John, a German visionary, was born at Brunswick 1599, and died in his native place, after wandering from city to city, in 1642. His father was a tailor, and John was ap-

prenticed to the same business, but his health failed him, his malady being augmented by the severity of his religious practices, and he assumed the character of a prophet as early as 1622. There can be no doubt about the reality of his trances, and also that he possessed the extraordinary faculty of going without food or drink for many days together, and of sleeping for almost incredible periods. The 'Works, and Divine Visions, and Revelations, of John Engelbrecht,' were first published in German in 1625. The 'Visions' were translated into English by the learned Francis Okeley in 1780. The most striking of these is a vision of the three states, the ecclesiastical, the civil, and the economical: besides which he describes a 'Vision of Heaven and Hell,' a 'Vision of the New Heaven and the New Earth,' and 'Of the Mountain of Salvation.' The vision of the 'Three States' is evidently symbolic, and more independent of Engelbrecht's idiosyncracy than the others, which take their colour from his preconceived notions. His appeals to the moral and religious sense of his readers are energetic, and carry along with them the fullest evidence of their sincerity. His grand mistake is that into which makers and enthusiasts of all classes have betrayed themselves—the supposition that their impressions of spiritual things are necessarily an inspiration of the Holy Spirit. Okeley's edition of Engelbrecht contains a notice of John William Petersen, and his wife Joanna Eleanora Merlau, both famous visionaries, and a specification of Engelbrecht's works in the complete edition of 1761. [E.R.]

ENGELBRECHT-ENGELBRECHTSON, a chief of the Dalecarlians, in whose quarrel he rebelled upon Stockholm, defeated Eric XIII., was named administrator of Sweden, together with Canuteson, whom he assassinated, 1436.

ENGELGRAVE, H., a Flem. ascetic, 1610-70.

ENGELHARDT, C. A., a Ger. jurist, 1768-1834.

ENGESTROEM, J., a Swedish Orientalist, 1777. His son EUSTACE, a mineralogist, 1813. LAURENCE, another son, an author and statesman, 1751-1826.

ENGHIEN. See CONDE, LOUIS ANT. HENRY.

ENNIUS, QUINTUS, a Latin poet, 239-169 B.C.

ENNODIUS, MAGNUS FELIX, a divine of the Latin church, by descent a Gaul, 473-521.

ENOCH, in Scripture a son of Cain (Gen. iv. 17) and a son of Jared (Gen. v. 18).

ENT, GEORGE, an English physician, noted as a defence of the discov. of Harvey, 1604-1689.

ENTICK, or ENTINCK, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, author of a spelling dictionary, a hist. of London, a Latin and Eng. dict., &c., 1713-1773.

ENTINOPUS, the first architect and founder of Naxos, b. in Candia about the end of the 3d ct.

ENTRECASTEAUX, JO. ANT. BRUNE, D', admiral of the French fleets in the East Indies, was born at Aix, in Provence, 1740. In 1791 he was sent out by France in search of La Perouse; and, the nature of the inquiry leading him to keep near shore, he ascertained with great exactness the outlines of many coasts. New Holland, W. and S.W. coasts, Tasmania, New Caledonia, &c., have been accurately delineated by him. He failed in detecting any trace of the celebrated navigator, and died before returning home, in the vicinity of Java, 1793. Rossel, who succeeded him in command, has written an account of the voyage, 2 vols. 4to, 1808. [J.B.]

ENZINA, a poet of Old Castile, 15th century.

ENZINAS, F. DE, an Andalusian Jesuit, and missionary to the Philippine Islands, 1570-1632.

EOBANUS, HELIUS, a German poet and professor of eloquence, born in Hesse 1488, died 1540.

EOGAN, EOGHAINN, EOGHANN, or EOAN, names which figure in the old Irish annals as the half-fabulous stock of the houses of O'Brien, MacCarthy, O'Neil, and O'Donnel, reaching as far back as the 3d century B.C. The chiefs of the last two were created peers of Ireland in the reign of James I., the first with the title of earl of Tyrone, the second as earl of Tyrconnel.

EON, a French visionary of the 12th century, who believed himself to be meant by the accusative in the liturgical phrase *Per eum qui venturus est judicare*, &c., and professed to have visions and perform miracles in proof of his mission. He gained many proselytes, and gave them new names, such as 'Wisdom,' 'Terror,' 'Judgment,' and others equally striking. Eon died in prison about 1148, and his followers were consigned to the flames.

EON DE BEAUMONT. See D'EON.

EPAMINONDAS, the Theban statesman and general, was of noble descent, but was born and reared in poverty. Of his early life little is known beyond the fact that he was educated in, and adopted the doctrines of Pythagoras; his public life extends from the restoration of democracy by Pelopidas and the other Theban exiles in B.C. 379, to the battle of Mantineia in B.C. 362. In the conspiracy which restored the independence of his native city he took no part, refusing to stain his hands with the blood of his countrymen; but no sooner were the usurpers expelled than he became the prime mover in the Theban state, and claimed for Thebes the right of controlling the other cities of Bœotia. Impressed with these opinions he went to Sparta as ambassador in B.C. 371, to negotiate peace; and his claim being rejected by the Spartans, Cleombrotus was sent to invade Bœotia. The contending parties met at Leuctra, B.C. 371, when the total defeat of the Spartans not only established the supremacy of the Thebans, but put an end to the superiority in arms which had been conceded to their opponents. Having thus succeeded in the first object of his ambition, he next conceived the design of substituting Thebes for Sparta as the ruling democratical state in Greece, and for this purpose marched an army into the Peloponnesus in the winter of B.C. 369, when he inflicted a serious blow on the power of Sparta. A second expedition into the Peloponnesus in B.C. 368 proving unsuccessful, Epaminondas was disgraced; and for some time his name does not appear in connection with any public measure. In a third expedition which he conducted in B.C. 366, he greatly extended the influence of Thebes, gaining over to her interests, without bloodshed, the whole democratic confederation in the Peloponnesus. Our limits prevent us from entering into the reasons which led to the downfall of the Theban influence. Achaia, Elis, and great part of Arcadia, returned to the alliance with Sparta; and it was to check this defection

that Epaminondas invaded the Peloponnesus for the fourth and last time in B.C. 362. The Spartans, along with the disaffected states, and aided by the Athenians, were prepared for the contest. The two armies met near Mantineia, a city of Arcadia; and in the battle which ensued, Epaminondas displayed with consummate skill the peculiar tactics to which he owed his celebrity; but when in the full career of victory, he received a mortal wound, and was carried from the field. His army was thereby paralyzed, and no further attempt was made to follow up the victory. His private life was free from reproach; and his public conduct was regulated by a sincere love of his country. Before Epaminondas was born, says Nepos, and after his death, Thebes was always subject to some foreign power; on the contrary, while he presided over her councils, she was at the head of Greece. [G.F.]

EPARCHUS, ANTH., a Greek poet, 16th cent.

EPEE, CHAS. MICHEL DE L', a French abbé, distinguished for his benevolence as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, fndr. of an asylum, 1712-1789.

EPHORUS, a Gr. orator and hist., 363-300 B.C.

EPHRAIM, the second son born to Joseph in Egypt by Asenath, the daughter of Poti-pherah.

EPHRAIM, ST., a Christian writer, 4th cent.

EPHRAIM, an Armenian patriarch, 1734-84.

EPICHARMUS, a Pythagorean philosopher and poet, au. of treatises on philosophy and medicine, and the supposed inventor of comedy, 5th ct. B.C.

EPICTETUS, lived about 90 years after Christ. He is essentially the moralist of Rome—a Stoic; for Stoicism is simply the Roman character and genius represented in theory. The original monuments of his doctrine have mostly perished.

EPICURUS, born at Athens 341 B.C.: he flourished after the decline of Speculative Philosophy, and when the irretrievable disruption of national affairs in Greece had repressed the Heroic in Action. At such a time, he taught with acceptance that pleasure is the sole good, and that other aims are only the disturbances of humanity. The theoretical opinions of Epicurus were identical with those of all modern sensational Schools. We do not refer to his physical or cosmogonic speculations, which in the main he borrowed from Democritus; but to his conception of the origin and ground of human knowledge and thought. Human knowledge, he said, flows from our sensations, which *alone* do not deceive: beyond the immediate results of sensation, we are conscious of what he termed 'anticipations,' meaning thereby simple generalizations, or classifications of our sensible experience:—to such, add our 'passions,' or desire of pleasure and aversion from pain; and the contents of the human mind are summed up. From a philosophy of this character, no other system of practical morals than that inculcated by Epicurus ever can arise. If the existence of universal and necessary Ideas be ignored, an *imperative* in morals cannot be conceived of, nor will the name Duty have any meaning. *Right* denied, as an independent reality or a Law by itself, there is nothing for it as a rule of action, save the estimate of *consequences*; and the only criterion by which we can value or measure consequences is their tendency to produce pleasure or pain. The fundamental problem in Morals thus corresponds with the speculative problem whether the human mind is capable of apprehending the Absolute and Imperative, or whether knowledge is simply empirical: nevertheless among empirical systems there is also a great variety. Granting that pleasure is the aim of action, it remains to determine wherein man's true pleasure consists? The actual scheme of Epicurus is certainly not the lowest of which we have record; but it would be wrong to pretend that it is a very elevated one. His maxims may be thus rendered:—Accept and aim at any pleasure which will not be followed by any pain. Avoid pain that brings no pleasure. Avoid every pleasure that would deprive you of a greater pleasure, or cause a pain greater than the pleasure. Accept any pain that might free you from a greater pain, or that must be followed by a pleasure more intense than the pain. The 'virtue' *par excellence* in such a system is *prudence*; but it admits of others; and Epicurus inculcated temperance, courage, energy to resist superstition and imaginary terrors, and justice—on the ground that honesty is the best policy. He was himself temperate and benevolent; disinterestedness seemed one of his necessities; he lived on water and crust, and in the midst of a fearful famine, he divided with his disciples his mite. He renounced what is ordinarily called pleasure, because its enjoyments could not last; not like Zeno, who repudiated it as evil, and incompatible with the freedom of the sage. We have only a few fragments of the writings of Epicurus; but his system is explained by Cicero, Seneca, Plutarch, and many others: Diogenes Laertius discourses concerning it very copiously. Like Democritus, Epicurus owes much to the immortal song of Lucretius. [J.P.N.]

EPIMENIDES, a philosopher and poet of the 6th century B.C., supposed to be the first who introduced the consecration of temples, the purification of countries, cities, and private houses, into Greece, where he was held for an infallible prophet.

EPINAY, MADAME DE LA LIVE D', or by her maiden name, LOUISE FLORENCE PETRONILLE, a French lady, celebrated for her attachment to Rousseau, and as the authoress of 'Les Conversations d' Emilie,' &c., 1725-1783.

EPIPHANIUS, one of the Greek fathers, d. 403.

EPIPHANIUS, surnamed 'The Scholastic,' Latin translator of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret, 6th century.

EPISCOPIUS, SIMON, whose surname in his own tongue was Bisschop, was born at Amsterdam in 1583. Sent to the university of Leyden in 1600, his inquisitive and ardent mind soon involved him in the raging controversies of the time. Ordained a pastor at Bleswyck in 1610, he was in a very short time chosen to be the advocate of the Arminian party, at a conference which was held at the Hague, and was at length raised to the chair of theology at Leyden, on the deposition of Vorstius. At the synod of Dort he was the accredited champion of the Remonstrants, or Arminians. The victorious Calvinist, or Gomarist party, disgraced their cause by inflicting civil pains and penalties on their opponents. Episcopius was deposed and banished. The exile spent a short time in France, then returning to Holland he became pastor of the church of the Remonstrants at Rotterdam, and removed finally to the rectorship of the Arminian

gymnasium at Amsterdam, where he died in 1643. Episcopius was the divine of the Arminian party; reducing to a system the scattered views and unadjusted conceptions of his master Arminius. His writings display no common shrewdness, versatility, and eloquence; the product of an adventurous and active spirit, that had a special relish in questioning ancient dogmas and unsettling common belief. His power lay, however, more in assault than defence; he could sap and mine with fully more dexterity than he could erect a new and symmetrical edifice. His life was written by Limborch, a relative, and his theological works were collected by Curcellaeus and Poellenberg, in two folios, and published at Amsterdam 1650-65, and reprinted at London 1678. [J.E.]

EPO, Boetius, a lawyer of Friesland, 1529-99.

EPONINA, the wife of Julius Sabinus, a nobleman of Gaul, defeated in a revolt against Vespasian, celebrated for her constancy and devotion, and executed with her husband 78.

EPREMESNIL. See Espremenil.

EQUICOLA, Mario, an Ital. hist., 1460-1541.

ERACLIUS, a Rom. artist and art-wr., 11th c.

ERARD, Sebastian, a native of Strasburg, celebrated for his pianos and harps, 1752-1831.

ERASISTRATUS, a Gr. physician, 4th c. B. C.

ERASMUS, an illegitimate son of Gerard, a citizen of Tergou, was born at Rotterdam 28th Oct., 1467. His paternal name he changed into Désiré, '*amâbile*,' and afterwards prolonged into Desiderius Erasmus—the first a Latin, and the second a Greek appellation, both with the same meaning as the Dutch Gerard. He usually signed himself Erasmus Roterodamus. He received his first education at Daventer, where the future Pope Adrian VI. was his schoolfellow. But Erasmus was only thirteen years of age when both his parents died, and the three guardians to whose care the orphan was left, squandered his property, and to gain the whole of his patrimony, as well as to conceal their villany, forced him into a monastery at Balduc, in Brabant. Thence he was taken to another religious house near Delft, and he assumed the vows at Stein in 1486, having entered among the regular canons. Luckily for the young scholar he was not buried in a convent, as his Latin scholarship gained him the notice of Henry a Bergues, bishop of Cambray, who kept him for a time as his private secretary, and then sent him to Paris to prosecute his studies. In the French capital the young literary Dutchman was in abject poverty, teaching a few pupils for hire, nay for years he wandered about the continent and in England, subsisting on the precarious bounty of admirers. He visited this country for the first time in 1497, at the invitation of Lord Mountjoy, and won the esteem of its most illustrious men, such as Sir Thomas More, Dean Colet, Linacre, Grocyn, and others, and published his *Moriæ Encomium*,—*Praise of folly*. In 1506 he travelled into Italy, took a doctor's degree at Turin, obtained from Pope Julian II. a final release from his monastic vows, and joyfully put on the black cassock of the secularis. He spent some time in Bologna, and resided for a short season at Venice with the renowned printer Aldus Manutius, and published his *Adagia*. At the invitation of Henry VIII., in 1510, he revisited England, and taught in Cambridge as a lecturer on Greek, and as Lady Margaret professor of theology. But his itinerations were not over, for in 1514 he returned to the continent; and at the archducal request of him who was afterwards Charles V., he repaired as counsellor to Brabant. After several changes he removed to Basel in 1521, the scene of his highest literary labours, in conjunction with the printer Froben. In 1529, when the reformation triumphed in Basel, the timid satirist of monks and popish ceremonies took refuge in Freiburg; but in 1535 he returned. His health was now declining; gout and gravel had for some years severely tormented him; his feeble frame was seized with dysentery, and he died at Basel on the 12th of July, 1536.—The literary toils of Erasmus were incessant. Besides his invaluable labours in connection with the revival of learning, his most popular efforts were his satirical assaults on the monastic orders, in his famous 'Colloquies,' and other productions. But his great work was the publication of the Greek Testament, out of various manuscripts, in 1516, folio, accompanied with a new Latin translation. The Testament was reprinted in 1519, 1522, 1527, and 1535. In the first year mentioned he also published the works of Jerome. He composed likewise a series of paraphrases on the New Testament, many of which display an admirable talent for exegesis. In his various prefaces and dedications, he nobly, eloquently, and repeatedly vindicated the open circulation of the inspired volume in the vernacular languages of Europe. These publications raised up hosts of enemies to him, who called him heresiarch and forger, and he shrunk from suffering on account of protestant truth and freedom. With Luther, whom he at first eulogized, he maintained a bitter and protracted controversy about the 'Freedom of the Will.' That his writings largely contributed to the success of the reformation there is not a doubt, though himself wanted the faith and courage to be a thorough reformer. His scholarship was extensive and elegant, his industry was unceasing, his Latinity is generally pure, his wit was ever sparkling in pleasant variety, his company was a scene of refined enjoyment, his fund of anecdote was inexhaustible, and the love of literature was the passion of his nature. Latin was more familiar to him than his mother tongue. Among his works, not already referred to, are his learned dissertation, *De recta Latini Græcique Sermonis pronuntiatione*, his 'Letters,' full of interesting information; his treatise, *De Copia Verborum et Rerum*, in which he insists on diversity of illustration and style; his *Ciceronianus*, in which he heartily ridicules such pedants as would not use a Latin term unless it had the sanction of the great Roman orator; his *Christian Soldier's Manual;* and his *Ecclesiastes*, or the Art of Preaching, published not long before his death. The best edition of his collected works is in 11 volumes folio, Leyden, 1703-6. The first edition, in 9 volumes, Basel, 1540, was condemned to the flames by Pope Paul IV. [J.E.]

ERASTUS, Thomas, a physician of Baden, better known in ecclesiastical history for his opinions in theology and church government, the fundamental principle of which is, that the church should exercise no coercive power except through the arm of the civil magistrate. The Erastians in the Long Parliament were opposed to the presbyterians; and in the Church of England, Bishop

Parker may be considered the chief of this school. Erastus was born in 1524, and d. in Basle, 1583.

ERATH, A. U. D., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1709-73.

ERATOSTHENES, an astronomer of Alexandria; died 194 B.C. He is distinguished in history for having first conceived the plan of measuring the earth. The means employed were the shadow of a style at Alexandria, and the distance of Alexandria from Syene, where the sun is vertical at solstice. His result was surprisingly near the truth, making a degree to be about 80 English miles: it is about 69.

ERBACH, CHR., a Ger. composer, 16th cent.

ERCHEMBERT, a Lombard historian, 9th c.

ERCILLA-Y-ZUNIGA, DON ALONSO DE, a gallant soldier in the service of Philip II., distinguished in the wars of Spanish America, where his experience furnished the materials for the earliest epic poem of his native country, entitled 'La Araucana,' by which he is best known in France and England; born 1525, died 1595.

ERDESWICKE, T., an Engl. antiqu., d 1603.

EREMITA, D., a Flemish *sarant*, 1584-1613.

ERIC. The Swedish kings of this name of whom anything is known are—ERIC EDMUNDSON, Upsala king, died 885. ERIC THE VICTORIOUS, son of the preceding, and joint successor with his brother Olave; celebrated for his victory over Styrbiorn, son of the latter, who claimed the inheritance on his father's death; died 993, or soon after. Two kings, both bearing the name of ERIC, contended for the throne in the civil war which broke out about 1066, and in this war both the kings and all the chief Swedes are said to have fallen. Besides these, four other Erics must have been known traditionally—ST. ERIC, who reigned 1155-1160, being called ERIC IX. After him comes ERIC CANUTESON, or ERIC X., grandson of the preceding, called the good-harvest king, reigned 1210-1216. ERIC ERICSON, or ERIC XI., a grave and righteous prince, in whom the race of St. Eric expired, reigned 1222-1250. ERIC XII., of the house of the Folkungers, who rose to power during the reign of the preceding; king during the lifetime of his father, Magnus Ladislas, and at length poisoned by his mother, Blanche of Namur, 1350-1359. ERIC XIII. of Sweden, and VII. of Denmark, before his election, duke of Pomerania, chosen in Sweden 1396; co-regent with Margaret of Waldemar to his dethronement by Engelbrecht-Engelbrechtson in 1434, and after that, having been again acknowledged, dethroned in all the three kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at the death of that princess, 1439. ERIC XIV., son of Gustavus Vasa, born 1533, succeeded 1560, compelled to abdicate by his brothers 1569, poisoned in prison 1577.

ERIC. The kings of Denmark of this name are nine in number—two unknown in the 9th century, and then ERIC I., called 'the Good,' reigned 1095-1105. ERIC II., reigned 1131-1137. ERIC III., called 'the Lamb,' succeeded the preceding, and abdicated 1147. ERIC IV., appointed by his brother, Abel, reigned 1242-1250. ERIC V., succeeded 1259, assassinated 1286. ERIC VI., reigned 1286-1319. ERIC VII., same as Eric XIII. of Sweden

ERIC AXELSON, adminis. of Sweden, 1466-7.

ERICEIRA, FERDINAND DE MENEZES, Count De, a soldier, statesman, and historian of Portugal, 1614-1699. His grandson, FRANCIS XAVIER, distinguished by his military talents and his learning, author of 'The Henriqueida,' a poem, 1673-1743. The mother of the preceding, JANE JOSEPHINE DE MENEZES, distinguished for her literary works, died 1709.

ERIGENA, JOHN SCOTUS, who seems from his surname to have been a native of Ireland and not of Scotland, was born about the beginning of the ninth century. He is often confounded with a Saxon monk whom King Alfred invited to England, and placed over his college at Oxford. Erigena spent the most of his time in France, and at the court of Charles the Bold. About the year 850 he wrote against Gottschalk on predestination; and he also published a work on the Lord's Supper, *de Corpore et Sanguine Domini*, in which he combated the doctrine of transubstantiation. His theological writings were condemned by the council of Valence in 855, and that of Tangres in 859. But the great work of this schoolman is that named *de Divisione Naturæ*, &c., printed at Oxford by Thomas Gale in 1681. It is divided into five books, and is composed in the form of a dialogue. This vast and amazing essay treats of a great variety of subjects—of God, and the knowledge of God—of being, and its kinds and modes—of the world, of sin and its nature, &c.—in which abstruse and subtle discussions, a species of mystical pantheism, may be easily discovered. Erigena was well versed in Greek, and was deeply imbued with Neo-platonism,—with those ideas and modes of thought which are associated with the names of Plotinus and Proclus. Hebrew and Arabic he had also acquired in his travels. Few, if any of his contemporaries, could match this remarkable man either in genius or acquirements, in dialectics or sentiment, in intellectual acumen or in stores of erudition. His popularity was greater two centuries after his death, than during his life. The pseudo-Dionysian writings were translated by him, and these contributed also to mould the literature of these mediæval times. Various portions of his works have been discovered and published at different times by Ducange, Mabillon, Angelo Mai, and MM. Ravaison and Cousin. The influence which 'this meteor of the 9th century' exercised on his own and succeeding ages by his profound and daring speculations in philosophy and theology was immense. He is supposed to have died in France about the year 875. [J.E.]

ERINNA, a Greek poetess, date unknown.

ERIZZO, SEBASTIANO, a Venetian senator and antiq., author of a work on numismatics, 1525-61.

ERMENGARDE, daughter of Louis II., kg. of Italy, wife of Boson I. 877, regent of Arles from 888.

ERMERIC, or HERMENRIC, k. of the Swedes in Spain in the reign of Honorius, 409, died 440.

ERNEST, duke of Saxe-Gotha, distinguished for his zeal in astronomy, and for his practical knowledge of that science, 1741-1804.

ERNESTI, JOHN AUGUSTUS, a celebrated German critic, professor of literature and theology at Leipzig, author of a great number of philological, critical, and theological writings, editor of Homer and other classics, &c., 1707-1781. AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, his nephew, also a distinguished *savant*, 1733-1801. JOHN CHRISTOPHER THEOPHILUS, another nephew, brother of the preceding, prof. of philosophy, editor of Greek classics, &c., 1756-1802.

ERNST, H., a German *savant*, 1603-1665.

ERNSTING, C., a Germ. botanist, 1709-1768.

EROSTRATUS, the celebrated incendiary who fired the temple of Diana at Ephesus, 356 B.C.

ERSCH, JOHN S., a German bibl., 1766-1828.

ERSKINE, DAVID, Lord Dun, an eminent Scottish lawyer, and mem. of parlia., 1670-1755.

ERSKINE, HENRY, a presbyterian divine, suffered imprisonment under the Act of Uniformity, and finally minister of Churnside in Berwick, 1624-1696. EBENEZER, his son, founder of the Secession Church of Scotland, 1680-1754. RALPH, another son, and seceder along with his brother, author of Sermons, &c., 1685-1752.

ERSKINE, JOHN, a Scottish theol., 1721-1803.

ERSKINE, JOHN, baron of Dun, a descendant of the earls of Mar, dist. as a reformer, 1508-91.

ERSKINE, THOMAS, Baron, a lawyer and distinguished orator, the youngest son of David, earl of Buchan, was born about the year 1748. He belonged to a family of which some members were remarkable for their genius, others for their folly, and he seemed in himself to be a union of these qualities. He studied at the High School of Edinburgh, and the University of St. Andrew's, entering successively the navy and army, before, from some influence not explained, he began to study law. In his earlier years he acquired a meteoric reputation as a brilliant and fascinating master of convivial conversation. He was called to the bar in 1778. One of his earliest cases involved an exposure in that fertile field of political abuses, the admiralty, when it was shown that landsmen were rated to seamen's pensions for electioneering purposes. He at once rushed into full practice, and was employed in every case where a brilliant denunciatory oratory—of which he was an unrivalled master—was desired. In 1783 he entered the House of Commons in Fox's interest, but the florid style of his oratory—so captivating to a jury or on the hustings—failed to please that fastidious audience. He was counsel in many historical cases, and performed heroically that duty of the advocate which prompts him to shrink from nothing, which, however much it may compromise his own taste, interest, or safety, appears likely to benefit the cause intrusted to him. His eminence as an advocate made it necessary that he should be appointed Lord Chancellor in the short accession in 1806 of the Fox and Grenville ministry. The prudence of the selection was much doubted; and it was not fortunate for its object, since he had accumulated no wealth to support his position as a peer. The strange eccentricities of his latter years, entering deeply into his domestic affairs, and making them matter of unpleasant notoriety, would have rendered his claims embarrassing had he seen his friends again in power. He died on the 17th of November, 1823. [J.H.B.]

ERXLEBEN, DOROTHY CHRISTINA LEPORIN, Madame, a lady who took a doctor's degree at the university of Halle, author of a work on the cultivation of the sciences by women, 1715-1762. Her son, JOHN CHRISTIAN POLYCARP ERXLEBEN, distg. as a philosopher and naturalist, 1744-77.

ES, J. VAN, a Flemish painter, 16th century.

ESAR-HADDON, or SARGON, a king of Assyria (Isaiah xx).

ESAU, the eldest of Isaac, sup. date 1836 B.C.

ESCHENBACH, A. C., a German philologist, professor and deacon at Nuremburg, 1663-1722.

ESCHENBACH, W. D', a Ger. poet, 13th cent.

ESCHENMAYER, C. A., professor of philosophy at Tubingen, a disciple of Schelling, and afterwards the founder of a mystic doctrine, of which philosophy forms an elementary part. His works are, 'Philosophy in its State of Transition to Nophilosophy,' 1803; 'Psychology,' 1822; 'The Philosophy of Religion,' in three parts; 'Rationalism,' 1818; 'Mysticism,' 1822; and 'Supernaturalism,' 1824. Eschenmayer died in 1822.

ESCOIQUIZ, DON JUAN, a Spanish author and diplomatist, 1762-1820.

ESDRAS, a cel. Jewish doctor, 5th cent. B.C.

ESDRAS, a patriarch of Armenia, died 639.

ESMENARD, J. A., a Fr. miscel. wr., 1770-1811.

ESPER, J. F., a German naturalist and astronomer, 1732-1781. His brother, EUGENE, a naturalist, au. of 'European Butterflies,' &c., 1742-1801.

ESPERIENTE, P. C., an Ital. hist., 1437-96.

ESPERNON, J. L. DE NOGARET DE LA VALETTE, Duc D', originally known as Caumont when he attached himself to Henry of Navarre, was one of the most important persons in the reigns of Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII. His intrigues at court were opposed to those of the Duc de Guise, and afterwards of Richelieu, and he was the chief instrument in investing Marie de Medicis with the regency; born 1554, died 1642.

ESPREMENIL, JEAN JACQUES DUVAL D', councillor of the parliament of Paris, and one of the first movers of the revolution by his opposition to the edicts of Lomenie Brienne; born at Pondicherry, in the East Indies, 1746, guillotined 1794.

ESSEX. See DEVEREUX.

ESSEX, JAS., an English architect, 1723-1784.

ESTAING, CH. HECTOR, Count D', a French officer dist. in India and in the American war agt. the English, exc. as a counter-revolutionist, 1794.

ESTAMPES, ANNE DE PISSELUE, Duchess D', a celebrated court intriguante, mistress of Francis I., 1508-1576.

ESTE, an illustrious house of Italy, from which the house of Brunswick is derived, and which owes its origin to the Carlovingian era, at the beginning of the 9th century. The most celebrated names are—ALBERT AZZO D'ESTE, the first who possessed the city of that name, 1020-1117. OBIZZO, first marquis of Este, lord of Padua in 1182, and afterwards marquis of Milan and Genoa. His son, AZZO V., who by his marriage acquired the sovereignty of Ferrara, and became chief of the Guelfs of Venice, died 1192. AZZO VI., son of the preceding, lord of Ferrara and Verona, died 1264. HERCULES I., lord of Ferrara and Modena, whose court was graced by Ariosto, Boïardo, the Strozzi, &c., 1471-1505. His son, ALPHONSO, married to Lucretia Borgia 1502, a party to the league of Cambrai, reigned 1505-1534. HIPPOLYTUS, brother of Alphonso, and cardinal of Este, a patron of letters, partizan of Louis XII., and historian of the war of the French against the Venetians, 1479-1520. ALPHONSO II., grandson of the first of that name, duke of Ferrara and Modena, distinguished as a patron of arts and letters, 1533-1597. CÆSAR, an illegitimate descendant of Alphonso I., reigned at Modena 1597-1628.

RENAUD, a partizan of Austria in the war of succession, and duke of Modena, 1655-1787. HERCULES III., grandson of Renaud, and, like him, duke of Modena, was the last of this house in Italy, and his estates passed to Austria, by the marriage of his daughter with the archduke Ferdinand, 1727-1797.

ESTERHAZY, a noble family of Hungary, the best known of whom are—PAUL IV., ESTERHAZY DE GALANTHA, a general and literary *savant*, 1635-1713. His grandson, NICHOLAS JOSEPH, a great patron of arts and music, founder of the school in which Haydn and Pleyel, among others, were formed, 1714-1790. NICHOLAS, PRINCE D'ESTERHAZY DE GALANTHA, dist. as a field-marshal and foreign ambassador, 1765-1833.

ESTHER, queen of Persia, 6th century B.C.

ESTIUS, W., a Dutch theologian, 1542-1613.

ESTREES, an ancient and noble house of France, the best known of which are—JEAN D'ESTREES, an artillery officer distinguished at the taking of Calais, 1480-1571. His son, ANTHONY, the defender of Noyon, and governor of the Isle of France, 1593. GABRIELLE, the daughter of Anthony, duchess of Beaufort, and mistress of Henry IV., supposed to have been poisoned, 1571-1599. Her brother, F. ANNIBAL, duke and marshal, author of the 'Memoirs of the Regency of Marie De Medicis,' 1573-1670. His son, JEAN, vice-admiral and Comte D'Estrees, appointed viceroy of America, 1624-1707. CÆSAR, brother of Jean, a cardinal and negotiator, 1628-1714. JEAN, nephew of the preceding, foreign ambassador, 1666-1718. VICTOR MARIE, Duc D'Estrees, son of the vice-admiral Jean, a distinguished naval commander, 1660-1737. LOUIS CÆSAR LETELLIER, Comte D'Estrees, a commander of the German army, when he defeated Cumberland, and marshal of France, 1695-1771.

ETH, a king of Scotland, deposed 875.

ETHELBALD, a k. of Mercia, reigned 716-55.

ETHELBALD, the third Saxon k. of England, has the character of a profligate prince, 857-860.

ETHELBERT, a k. of Kent, reigned 560-616.

ETHELBERT, the fourth Saxon k. of England, son of Ethelwolf and brother of Ethelbald, 860-866.

ETHELFLEDA, or ELFLEDA, daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Ethelred, count of Mercia, died 922.

ETHELFRID, or ADELFRID, king of Northumberland, killed in battle, 593-617.

ETHELRED I., fifth Saxon king of England, predecessor of Alfred the Great, 866-871.

ETHELRED II., son of Edgar and Elfrida, suc. Edward the Martyr as k. of England, 978, d. 1016.

ETHELWOLF, the second Saxon king of England, son of Egbert, whom he succeeded in 838, and father of Ethelbald, died 857.

ETHEREDGE, SIR GEORGE, an English dramatist and song-writer, 17th century.

ETOILE, PIERRE DE L', a French chancery officer, whose journal has supplied much curious matter to the historian, under the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV., 1540-1611. His son, CLAUDE, a dramatic writer, 1597-1652.

ETTMULLER, MICH., a Ger. phys., 1644-83.

ETTMULLER, M. ERNEST, son of the preceding, author of various memoirs, and editor of his father's writings, 1673-1732.

ETTY, WILLIAM, R.A., was born at York, March 10, 1787. His father was a miller. In 1798 he was apprenticed to a letterpress printer at Hull, but having served his time, forsook the mechanical art of printing for the more exciting profession of a painter. Etty commenced this hazardous enterprise in London, in 1805, when he entered as a student of the Royal Academy, and became also, through the liberality of an uncle, a private pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence's for twelve months, but received very little attention from him. For long his pictures were rejected both at the Royal Academy and the British Gallery, but after about fifteen years' toil his fortunes changed, he received gradually more of the public attention, and in 1822 was enabled to visit Italy, where he found in Venice the chief attractions; he returned with many studies to London in 1824, and exhibited his picture of Pandora. 1825, for which he was chosen an associate of academy, and he was elected an academician 1827. Etty died at his native place, Novem 13, 1849, in his sixty-third year, leaving a siderable fortune. He was in every respect of the most distinguished painters of the En school, but especially excellent as a colou some of his pictures rival Titian's, or any o great Venetians, as gorgeous displays of c His great powers were well displayed in the prehensive exhibition of his works at the S of Arts, Adelphi, in 1849, the summer only his death. In this exhibition were man mirable pictures, including the nine great the triumph of Etty's life and ambition, mitted by himself in his autobiography, pu in the 'Art Journal' of 1849. He explains pictures as follows:—'My aim in all my great tures has been to paint some great moral o heart.' 'The Combat,' *the beauty of mercy;* three 'Judith' pictures, *patriotism*, and devotion to country, people, and God; 'Benai David's chief captain,' *valour;* 'Ulysses and Syrens,' the importance of resisting *sensual delig* —or an Homeric paraphrase on 'The Wages Sin is Death;' the three pictures of 'Joan of Arc *religion, loyalty*, and *patriotism*, like the mode Judith. In all nine great pictures, 'As it was desire to paint three times three.' [R.N.W

EUBULIDES, a philosopher of Miletus, known for the captious arguments and insol questions with which he endeavoured to embar the empirics, but especially Aristotle; he was disciple and successor of Euclid, and is sa have instructed Demosthenes; born about 36

EUBULUS, a Greek comic poet, 370 B.C.

EUCLID, a mathemat. of Alexandria, who ished 300 B.C. No name of antiquity is better k His digest of geometrical propositions is a scho still. His works have been often edited and lished. Barrow's edition is very valuable; best known in this country is that by Robert

EUCLIDES, the first archon of Athens,

EUCLIDES, a disciple of Socrates, and of the philosophic sect of Megara, by w art of dialectic was carried to high p was living about 390 B.C.

EUDÆMON, J. A., a learned Greek.

EUDES, duke of Aquitaine, reigned

EUDES, duke of Burgundy; the

therefore be inferred that prudence dictated his withdrawal from a country where his avowed sentiments exposed him to danger. In Macedonia he continued to write some plays, one of which he inscribed with the name of his patron. Euripides died B.C. 406, at the age of seventy-five, and was buried at Pella. His countrymen in vain entreated Archelaus to send his remains to Athens, where, however, they erected a cenotaph to his memory. In the estimation of the ancients, Euripides held a rank much inferior to Æschylus and Sophocles. With him the dignified simplicity of the ancient tragedy disappears, and its place is supplied by rhetorical declamations, subtle disputations, and appeals to the sympathetic feelings. His works were held in especial favour during the middle ages; and hence his remaining plays more than outnumber the extant dramas of both Æschylus and Sophocles. According to some authorities, Euripides wrote 92 tragedies, according to others 75. Of these 19 are extant, besides numerous fragments of the plays which have been lost. [G.F.]

EUSDEN, LAURENCE, an obscure poetical wr. who in 1718 obtained the laureateship, d. 1730.

EUSEBIUS, a pope, elected and died 310.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Dorylæum in Phrygia, celebrated for his opposition to the Eutychian heresy, 5th century.

EUSEBIUS OF NICOMEDIA, an Arian prelate, and determined enemy of Athanasius, died 342.

EUSEBIUS, PAMPHILI (that is, the friend of Pamphilus), was born at Cesarea, about the year 270. Pamphilus was his earliest friend in Cesarea, and gave the young student access to the large library which he had collected. Pamphilus was at length imprisoned, and Eusebius remained his attached and inseparable companion. And when the prisoner suffered martyrdom under Galerius, in 309, Eusebius fled first to Tyre, and then to Egypt. On his return, about 314, he was made bishop of his native city, and continued in that diocese till his death. In the year 325 he attended the council of Nice, and delivered a formal address to the emperor. The Nicene creed which condemned Arianism was in its earliest draught composed by him; but he scrupled at length to subscribe it, after several important verbal alterations had been made upon it. His caution and moderation afterwards subjected him to the charge of that very heresy which the Nicene council had been summoned to confute. His views on the Trinity approached those of Origen, and he seems to have held a species of subordination among the persons of the Godhead, which was incompatible with a consistent belief in the supreme deity of the Son. At the council of Tyre, in 335, he joined in deposing Athanasius on a charge of contumacy. Prior to this period, in 330, he was offered the patriarchate of Antioch, but refused it; and he died about the year 340. Eusebius was a divine of great learning, accomplishments, and industry. Not a few of his numerous works have been preserved, which have been of great service to theology, especially to church history. His *Præparatio Evangelica*, in fifteen books, was, as its title implies, intended to prepare the pagan mind for the reception of Christianity, by showing the vast inferiority of other religions; and his *Demonstratio Evangelica*, in twenty books, of which ten have been preserved, was a vaunt for the Jewish mind, and as a positive evidence for Christianity, especially in its connection with the oracles prophecies of the Old Testament. His *Historia Ecclesiastica*, in ten books, reaches from the [illegible] of Christ to the defeat of Licinius in 324, and is an important and valuable record. Besides his *Life of Constantine*, his *Oration* in praise of the same emperor, his *Onomasticon*, his tract against Hierocles, and his *Eloge* on the martyrs, we have his *Chronicon*, a Latin version of the second part of which by Jerome, has been long known. [illegible] an Armenian version of the whole work was found some years ago, and published at Venice, in 181[illegible] other discoveries have been made by the famous Angelo Mai. The *Theophania*, another treatise of Eusebius, was discovered in a Syrian version, by Mr. Tattam in an Egyptian monastery, and has been translated into English, and published by the late learned Professor Lee of Cambridge. [J.E.]

EUSEBIUS OF SAMOSATA, a recusant from the party of Arius, ed. by a woman of the Arians, 379.

EUSEBIUS OF VERCELLI, a partizan of Athanasius, and determined enemy of the Arians, d. 372.

EUSTACHIUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a distinguished Italian anatomist who flourished in the sixteenth century, but of whose personal history very little is known. Neither the date nor the place of his birth have been accurately ascertained, but it is generally believed that he died in 1570, perhaps at Rome. He was the most eminent anatomist of his time, and Haller says of him that he enriched the science with more discoveries than any other person whom he knew. His anatomical plates, thirty-nine in number, were unpublished at his death, and were supposed to be lost, but they were discovered at Urbino in 1712, and were published in 1714, by Lancisi, physician to Pope Clement XI., and are still much esteemed. His name is preserved in that of the Eustachian tube which he discovered, and which runs between the inner ear and the upper part of the throat; and the Eustachian valve of the heart, which separates the right auricle from the inferior vena cava. [J.M'C.]

EUSTATHIUS, a native of Constantinople, distinguished for his commentaries on Homer, archbishop of Thessalonica, 12th century.

EUSTATHIUS, ST., a bishop of Berea, distinguished for his eloquence at the council of Nice, as the enemy of Arius, deposed about 331.

EUTOCIUS, a Greek mathematician, 6th cent.

EUTROPIUS, a Latin historian, 4th century.

EUTYCHES, a celebrated Greek heresiarch of the 5th century, who maintained that only one nature, that of the Incarnate Word, existed in Christ; condemned at the council of Chalcedon, 451.

EUTYCHIUS, the name assumed by Said Ben Battrie, a learned Arabian Christian, on becoming patriarch of Alexandria; distinguished as a physician, theologian, and historian, 876-950.

EUTYCHIUS, a Latin grammarian, 6th cent.

EVAGORAS, a King of Salamis, killed B.C. 374.

EVAGRIUS, an ecclesiastical historian, 6th ct.

EVAGRIUS, a monk and theolog. wr., 4th ct.

EVANGELI, ANTONIO, an Ital. au., 1742-1805.

EVANS, ABEL, an Oxford schol. and wit, last c.

EVANS, C., a baptist minister, 1737-1791.

EVANS, EVAN, a Welch divine, an. of works on the poetry and litera. of his country, 1730-1790.

EVANS, JNO., a noncond. preacher, 1680-17[illegible]

EVANS, JOHN, author of a 'Sketch of Christian Denominations,' &c., a baptist minister and schoolmaster of London, died 1827.

EVANS, O., an American mechan., 1755-1811.

EVANS, RICE or ARISE, a famous astrologer, tutor of Lilly in the occult sciences, 17th century.

EVANS, THOMAS, a liter. bookseller, 1742-84.

EVANSON, EDWARD, a Church of England divine, afterwards a unitarian writer, 1731-1805.

EVILLON, JAS., a French ecclesiastical writer, dist. for his learning and benevolence, 1572-1651.

EVELYN, JOHN, one of the finest examples that our history presents of the accomplished and well-principled English gentleman, was born in 1620, at his father's seat of Wotton in Surrey. After having been educated at Oxford, he served as a volunteer in the Low Countries; and during the period of the civil wars he remained abroad, studying men and manners, statistics and science, the fine arts and polite literature. In 1652 he returned to England, and took up his residence at Sayes Court beside Deptford, which had recently come into his possession by marriage. His royalist opinions kept him in retirement till the restoration; after which he took an honourable but not conspicuous part in public business, returning always to those quiet pursuits and speculations in which his happiness consisted. He died in 1706, a few years after having become owner of his paternal estate by the death of his elder brother. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society, and a frequent contributor to its transactions. He wrote separate treatises on engraving, architecture, and numismatics; but the most valuable work he published was his 'Sylva, or a Discourse on Forest Trees,' in which, and in smaller pieces, there is given, in an agreeable and lively style, much of curious information and of ingenious theory in regard to the writer's favourite pursuits, planting and gardening. His 'Diary,' which was not published till 1818, is both interesting as a literary performance, and exceedingly useful for the knowledge it conveys of the times in which Evelyn lived. [W.S.]

[Wotton Church, the burial place of Evelyn.]

EVERARD, ANGELO, a Flem. painter, 1647-78.

EVERARD, NICOLAS, a Dutch lawyer and magistrate, president of the Supreme Council, 1462-1532. Three of his sons are also celebrated, —NICHOLAS GRUDIUS, a Latin poet, councillor to Charles V. and Philip II, died 1517. ADRIAN MARIUS, a Jesuit and poet, chancellor of Guelderland, died 1568. JOHANNES SECUNDUS, an elegant scholar and poet of licentious principles, Latin secretary to the cardinal archbishop of Toledo, and Charles V., 1511-1536.

EVERDINGEN, ALDEST VAN, a Flem. painter, excelled in romantic landscapes, &c., 1621-1675.

EVERDINGEN, CÆSAR VAN, a Flemish painter and architect, 1606-1679.

EVIL-MERODACH, k. of Babyl., 562-560 B.C.

EVREMOND, S. CHARLES, an amusing French satirical writer, died in England 1703.

EWALD, BENJ., a German med. wr., 1674-19.

EWALD, JOHN, a Danish dramatist, 1743-81.

EWING, GREVILLE, a Scottish dissenting minister, known as a biblical critic, &c., 1767-1841.

EWING, JOHN, a presbyterian divine, mathematician, and nat. philos. of America, 1732-1802.

EXELMANS, HENRY JOSEPH ISIDORE, a celebrated French marshal, born at Bar le Duc, in 1775, was engaged in most of the campaigns of Napoleon, and died in 1852.

EXIMENS, ANTH., a Span. Jesuit, 1729-1808.

EXMOUTH. EDWARD PELLEW, afterwards Lord Exmouth, was born 19th April, 1757, at Dover. His father was captain of the Post Office Packet on that station, and died early, leaving young Edward and five other children almost without friends or support. Edward Pellew entered the royal navy, and soon attracted notice by his extraordinary activity and courage. He served on board the Blonde off the American coast in 1776 and 1777, and in the last mentioned year he was with a party of seamen attached to Burgoyne's expedition from Lake Champlain to Saratoga. Young Pellew distinguished himself amid the disasters of this campaign by his indomitable spirit and alacrity. He was promoted on his return to England; and when the war of the French revolution began, Captain Pellew was appointed to the Nymphe frigate. In command of this vessel he captured the French frigate Cleopatra, after one of the best fought actions of the war. He commanded next the Arethusa, and in her he captured another French frigate, La Pomone, in 1794. He continued to do good service and to rise in rank during the war; and he frequently signalized his remarkable personal strength and activity in saving the lives of others at sea and in shipwreck. In 1816 he was an admiral in command of our Mediterranean squadron, and a peer by the title of Lord Exmouth. In the spring of this year he was ordered to repress the piracies of the Barbary states of the Mediterranean, to obtain the release of the numerous Christian slaves who were sold in captivity at Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, and to bind these powers by express treaty to discontinue for the future their practice of carrying off Christians into slavery. The deys of Tunis and Tripoli consented; but the Algerines, confident in the strength of their fortification, and proud of their old piratical renown, refused. Exmouth gave them a speedy repetition of the lesson which Blake had given to their ancestors; and it was this time still more sternly taught. On the 27th of August, 1816, the English fleet of five sail of the line, five frigates, four bomb vessels, and five gun brigs, anchored off Algiers: aided by a Dutch squadron of five frigates

and a corvette under Admiral Von Capelbar, which joined Lord Exmouth in the common cause of civilization and humanity against barbarian violence and cruelty. Terms were offered to the Algerines, but haughtily rejected. At half-past two the Christian fleet took its station close to the fortification; the batteries of the Mahometans then commenced their fire, which was promptly answered by the British broadsides. For upwards of six hours a cannonade raged from sea to shore, and from shore to sea, which for obstinacy and destructiveness can hardly be paralleled in naval warfare. Nearly 1,000 officers and men were killed and wounded on board the English and Dutch ships, and at least 7,000 of the Algerines were computed to have fallen. The sea-ward batteries of the town, the mole, and the harbour walls, and the arsenals, were laid in ruins. Great numbers of the houses were destroyed; and nine Algerine frigates, and a whole flotilla of smaller piratical vessels, were burnt or sunk. On the morrow Lord Exmouth prepared to renew the attack, but the dey now accepted the terms which he had previously scoffed at; and peace was granted to Algiers on condition of her abolishing for ever the enslaving of Christians, the instant delivery of the slaves of all Christian nations, and ample reparation and apology for the outrages and insults which the dey had offered to British subjects and the British flag. In pursuance of this treaty Lord Exmouth had the truly noble happiness of receiving on board of his fleet, three days after the battle, 1,083 fellow-Christians who had been groaning in slavery under Algerine masters. They were safely conveyed by the British fleet to their respective homes, and diffused through Christendom the just renown of England and her victorious admiral.—Lord Exmouth died on 23d January, 1832. He was a good as well as a great man; and he gave on a deathbed of painful and lingering illness, even a brighter example of Christian heroism than he had displayed on the quarter-deck in the hour of his brightest earthly glory. [E.S.C.]

EXPILLY, Claude, a Fr. lawyer, 1564-1636.

EXPILLY, J. J., a Fr. statistician, 1719-1793.

EYCK, Hubert and John Van, two celebrated painters of Bruges of great importance in the history of art in Europe, owing to their substitution of *varnish* painting with oil, in the place of the old ordinary *tempera* painting with water.—Hubert Van Eyck, so called, it has been supposed, from Eyck (or Alden Eyck) the place of his birth on the Maas, was born in 1366, and appears to have been the real inventor of the new process of painting, which was discovered about 1410, when his brother John Van Eyck may have been about fifteen or twenty years of age only; they were then settled at Bruges, and they formed a great school there.—The masterpiece of the Van Eycks is the altar-piece of the 'Adoration of the Lamb' in the church of St. Bavon, Ghent; this celebrated picture was finished by John in 1432, Hubert, who had executed the large figures of the upper part, had died at Ghent six years before, on 18th September, 1426. On the inscription on the picture the chief merit is properly given to Hubert, 'the greatest in art;' John is merely mentioned as the completer of his brother's work: some portions of the picture are in the gallery at Berlin.—John Van Eyck was born about 1390-5, and died at Bruges in July 1441, as recently ascertained from documents by the Abbé Carton (*Les trois Frères Van Eyck*, &c., Bruges, 1848). 1420 is the earliest date of any of his known pictures, and all the historic facts seem to show that John, so far from being the founder of the school of Bruges, was the pupil of his brother in common with several other early Flemish masters, though John's services to art were so great in many respects that he may well be considered as the head of the school.—The invention of the Van Eycks is commonly called oil painting, but colours were mixed with oil long before this time, though pictures were not painted in this manner, but Vasari expressly explains that the Van Eyck method was *varnish* painting-oil with other mixtures, and it arose in the search for a good varnish for tempera pictures.—This method was carried into Italy by Antonello of Messina, who having seen a picture by John Van Eyck in the collection of Alphonso, king of Naples, about the year 1443, set off for Bruges in order to learn the new method; though he arrived some time after the death of Van Eyck, he contrived to acquire the method from some of his pupils, or the third brother, Lambert Van Eyck, and was thus the cause of oil painting gradually superseding fresco painting some years afterwards in Italy, first in Venice, then in Florence.—Margaret Van Eyck, the sister of these three brothers, likewise painted. There are two pictures by John Van Eyck in the National Gallery. [R.N.W.]

EYKENS, Peter, a Flemish painter, 16th cent.

EYNDEN, R. Van, a Dutch art-wr., 1748-1819.

EYRE, Francis, a Roman Cath. wr., d. 1804.

EYSEL, J. P., a Ger. medical wr., 1652-1717.

EZEKIEL, a prophet of the Jews, 6th ct. B.C.

EZEKIEL, a Jewish dramatist, 1st century

EZEKIEL, an Armenian astronomer, 673-727.

EZQUERRA, a Spanish poet, 1568-1641.

EZZ-EDDIN, an Arabian poet, 13th century.

F

FABBRIZI, L. C. De, a Venet. *savant*, 15th c.

FABELL, Peter, an Engl. alchymist, 15th ct.

FABER, Basil, a Ger. lexicographer, d. 1576.

FABER, F., a Swiss ecclesiastic of the Dominicans, author of 'Travels to Jerusalem,' 1441-1502.

FABER, F. E., a German Hebraist, 1745-1774.

FABER, John, a Roman Catholic divine, surnamed, 'The Hammer of Heretics,' from the title of one of his works, a native of Suabia, died 1541.

FABER, J., a German naturalist, 1570-1640.

FABER, John, a Dutch painter, died 1721.

FABER, Samuel, a German hist., 1657-1716.

FABRE, or LEFEVRE, J., a jurist, died 1340.

FABERT, Abraham, a Fr. marshal, one of the most cel. gen. of the age of Louis XIV., 1599-1662.

FABIAN, Robert, an Engl. annalist, 15th ct.

FABIAN, St., a pope of Rome, martyred 250.

FABIUS, the name of an illustrious Roman fa-

mily divided into many branches, the common stock of which was—QUINTUS FABIUS VIBULANUS, who escaped alone from the massacre of his family at Cremera, 478 B.C., and made one of the decemvirate. After him are mentioned FABIUS AMBUSTUS, dictator B.C. 350. FABIUS RULLIANUS, to whose name MAXIMUS was added, twice dictator, conqueror of the Samnites and Etruscans, 323-280 B.C. FABIUS GURGES, son of the preceding, consul of Rome. FABIUS PICTOR, the first writer of Roman history, 3d century B.C. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS, considered the greatest of his family, surnamed 'Cunctator' the temporizer, from his system of warfare, successfully exemplified in the conflict which he sustained with Hannibal, died 205 B.C. FABIUS MAXIMUS QUINTUS, son and next in office to the preceding, afterwards consul. FABIUS MAXIMUS ÆMILIANUS, distinguished in the war of Persia and in Spain, consul 147 B.C. FABIUS MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS, proconsul for Spain, censor 126 B.C. FABIUS MAXIMUS ALLOBROGICUS, consul 122 B.C.

FABIUS, MARCELLINUS, a writer of the 3d ct.

FABIUS, RUSTICUS, a Roman historian, 1st ct.

FABIUS, W., a Flemish Greek scholar, 16th ct.

FABRE, F. XAVIER, a Fr. painter, 1766-1837.

FABRE, J., a Fr. poet and ecclesiastic, 18th ct.

FABRE, JOHN, the son of a French protestant, who in 1756-1762 voluntarily suffered six years' slavery in the galleys in place of his father, who was condemned for preaching, 1729-1797.

FABRE, J. C., a Fr. ecclesiast. his., 1668-1753.

FABRE, L., a French catalogue wr., 1710-1788.

FABRE, M. J. V., a French poet, 1785-1831.

FABRE, P., a French surgeon, 1716-1793.

FABRE D'EGLANTINE, PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS NAZAIRE, the son of a burgess, born at Limoux, 1759, was a dramatic author and pamphleteer, and acquired a celebrated name in the course of the French revolution as a confederate of the Jacobins. With the advantage of fine talents, and a literary education received in the college of the doctrinaires, he united all the vices of a young man upon town, his conversational and musical abilities rendering him a highly agreeable if not a very edifying companion. His short political history is soon written. On the 10th August, 1792, his notoriety as a pamphleteer favoured his nomination as a member of the provisional commune at Paris, and he was afterwards appointed secretary-general in the ministry of justice under Danton. He was one of the members for Paris in the national convention, where he voted for the king's death and other extreme measures, though he had the honour at last of suffering for his moderation under the ascendancy of Robespierre. He was arrested by the decree of St. Just, which included Camille Desmoulins, Herault, Danton, Philippeaux, and Lacroix, on a charge of complicity with D'Orleans and Dumouriez, to restore the monarchy, and was executed with Chabot and Bazire, 5th April, 1794. His real crime, like that of his companions in misfortune, was the desire to return to moderate counsels, for though he was weak, inconstant, and ambitious, he was neither treacherous nor cruel. Fabre D'Eglantine was accomplished in nearly all the fine arts, but only cultivated them for the sake of shining in society. He furnished the poetical nomenclature of the republican calendar, the mathematical portion of which was contrived by Romme. [E.R.]

FABRE DE L'AUDE, JEAN PIERRE, born 1755, and distinguished as an economist, was acting as advocate to the parliament of Toulouse when the French revolution broke out, the principles of which he adopted, so far as to secure his continuance in various government employs, until proscribed by the reign of terror. After the fall of Robespierre he was returned to the council of 500 (1796), and was successively a member of the tribunate (1801), president of the commission of finances (1804), senator (1807), and afterwards a count of the empire. His political alliances were purely circumstantial, for though he voted against the return of Napoleon to power in 1814, he appeared in the chamber of peers during the hundred days of the year following, and at length served the state under the Bourbons. He is the author of some works of temporary interest, upon imposts and political questions. [E.R.]

FABRE DE L'HÉRAULT, DENIS, first an advocate of Montpellier, and afterwards a member of the French national convention, where he was rather useful than eloquent, has acquired a name in the history of the period by his career in the war of the republic against Spain. He was sent to the army of the eastern Pyrenees as commissary after the fall of the Girondins, and displayed great courage, but so little prudential conduct that the French forces were routed in action, and their discipline reduced to anarchy. Fabre de L'Herault was killed in an attempt to rally the troops at Port Vendres, 20th December, 1793, and had a place decreed to him in the pantheon of French worthies, while the generals Daoust and Delâtre, of the same force, were executed on the imputation of treason in the same series of events. [E.R.]

FABRE D'OLIVET, ANT., a Hebrew scholar, au. of 'Langue Hébraique Restituée,' 1768-1825.

FABRETTI, RAPHAEL, an It. antiq., 1620-1700.

FABRI, ALEXANDER, an Ital. author, d. 1768.

FABRI, DOMINICINO, an Italian Jesuit and professor of *Belles Lettres*, 1710-1761.

FABRI, GAB., an Ital. theologian, 1666-1711.

FABRI, HONORIUS, a Jesuit, distinguished as a naturalist and physiologist, professor of philosophy at Lyons, said to have anticipated the discovery of Harvey, 1607-1688.

FABRI, J., a polit. negotiator and annal., 14th c.

FABRI, J. R., a jurisconsult of Geneva, 17th ct.

FABRICIUS, CAIUS, a Roman general, surnamed Luscinus, disting. for his victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, twice consul, d. 250 B.C.

FABRICIUS, CARRETTO, grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, fortified Rhodes, and made a treaty of alliance with the Persians against the Turks, died 1521.

FABRICIUS, DAVID, a Dutch minister and astronomer, a disciple of Tycho Brahe, died 1617. His son JOHN, the first to discover the sun's spots, on which he wrote a work, 'De-Maculis in Sole Observatis,' published 1611, died about 1625.

FABRICIUS, F., a German *savant*, 1524-1573.

FABRICIUS, G., a German historian and poet, auth. of 'De Veteris Romæ Situ,' &c., 1516-1571.

FABRICIUS, J., a Ger. philologist, 1644-1729.

FABRICIUS, J. Alb., a Ger. critic, 1668-1738.

FABRICIUS, Jean Chretien, a celebrated entomologist, was born at Tundern, in the duchy of Sleswick, in 1742. He died in 1807. He was sent to the university of Upsal, where he studied under Linnæus, and became one of his most attached and eminent pupils. Under such a teacher he obtained a very considerable knowledge in botany and most of the other branches of natural history. Having one day dissected the organs of the mouth of a cockchafer, he conceived the idea of using the organs of mastication as the means of producing a classification of insects. He was appointed soon after this professor of natural history at the university of Kiel, and from that time he devoted himself almost entirely to the study of entomology. In 1775 he published his 'Systema Entomologiæ,' in which he laid before the world his new mode of arrangement; and for the remainder of his life he continued in successive publications to evolve his system with much ability. His systematic arrangement has been followed by few, but his mode of distinguishing the genera is still retained by entomologists. Fabricius possessed a great knowledge of languages; and he travelled over most of the countries of Europe in search of new insects, and for the purpose of examining the museums of the different towns he visited. He made frequent journeys to England, where he made the acquaintance and friendship of Banks, John Hunter, Francillon, and most of the naturalists of repute living at that time. He was much esteemed for his amiability of disposition; and it is said, when he heard of the bombardment of Copenhagen by the English fleet a profound melancholy seized him, from which he never recovered. [W.B.]

FABRICIUS, Jer., an Ital. phys., 1537-1619.

FABRICIUS, L., a Ger. Hebraist, 1555-1629.

FABRICIUS, Tit., a fol. of Luther, 1501-1559.

FABRICIUS DE HILDEN, W., a German surgeon, auth. of a 'Manual of Medicine,' 1560-1634.

FABRICY, Gab., a Fr. archæologist, 1725-1800.

FABRIS, N., an Ital. mechanician, 1739-1801.

FABRONI, Angiolo, an Italian *savant* and journalist, distinguished for his biographies of Italian literati, of the Medici, &c., 1732-1803.

FABRONI, Giovanni V. M., a natural philos. and wr. on agriculture, economy, &c., 1752-1822.

FABROT, C. A., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1580-1659.

FABRY, Jean Baptiste Germain, author of numerous works on history, politics, and religion, beginning with the 'Spectateur Francais,' in 1805, and all published anonymously; secretary to Fouché in the interest of Buonaparte, and afterwards a partizan of the restoration, 1780-1821.

FACCIARDI, C., an Italian ascetic, 16th cent.

FACCIOLATI, James, a celebrated Italian lexicographer, author of a great Latin dictionary, reprinted in 4 volumes folio 1839, 1682-1769.

FACINI, Peter, an Ital. painter, 1566-1602.

FACUNDUS, an African bishop, 6th century.

FADLALLA, an Oriental historian, 13th cent.

FAES, P. Van Der, a Flem. paint., 1618-1680.

FAGAN, B. C., a Fr. dramatic wr, 1702-1755.

FAGEL, the name of a Dutch family, dist. as partizans of the Stadtholder system. The principal members are—Gaspar, an active party to the peace of Nimèguen, 1678, and to the policy which placed William III. on the throne of England, 1629-1718; Francis Nicholas, his n dist. general, d. 1718; Henry, a states tinguished by the treaty of peace conclude England and the Netherlands in 1814.

FAGGIUOLA, U., a Ghibelline chief, l

FAGIUOLI, J. B., an Italian poet, 1

FAGIUS, P., a Ger. prot. theologian scholar, dist. at the revival of learning, 1

FAGON, W. C., a French botanist, 1

FAHRENHEIT, Gabriel Daniel, a and philosopher of Dantzic, inv. of the t ter and barometer which bear his name, 1

FAINI, Diamante, an Italian poetess

FAIPOULT, a French statesman, 175

FAIRFAX, Edward, an English translator of Tasso, son of Sir Thomas Denton in Yorkshire, and brother of Lord the subject of the following notice, whom ed in the management of his affairs. B 'Tasso' and his own poems, which consist eclogues, he is the author of a prose t witchcraft, and a history of the Black P the latter perished in MS. at the fire of W He died in 1632, with the reputation of man and a scholar. His son William for his translation of 'The Lives and Op the most Celebrated Philosophers,' from of Diogenes Laertius.

FAIRFAX, Ferdinand, Lord, fath celebrated general by Mary his wife, da the earl of Musgrave, and himself a gene parliamentary army, is memorable for ront by the earl of Newcastle, 30th Ju and his subsequent successes in Yorksh military history is closely connected wit his son, who was for six years his comp arms, and who succeeded to the title an by the death of his father, in 1648. Lo nand Fairfax had received his commissi neral of the parliamentary forces in the the commencement of the civil war in 1 he found himself opposed to a confedera neighbouring counties, united in a leag king by the politic earl of Newcastle. cumstance must account for his early rev though he never acquired the same impo his son, he was a general of great valour.

FAIRFAX, Sir Thomas, afterwar Fairfax, born at Denton, near Leeds, was the son of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax. educated at St. John's College, Cambr served while a very young man under I in the English auxiliary army in the Low C On his return to England he married, for some years in the country, a silent observer of the follies and oppressions Charles's government. The Fairfaxes w ous presbyterians; and, when the troubl nation broke out into civil war, they we in arming their tenantry and maintai cause of the parliament against the ro Yorkshire and the neighbouring countie Ferdinand Fairfax was made general of liamentary armies in the north, and Sir was general of the horse under him. faxes sustained several reverses in the of the war; but Sir Thomas kept the fiel domitable spirit, and gradually raised the and courage, as well as the numbers of h

In 1644 he was one of the commanders on the parliamentary side in the great battle of Marston Moor, which destroyed the royalist force in the north of England. When the parliamentary army was new-modelled, Fairfax was appointed generalissimo, with Cromwell for his lieutenant-general. On the 14th of June, 1645, they fought and won the decisive battle of Naseby. Fairfax then conquered the king's strongholds in the west of England, and by the close of 1646 the war was ended.—In the strange series of intrigues and *coup-de-mains* which now ensued, and which led to the trial and execution of the king, and the elevation of Cromwell to supreme power, Fairfax was a mere instrument in the hands of more subtle and resolute men. He was only fit for the field; and the firmness and steadiness for which he was pre-eminent as a soldier, utterly deserted him when he was required to act as a statesman. Clarendon truly of him,—'Fairfax wished for nothing Cromwell did, and yet contributed to bring it to pass.' After the king's death Fairfax resigned his commission, and lived in retirement during the whole period of the commonwealth. He had inherited the family property and title on his father's death in 1647, and the management of the estates now became the whole employment of the late renowned generalissimo of the parliament's victorious armies. Cromwell treated him with contempt. After the great protector's death in 1658, it became speedily manifest how unequal Richard Cromwell was to the government which had been bequeathed to him; and men of all parties, except some of the more enthusiastic republicans, and a few of the army chiefs, looked to the recall of the old race of kings as the only means of securing peace and order. Fairfax took important part in bringing about the restoration, while Monk was still in Scotland, Lord Fairfax collected forces in Yorkshire, and declared himself for a free parliament and the restoration of the monarchy. He refused, however, to take the chief command of the enterprise out of Monk's hands, and sought neither rank nor wealth for himself in doing what he believed to be his duty. He was one of the commissioners sent 18th May, 1660, to wait upon Charles II. at Breda, and he accompanied the restored sovereign at the ceremony of his coronation. He then retired again to his Yorkshire estates. Lord Fairfax died on the 2d November, 1671. [E.S.C.]

FAISTENBERGER, A., a painter of Tyrol, famous for his landscapes after Poussin, 1678-1722.

FAITHORNE, W., an Eng. engrav., 1616-1671.

FAKHR-ED-DEEN, a prince of the Druzes, vanquished and strangled by Amurath IV., 1635.

FAKHR-ED-DEEN-RAZZY, a Mussulman theologian, quoted by De Sacy and Reinaud, 13th c.

FALCK, J. P., a Swedish naturalist, 18th cent.

FALCONBERG, the name of an ancient English baronetage, one possessor of which distinguished himself as a Yorkist at the defeat of Clifford, and the succeeding battle of Touton, 1461.

FALCONBERG, Mary, countess of, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a woman of remarkable beauty and spirit, and distinguished for her political talents, aided the restoration and d. 1712.

FALCONE, A., a Neapolitan paint., 1600-1665.

FALCONER, T., an Eng. chronolog., 1736-1792.

FALCONER, W., an English physician and chemist, distinguished as the discoverer of the properties of carbonic acid gas, 1743-1824.

FALCONER, William, a popular English poet and naval writer, author of 'The Shipwreck,' born 1730, lost at sea with the Aurora frigate, 1769.

FALCONET, A., a Fr. antiquarian, 1611-1691. His son Camille, a literary *savant*, 1671-1762.

FALCONET, S. M., a Fr. sculptor, 1716-1791.

FALCONETTO, Giovanni Maria, an Italian architect, born at Verona 1458, died 1534.

FALCONIERI, O., an Ital. antiq., 1646-1676.

FALEDRO, Vital, a Venet. doge, 1102-1117.

FALENS, C. Van, a Flem. painter, 1682-1733.

FALETTI, J., an Italian poet, 16th century.

FALIERI, Marino, successor of Andrea Dandolo as doge of Venice in 1354, attempted to revolutionize the state in 1375, when he was beheaded, and four hundred of his accomplices hanged. He is the hero of Lord Byron.

FALK, J. D., a Ger. satiric poet, 1770-1826.

FALKENSTEIN, J. H., a German antiquary, and compiler of historical documents, 1682-1760.

FALKLAND, Henry Cary, *first* Viscount, was the son of Sir Edward Cary, and distinguished himself as a statesman in the reign of James I., d. 1633. Lucius Cary, *second* Viscount Falkland, son of the preceding, well known to readers of history as one of the most perfect characters of his age, was born about 1610, and died of a wound which he received at the battle of Newbery, where he fought in the interest of the king, 1643. He was not only a gentleman, a scholar, and a soldier, but a sincere patriot. Henry Lucius Cary, *third* Viscount Falkland, son of the preceding, died young, 1663.

FALKNER, Thomas, an English Jesuit and missionary, au. of a 'Descrip. of Patagonia,' d. 1780.

FALLÉ, Philip, a divine of Jersey, 1655-1742.

FALLETTI, Jerome, an Italian poet, ambassador for the princes of Este into the chief states of Europe, au. of 'The Germ. War,' &c., 1518-1564.

FALLOPIUS, Gabriel, a famous Italian anatomist, the first to give exact descriptions of the organ of hearing, of the organization of the fœtus, and of the tubes of the uterus, since called by his name, professor at Pisa and Modena, 1523-1562.

FALLOWS, F., an Engl. astrono., 1789-1831.

FALSTAFT, J., an English captain, died 1469.

FANCOURT, Samuel, a dissenting minister and author, first projector of circulating libraries, which he began about 1740, died 1768.

FANSHAWE, Sir Richard, an English poet and diplomatist in the interest of the crown at the period of the civil wars. He was a remarkable linguist, and was distinguished for his sincerity, both as a man and statesman; he negotiated the peace between Spain and Portugal in 1665, and is the au. of 'Letters' during his embassy, 1607-1666.

FANTIN-DESODOARTS, Antoine Etienne Nicolas, a voluminous author of history and jurisprudence, born in Dauphiné 1738, died in Paris 1820. M. Desodoarts made his debut as a Jesuit, and bore the title of Vicar-General of Embrun, but appears not to have exercised its functions. He became known at the dawn of the revolution as an advocate of the Jacobins, and has given his principles to the world, more especially, in his work entitled 'Histoire Philosophique de la

Révolution de France depuis la Convocation des Notables jusque' à la Séparation de la Convention.' The critical account of his works in the 'Biographie des Contemporains,' would lead to the conclusion that he was an ardent imaginative writer, clear and elegant in the style of his narrative, but wanting in virtuous principle, and not reliable as an authority for the facts of contemporary history. He is one of numerous examples supplied by the period, demonstrating that the education of the church and the bar at that time, was sufficient to pervert the noblest talents, and prepare men to accept the vilest expedients in politics and morals in place of principle. [E.R.]

FANTONI, an Italian historian of the last cent.

FANTONI, J., an Ital. anatomist, 1675-1758.

FANTONI, J., an Italian lyric, 1755-1807.

FANUCCI, J. B., an Ital. historian, 1756-1834.

FARDELLA, M. A., a Sicil. philos., 1650-1718.

FAREL, WILLIAM, a native of the French Alps, and one of the earliest converts of the reformed doctrines in Paris, is known as the pioneer of the reformation in Dauphiné and Switzerland. He was one of the most intrepid assailants of the Roman Catholic Church, and distinguished as a preacher rather than a writer. When addressing the agitated multitudes who listened to him, neither the clash of arms, the ringing of bells, nor the threats of his enemies, could stem the torrent of his eloquence. He was subject to much persecution, and escaped many dangers, dying in the seventy-sixth year of his age, in 1565.

FARIA, ANTH. DE, a Portuguese adventurer, dis. himself against the Indian corsairs, 1505-1550.

FARIA, M. DE, a Portug. antiq., 1581-1655.

FARIA-Y-SOUSA, MANUEL DE, a Portuguese historian, poet, and literary critic, secretary to the Roman ambassador, died 1647.

FARIN, N., a Fr. miscellaneous writer, d. 1675.

FARINACCI, P., an Italian jurist, 1554-1618.

FARINATO, P., an Italian painter, 1525-1606.

FARINELLI, named CARLO BROSCHI, one of the most extraordinary singers that ever lived, was born at Naples in 1705. In 1722 he was engaged at the Alberto Theatre of Rome, and while there contended with and overcame a famous performer on the trumpet. From Rome he went to Bologna, thence to Venice and Vienna, at which latter place he was received with especial honour by the emperor Charles VI. He came to England in 1734, and the effect of his singing is described as being something like enchantment. In 1737 he went to Spain, where he remained for twenty years, enjoying the friendship and confidence of two monarchs, Philip V. and Ferdinand VI., and having power almost equal to a prime minister. During his residence in Spain he had a pension for life settled upon him amounting to upwards of £2,000. There are many beautiful stories told of the goodness of heart and disinterestedness of Farinelli which it is impossible to introduce into this brief memoir. In 1759 Farinelli returned to Italy, and took up his final residence at Bologna. One of his biographers says, 'this extraordinary musician and blameless man died in the eightieth year of his age.' [J.M.]

FARISSOL, ABRAHAM, a rabbin, 15th cent.

FARMER, HUGH, an English dissenting minister and theologian, author of tracts on the miracles, on demoniacs, on the worship of human spirits by the heathen, &c., 1714-1787.

FARMER, RICHARD, a distinguished scholar and critic, author of an 'Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare,' 1735-1797.

FARNABY, T., a wr. of school classics, d. 1647.

FARNESE. The Italian house of this name has furnished history with many illustrious names, the principal of which are—PETER, general of the Florentines, d. 1363. PETER LOUIS, son of Paul III., invested with the duchies of Parma and Placentia, killed in a revolt, 1547. OCTAVIUS, son of the preceding, and son-in-law of Charles V., d. 1585. ALEXANDER, the elder brother of Octavius, a distinguished negotiator and ecclesiastic, 1520-1589. ALEXANDER, son of Octavius and Margaret of Austria, known in history as duke of Parma, and distinguished as a general in the interest of Philip of Spain, d. 1592. The last of the Farnese, except Elizabeth, wife of Philip V. of Spain, died in 1731, when the duchy reverted to her son Don Filippo, in whose possession it was confirmed by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

FARNEWORTH, ELLIS, rector of Carsington, in Derbyshire, known as a translator, died 1763.

FAROALD, the *first* of the name duke of Spoleto 570-601; the *second*, afterw. a monk, 703-724.

FARQUHAR, G., an Irish comedian and dramatic writer, author of 'The Constant Couple,' 'The Beaux's Stratagem,' &c., 1678-1707.

FARRANT, RICH., an Eng. composer, d. 1585.

FARREN, ELIZA, a celebrated actress, afterwards countess of Derby, born in Cork, 1759, married to the earl of Derby 1797, died 1829.

FARRILL, DON GONZALO, a Spanish general and statesman, minister of war in 1808, under Ferd. VII., whose abdica. he opposed, 1757-1831.

FASOLO, J. A., an Italian painter, 1528-1572.

FASSINO, THE CHEV. N. H. J. DE, a French painter, director of the Acad. at Liege, 1728-1811.

FASSOLA-DA-PAVIA, BERNARD, an Italian painter of the Milanese school, 16th century.

FASTOLFF, SIR JOHN, a brave English general, distinguished in the French wars of the 15th century, absurdly supposed to be the original of Shakspeare's Sir John Falstaff, died 1469.

FATAH, ABOU-NASR, an Arab. wr., 6th cent.

FATIO DE DUILLER, N., a French mathematician and mechanical artist, residing in London, inventor of the jewelling of watches, and a great contributor to astrono. science, 1664-1753.

FAU, J. N., a Latin poet of Naples, died 1665.

FAUCCI, C., a Florentine engraver, last cent.

FAUCHE-BOREL, L., a Swiss adventurer, employed as a spy by the Bourbons, 1762-1829.

FAUCHER, CÆSAR and CONSTANTINE, twin brothers and soldiers, distinguished in the wars of the French revolution, born 1760, both shot 1815.

FAUCHET, CL., a French hist., 1529-1621.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, a French priest, alike remarkable for his physical courage, and moral and intellectual intrepidity, was born at Dorne, in the department of the Nièvre, 1744, and was successively grand vicar of the archbishop of Bourges, preacher to the king, and 'abbé commandataire' of Montfort, before the revolution, and afterwards constitutional bishop of Calvados. He began his political career as a chief of the *Illuminati*, and a reformer of the church, on the principles of philo-

sophy and national independence advocated in his work 'De la Religion Nationale,' published 1789. Rendered famous by his eloquence and his writings, he headed the deputation to De Launay, when the Bastile was besieged, and advanced sword in hand in front of the combatants, whom, it is said, he rallied three times to the assault. It was Fauchet also who gave the sanction of a religious blessing to the national tricolor when first used, and advised the consolidation of the national guard under the command of Lafayette. As the revolution proceeded, he established a kind of political reunion in the vicinity of the Palais Royal, and had Condorcet for one of his coadjutors, and a board of correspondence devoted to the propagation of the natural rights and duties of French citizens. As a member of the first parliament he opened the debate on religion by a bitter speech against the priesthood, and publicly stripped off the insignia of his order. Notwithstanding his share in scenes that were worthier of the Parisian demagogue than the minister of religion, he bitterly lamented the king's death; and as an ally, both on the score of humanity, and on philosophical principles, with the Girondins, he shared their fate, being guillotined with the twenty-two on the 31st of October, 1793. The particular accusation against the Abbé Fauchet was his complicity with Charlotte Corday, he having introduced her to the sitting of the convention, on the day of her arrival in Paris, but this was only a pretence to disguise the hatred of the terrorists. He is the author of numerous orations published between 1774 and 1792, the most remarkable of which is his 'Sermon sur l'accord de la Religion et de la Liberté,' 1791. [E.R.]

FAUJAS DE ST. FOND, Bartholomew, a French naturalist, regarded as one of the founders of geological science, 1750-1819.

FAUST, John, a German theologian, known as Dr. Faustus, and regarded as a magician from his being addicted to chemistry and astrology, &c. The legend of his compact with the devil, is the subject of Goethe's magnificent drama, and of a poem by Lessing, and other compositions of genius in the German language. Dr. Faustus lived at the beginning of the 15th century.

FAUST, or FUST, John, a goldsmith of Mayence, to whom the invention of printing has been ascribed, now allowed to Guttemberg, died 1466.

FAUSTINA, the name of two Roman ladies, mother and daughter, both remarkable for their profligacy. The elder was married to Antoninus Pius, and died in the third year of his reign, 141; the younger was the wife of Marcus Aurelius.

FAUSTUS, an Arminian prelate and hist., 4th c.

FAVART, C. S., a Fr. comic au., 1710-1792.

FAVIER, ——, secretary-general of the states of Languedoc, author of 'Politique de tous les Cabinets de l' Europe pendant les Régnes de Louis XV., et de Louis XVI.,' 1720-1784.

FAVIER, N., councillor of the parliament of Paris, au. of histor. memoirs, published 1572, 1579.

FAVILA, king of Asturias and Leon, 737-739.

FAVORINUS, a Platonic philosopher and rhetorician, a native of Arles in Gaul. He was the author of some historical and philosophical works, only fragments of which have been handed down in the citations of Diogenes Laertius, died 135.

FAVORINUS, V., an Ital. scholar, died 1527.

FAVORITI, one of seven illustrious Latin poets who flourished in Italy in the 17th cent., 1624-82.

FAVRAT, F. A., a Russian general, author of historical memoirs of the Polish war in 1794-96.

FAVRAY, Anthony, a Fr. painter, last cent.

FAVRE, A., a French jurisconsult, 1557-1624.

FAVRE, P., a disciple of Loyola, 1506-1546.

FAWCETT, Benj., a dissenting minister, last c.

FAWCETT, John, an English actor, 1769-1837.

FAWCETT, Sir W., an English officer, distin. in Germany, au. of some milit. treatises, 1728-1804.

FAWKES, F., a poet and miscel. wr., 1721-1777.

FAWKES, Guido, or Guy, a native of York, a soldier in the Spanish army serving in Flanders, executed with seven others in January 1606, for the gunpowder plot of the preceding 5th of Nov.

FAYE, Ch., Fr. ambass. to Holland, 1577-1638.

FAYETTE. See La Fayette.

FAYEZ-BEN-NASRILLAH, tenth Fatimite caliph of Damascus, reigned 1155-1160

FEARNE, C., an Eng. metaphysic., 1749-1794.

FEATLEY, Dan., a controv. divine, 1582-1644.

FECHT, John, a German divine, 1636-1716.

FECKENHAM, John De, properly John Howman, of Feckenham, the last mitred abbot who sat in the House of Lords, disting. for his activity, and for his writings against the reformation; last abbot of Westminster, which appointment he received on the accession of Queen Mary, d. 1585.

FEDER, J. G. H., a Germ. philos., 1740-1821.

FEDOR-IVANOVITCH, czar of Rus., 1557-98.

FEDOR-ALEXIEVITCH, or Fedor II., czar of Russia, reigned 1657-1676.

FEITAMA, Sibrand, a Dutch poet, 1694-1758.

FEITH, Everhard, a Dutch archæol., 16th c.

FEITH, R., a Dutch dramatic wr., 1753-1824.

FELIBIEN, Andrew, a French art-writer, friend of Nicholas Poussin, 1619-1695. His son J. Francois, author of 'The Lives and Works of Celebrated Architects,' 1657-1733. Another son, Dominique Michel, an ecclesiastical historian, 1666-1719. His third son James, a Roman Catholic divine, 1636-1716.

FELICE, F. B. De, an Ital. critic, 1723-1789.

FELICIANI, Por., an Ital. prelate, 1562-1632.

FELICIANO, G. B., a Venetian schol., 16th c.

FELIX. There are two saints of this name—Felix, bishop of Dunwich, a founder of churches, monasteries, and schools, died 646; and Felix De Valois, a French ecclesiastic, founder of the order of the Redemption, 1127-1212.

FELIX, the *first* of the name pope of Rome, 269-274; the *second*, an anti-pope elected under the patronage of the emperor Constance, 355-358; the *third*, 483-487; the *fourth*, elected under the patronage of Theodoric, king of the Goths, 526-530; the *fifth*, formerly Amadeus VIII., duke of Savoy, reigned as pope 1439-1449, abdicated in the last named year, and died at Genoa, 1451.

FELIX DE BEAUJOUR, L., a Fr. economist, au. of 'Theorie des Gouvernements,' &c., 1765-1836.

FELIX DE TASSY, C. F., a Fr. surg., d. 1703.

FELL, John, a dissenting minister, disting. as a religious and miscellaneous writer, 1735-1797.

FELL, Dr. John, bishop of Oxford, and son of Samuel Fell, distinguished for his learning and munificence to the university, author of some translations from the Latin, 1625-1686.

FELL, SAMUEL, dean of Christchurch, and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, distinguished, like his son Dr. John Fell, as a royalist. He is said to have died of a broken heart on hearing of the execution of Charles, 1594-1649.

FELLENBERG, PHILIPPE EMANUEL DE, a descendant, on his mother's side, from the famous Dutch admiral Van Tromp, was born at Berne, in Switzerland, 1771, and is celebrated as an agriculturist, and founder of an institute at Hoffwill for the theory and practice of agriculture, including manufactories of the instruments and machines, and a school of industry for the poor, on the general principles of Pestalozzi. M. de Fellenberg, like every other practical benefactor of his fellow-creatures, had much envious and ignorant opposition to overcome before he was allowed to pursue his benevolent plans without molestation: a government commission was named to inquire into the working of his institute, the result of which was his recognition as a man of the highest talents and public virtue. He is the author of several works on agriculture, and of memoirs on the institution at Hoffwill, published at the beginning of the present century. [E.R.]

FELLER, FRANCIS XAVIER, a Flemish Jesuit, auth. of an 'Historical Dictionary,' &c., 1735-1802.

FELLER, JOACHIM, a German poet, professor at Leipzig, killed by falling from a window in a state of somnambulism, 1628-1691. His son, JOACHIM FREDERIC, secretary to the duke of Weimar, au. of 'Monumenta Inedita,' 1673-1726.

FELLON, T. B., a Fr. Latin poet, 1672-1759.

FELLOWES, R., LL.D., a misc. wr., 1770-1847.

FELTHAM, OWEN, an Engl. moralist, 17th ct.

FELTON, H., a learned Engl. div., 1679-1740.

FELTON, NICHOLAS, bp. of Bristol, d. 1626.

FELTON, T. B., a French Jesuit, 1672-1759.

FENELON, FRANCIS DE SALIGNAC DE LA MOTTE, an eminent and pious Frenchman, was born in 1651 at the castle of Fenelon in Perigord. His studies were pursued successively at the universities of Cahors and Paris, and having directed his views steadily toward the church, he became qualified to obtain orders at the age of twenty-four. His first appointment was Superior of the newly converted female catholics, and the extraordinary success with which he discharged the duties of this station brought him under the notice of Louis XIV., who employed him on a special mission to convert the protestants of Poitou. Fenelon stipulated that no means of conversion were to be used but those of persuasion, and having obtained the royal sanction to this express condition, he accepted the embassy. In 1689 he was intrusted with a still more delicate and responsible office, that of undertaking the education of the duke of Burgundy and his younger brothers. It was for the benefit of his royal pupils that he wrote his Telemachus, and to reward the assiduity and faithfulness with which he discharged his duties as preceptor to the royal children, he was elevated to the archbishoprick of Cambray. He had not been long, however, installed in that see, when espousing the cause of Madame Guyon, the famous pietist, whose principles were embodied in her book, the 'Maxims of the Saints,' he was rancorously attacked by Bossuet, his defence placed by the pope in the list of prohibited books, and he himself summoned on pain of excommunication to renounce the heresy. He read his recantation in the pulpit of his own cathedral. But this was not the end of his trials. Bossuet, who had become his bitter enemy, incensed the mind of Louis XIV. against him, by alleging that 'Telemachus,' which had been published through the perfidy of a secretary who had been employed in transcribing it, was a covert attack on the character of his government, his personal ambition, his love of glory, and his passionate pursuit of war. Fenelon was in consequence banished from the court. But a high tribute was paid to his talents and worth by the foreign invaders, who by the express commands of the duke of Marlborough, exempted his lands from pillage, while that general himself, and his allies, showed him every mark of courtesy. Fenelon, though he continued within the pale of the popish church, saw through its corruptions and gross superstitions. He was a very pious man, and his grand habitual aim was to form his own character in conformity with the mind of Jesus Christ. He was temperate almost to abstemiousness, ate little, slept little, took no recreation except a few hours daily in the exercises of walking or riding, while all the rest of his time was devoted to the discharge of his duties in social intercourse with his friends, in visiting the poor, in admonishing, reproving, or comforting his flock as circumstances demanded. The most of his revenues were devoted to benevolent purposes, to help in the education of poor clergymen, to assist indigent old gentlemen, and to extend the means of usefulness to the public hospitals. His death, which took place in the thirty-third year of his age, showed, by the universal regret it produced, how strong a hold he had taken of the hearts of his countrymen, while his literary works have erected a monument which will transmit his name with honour to a distant posterity. [R.J.]

FENN, JOHN, an Engl. catholic div., d. 1615.

FENN, SIR J., an English antiq., 1739-1794.

FENNER, W., a puritan divine, 1560-1640.

FENTON, EDW., an Engl. navigator, d. 1603.

FENTON, ELIJAH, a poet and dramatic writer, chiefly celebrated for his share in Pope's translation of the Odyssey, 1683-1730.

FENTON, SIR G., an English transl., d. 1608.

FER, N. DE, a French geographer, 1646-1720.

FERAND, J. F., a Fr. grammarian, 1725-1807.

FERBER, JOHN JAS., a Swedish mineralogist, auth. of 'Mineralogy of Bohemia,' &c., 1743-1790.

FERDINAND, CH., a French poet, died 1494.

FERDINAND, JOHN, a Sp. Jesuit, died 1595.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, brother and successor of Charles V., born 1503, king of Hungary and Bohemia 1527, king of the Romans 1531, emperor 1558 to his death 1564; in his reign the empire was separated from all dependence on the papacy. FERDINAND II., grandson of the preceding, born 1578, king of Bohemia 1617, king of Hungary 1618, emperor 1619 to his death 1637. The principal events of his reign were the revolt of Bohemia, subdued by the battle of Prague, and the progress of the thirty years' war. FERDINAND III., son and successor of the preceding, born 1608, king of Hungary 1625, king of Bohemia 1627, king of the Romans 1636, emperor 1637 to his death in 1657. The great event of his reign was the peace of Westphalia.

FERDINAND, king of Bohemia, the *first three* same as the preceding; the *fourth* of the name, son of Ferdinand III., born 1634, crowned king of Bohemia 1646, king of Hungary 1647, died 1654.

FERDINAND, king of Portugal, born 1340, succeeded his father Peter I., 1367, died 1383.

FERDINANDS, THE, of Spain, are—FERDINAND I., king of Castile and Leon, reigned 1037-1065. FERDINAND II., king of Leon, and regent of Castile during the minority of Alfonso IX., reigned 1157-1187. FERDINAND III., born 1200, king of Castile 1217, king of Leon 1230, died 1252. FERDINAND IV., born 1279, king of Castile 1285, died 1312. FERDINAND V., born 1452, married Isabella of Castile 1469, became king of Castile 1474, succeeded his father as king of Arragon 1479, died, after a glorious reign, signalized by the union of the Spanish kingdoms, the subjugation of the Moors, and the discovery of America, &c., 1516. FERDINAND VI., born 1713, succeeded 1746, died 1759. FERDINAND VII., born 1784, named king by his father, who abdicated 1808, detained at Valençay by Napoleon, who placed his brother Joseph on the throne till 1813, after which his states revolutionized, 1819-20, and he died 1833.

FERDINANDS, THE, of Arragon, are—FERDINAND I., called 'The Just,' succeeded 1412, died 1416; and FERDINAND II., the latter being the same as Ferdinand V. of Spain

FERDINANDS, THE, of Naples and Sicily, are—FERDINAND I., notorious for his debaucheries and cruelties, reigned 1458-1494. FERDINAND II., reigned 1495-1496. FERDINAND III., same as Ferdinand V. of Spain, who conquered a part of the kingdom, and obtained its investiture from the pope in 1510. FERDINAND IV., commonly called FERDINAND I., king of the two Sicilies, third son of Charles III., king of Spain, born 1751, succeeded under the regency of Tanucci 1759, died after a troubled reign, interrupted by the usurpations of the Napoleon kings, and the insurrections of his people, 1825.

FERDINANDS, THE, grand dukes of Tuscany, are—FERDINAND I., born 1549, cardinal (de Medici) 1563, duke 1574, died 1609. FERDINAND II., born 1610, succeeded 1621, died 1670. FERDINAND III., born 1769, succeeded 1790, war with France 1798, acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, and created prince of Würtsbourg by Napoleon 1806, rest. to his duchy 1814, d. 1824.

FERDOUCY, FERDOUSI, or FERDUSI, ABOUL-CASSIM-MANSOUR, a celebrated Persian poet, author of a history in verse, 916-1020.

FERG, P. F., an Austrian painter, 1689-1740.

FERGOLA, N., a geomet. of Naples, 1753-1824.

FERGUS, the *first* of the name, founder of the Scottish monarchy, 4th century; the *second*, reigned 411-429; the *third*, died 767.

FERGUSON, ADAM, a Scotch philosopher, predecessor of Dugald Stewart in the chair of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, author of 'Institutes of Moral Philosophy,' 'Principles of Moral and Political Science,' &c. The former of these has been often reprinted, and translated, and adopted as a text-book in some foreign universities: its principle is the admission of a moral sense, 1710-1776.

FERGUSON, JAMES, a self-taught experimental philosopher, mechanician, and astronomer of Scotland, 1724-1816.

FERGUSON, ROBT., an Engl. divine, d. 1714.

FERGUSON, WM., a Scotch painter, d. 1690.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, a Scotch poet, whose compositions in the lowland Scotch dialect entitle him to rank with Burns in descriptive power, though nothing that he has written can be compared with the lyrics of the bard of Ayr for tenderness, and intense love of nature, was born at Edinburgh, where his father was accountant to the British Linen Company, 17th October, 1750. His parents intended him for the ministry, but he wanted the power of steady application to the necessary studies, and his father dying when he was seventeen years of age, he went to reside with an uncle near Aberdeen, who was at length tired of his poor relative, and allowed him to take the situation of copying-clerk at the office of the commissary-clerk, and afterwards in that of the sheriff's clerk, in his native city. His love of poetry, and his conversational powers, not only unfitted him for this drudgery, but the latter, by a natural reaction against his daily toils, involved him in habits of dissipation, which predisposed him to disease; and it is melancholy to relate that the last penalty which the violated laws of nature exacted from him was nothing less than his mental derangement. In 1774, when in the twenty-fourth year of his age, he was sent to a poor asylum for lunatics, where he was subject to rules which in all human probability hastened his death, which took place in about two months afterwards, on the 16th of October. Burns always acknowledged with affecting tenderness his obligations to Ferguson, whom he styles his 'elder brother in misfortune,' and to whose memory, in the year 1789, he erected a handsome monument in the Canongate churchyard, the place of his interment. It is impossible to read the Scottish poems of Ferguson without acknowledging how closely Burns has followed his model in some of his most admired descriptive pieces. We may instance in particular, 'The Daft Days,' 'The Rising of the Session,' 'Leith Races,' 'Elegy on John Hogg,' and 'Cauler Oysters,' in which the most striking parallels may be traced. Ferguson could sing his native melodies with effect, and was a little too fond perhaps of practical jests. It is said that he never made an enemy, but it is only too likely that he lost a friend in his rich uncle for lack of that ordinary 'prudence' which men of genius too often pride themselves in holding cheap. [E.R.]

FERHAD-PACHA, grand vizier and minister of war to Amurath III., died in disgrace, 1594.

FERISHTAH, MOH.-CASSIM, a Pers. hist., au. of a 'Hist. of India under the Mussulmans,' 17th c.

FERMAT, PIERRE, an eminent French mathematician, born at Toulouse in 1595, died in 1667. Fermat was famed in his time as one of the most remarkable analysts in Europe; neither will any historian deny his genius, or his success; he is the author of much ingenious speculation; he discovered curious and recondite theorems regarding numbers; and invented a remarkable method for the solution of problems in *maxima* and *minima*. But a factitious interest has recently attached to him because of the singular claim instituted by La Place that Fermat be considered the true author of the Differential Calculus. It is not easy to conceive a stronger illustration of the sway of

national vainglory over the judgments even of great Frenchmen. The Differential Calculus, like most other new principles, especially demanded by the necessities of Science, was heralded by many partial and imperfect anticipations: anticipations always marked by one characteristic, — they effected the solution of particular problems by methods akin to those of the Differential Calculus; but of the generality, the true method of that remarkable branch of Analysis, they partook nothing. Fermat merely hit upon one such anticipation in his treatment of *maxima* and *minima*. The claim urged by La Place has led to a narrow scrutiny of the powers of this Geometrician, and they have not risen thereby in estimation. Many of his theorems regarding numbers seem lucky guesses on curious points, sought for systematically as such, rather than deductions by scientific procedures. [J.P.N.]

FERMIN, PH., a French naturalist, 1720-1790.
FERMOR, COUNT VON, a Rus. gen., 1704-1771.
FERNANDEZ, ALP., a Sp. monk, 1572-1640.
FERNANDEZ, ALV., a Portug. navig., 16th c.
FERNANDEZ, ANT., a Port. Jesuit, 1558-1628.
FERNANDEZ, B., a Portug. Jesuit, died 1630.
FERNANDEZ, DEN., a Portug. navig., 15th c.
FERNANDEZ, DIEGO, a Sp. historian, 16th c.
FERNANDEZ, JOHN, a Portuguese navigator, 15th century.
FERNANDEZ, JUAN, a Sp. navigat., d. 1576.
FERNANDEZ, L., a Spanish paint., 1594-1654.
FERNANDEZ, L., a Spanish paint., 1605-1646.
FERNE, H., an Engl. controv. divine, 1602-61.
FERNEL, J., a Fr. medical writer, 1497-1558.
FERRACINO, B., an Ital. mechanic., 1692-1777.
FERRAJUOLI, N., a Neapolit. painter, 17th c.
FERRAND, ANTH., a French poet, died 1719.
FERRAND, ANTH. F. CL., Count, a French statesman, histor., and literary *savant*, 1751-1825.
FERRAND, J. P., a French paint., 1653-1732.
FERRAND, L., a French Hebraist, 1645-1699.
FERRAND, M. L., a Fr. general, 1753-1808.
FERRANDO, G., a Spanish navigator, 15th c.
FERRANTINI, G., an Italian painter, 16th c.
FERRAR, NICH., a pious enthusiast, founder of a religious house in Huntingdonshire, 1592-1637.
FERRAR, ROB., bp. of St. David's, burnt 1555.
FERRARA, HIPPOLYTUS OF ESTE, cardinal of, governor of the duchy of Parma for France for the two years 1552-1554, lived 1509-1572.
FERRARA, ANNE OF, daughter of Hercules II., and wife of the duc de Guise, known as a political intriguante at the Fr. court, 1531-1607.
FERRARI, a Provençal troubadour, 13th cent.
FERRARI, AND., a Genoese paint., 1599-1669.
FERRARI, ANT., a Neapol. geogr., 1444-1517.
FERRARI, B., founder of a religious order, Milan, 1497-1544.
FERRARI, GAUDENZIO, an Italian painter, assistant of Raffaelle in the Vatican, 1484-1550.
FERRARI, GIOV. AND., an Italian painter, pupil of Bernard Strozzi, 1599-1669.
FERRARI, GREG., an Ital. painter, 1644-1726. His son LORENZO, also a painter, died 1744.
FERRARI, J. B., an Italian Jesuit, 1580-1665.
FERRARI, L., an Italian mathematician, inventor of a method for solving equations to the fourth degree, 1522-1566.
FERRARI, OCTAVIAN, an Italian philosopher, professor of politics and morals, 1518-1586
CISCO BERNARDINO, of the same famil
clesiastical wr. of vast erudition, 1576-16
TAVIO, nephew of the last named, a literar
antiquar., and historiographer of Milan, 16
FERRARI, P., an Italian architect, 17
FERRARI, W., an Italian historian, 17
FERRARINI, M. F., an Italian antiq.,
FERRARIS, JOSEPH, Count De, an
gen. of artillery, dist. as a geographer, 17
FERRARS, EDW., an Eng. playwright
FERRARS, GEORGE, an English la
poet, whose arrest for debt when memb
House of Commons, his release on their
and the punishment of the prosecutors, e
the privilege of mem. at that early period,
FERRARS, H., an English herald, 15
FERRATA, HERCULES, an Ital. sculpt
FERRAUD, NICHOLAS, born 1764,
from the department of the Hautes-Py
the national convention of France, 1792, n
by the populace, 20th May, 1795, wh
resisting the invasion of the hall, and p
the president Boissy D'Anglas from their
FERREIRA, AL., a Portug. jurist, 16
FERREIRA, ANT., a Portug. poet, 15
FERREIRA, A. F., a Portug. navig.,
FERRELO, B., a Spanish navigator, 1
FERRERAS, JOHN DE, an ecclesiasti
theologian, and literary *savant* of Spain, 16
FERRERI, Z., an Italian poet, 1479-1
FERRET, EMILE, a French jurist, 148
FERRI, the *first* of the name, duke of
1205-1207; the *second*, died 1213; t
reigned 1251-1303; the *fourth*, born 12
ceeded 1312, killed at the battle of Cassel
FERRI, ALPH., an Ital. surgical writer.
FERRI, CIRO, an Italian architect, 16
FERRI-DE-ST.-CONSTANT, J. L., a
writer, au. of 'London and the English,' 17
FERRIER, ARN. DU, a Fr. lawyer an
matist, chancellor of the kg. of Navarre,
FERRIER, ST. VINCENT, an Ital. prea
theol., opponent of pope Benedict XIII., 13
FERRIERE, CL. DE, a Fr. jurist, 163
FERRIERES, C. ELIE, Marquis De, m
historian of the Fr. constit. assembly, 174
FERRON, ARNOUL DU, a Fr. hist., 15
FERSEN, AXEL, Count De, a field-m
Sweden, president of the diet of nobles,
by his share in the condemnation of Coun
1756. His son, AXEL, chancellor of the u
of Upsala, born 1750, killed in an emeute,
FESCH, JOSEPH, cardinal archbishop o
and brother of Letitia Ramolini, mothe
poleon, disgraced in 1810 for his oppo
the emperor in favour of the pope, 1763-1
FESCH, SEB., a French antiquarian, 16
FESTUS, PORTIUS, Rom. gov. of Judæ
FESTUS, SEX. POMPEIUS, a Latin gra
FETH-ALI-SHAH, king of Persia, 17
FETI, DOMINICO, an Ital. painter, 158
FEUERBACH, P. J. ANSELME DE, a
philosopher, distinguished for his adaptati
code of Napoleon to his native country, 17
FEUILLEE, LOUIS, a Fr. naturalist, d
FEVRE, ANTHONY LE, DE LA BOD
man of letters, ambassador from Henry
Brussels and London, 1555-1615. His

Guy Lefevre Sieur De La Boderie, an Oriental scholar and poet, 1541-1598.
Fevre, Cl. Le, a French painter, 1633-1675.
Fevre, Jas. Le, a Fr. catholic divine, d. 1716.
Fevre, James Le, a Fr. ecclesiastic of great learning, distinguished by the friendship of Margaret of Navarre, and the celebrated Erasmus, author of 'Commentaries,' &c., 1440-1537.
Fevre, J. B. Le, a French scholar, 1732-1809.
Fevre, N. Le, a French *savant*, 1544-1611.
Fevre, Tannegui Le, or Tanaquil Faber, a scholar, professor of the classics, 1615-1672.
Fevre, V. Le, a Flemish engraver, 17th cent.
Fiennes, H. De, a French traveller, 17th ct.
Fichte, Johann Gottlieb, born in Upper Lusatia, 19th May, 1762; died on 21st January, 1814. One of the most remarkable names in Philosophy since the death of Kant. The characteristic of his speculations are nearly the following. Maintaining that Kant had given a full *critique* of the Faculty of the Mind, on the *substance* of its Powers, Fichte demanded a *critique* of the act of Consciousness itself. What, he asked, is the content of the act of consciousness? It reveals something that is *Me*, and something which I call *Not Me*. How are these related,—what is this thing called Me, this thing which I call *Not Me*? It is a *feeling*, which can be nothing but a *feeling*: there is nothing of which we can be conscious except the *Me*,—the conscious principle and its modifications. What, then, is the *Not Me*? Why is it thrown by us into the form of an external or independent existence? The mind alone, indeed, is the sphere of the mind's operations; but to its activity there are *limitations*; it proceeds in the work of self-development by steps, for we are finite, and struggle towards the infinite by steps or degrees. Now the consciousness of *effort*, the feeling of *limitation*, seems like the presence of an external obstacle; at least we objectify it, and term it the *Not Me*.—Adequate criticism is not here allowed for criticism on this theory; nevertheless, two characteristics of it must be marked. (See articles Hamilton, Hegel, Schelling.) *First*, as a scheme of pure idealism it resembles Berkeley's; but the architecture of it is different. Berkeley supposed that the ideas we have for the external world, are visions of the Thing *Not Us*—glimpses of the Divine Intelligence: Fichte, that they are nothing save the mind's own efforts. Hence he spoke of our conceptions as *creations*; he deduced everything from the mind's *activity*. *Secondly*, the assertion of the supremacy of Freedom and independent Energy, is the key-stone of Fichte's whole system. However faulty his speculative philosophy, the tenacity with which he clung to this prime element of Humanity, produced the best results in morals and politics. No philosopher ever wrote whose pages burn more with whatever can stir up the highest in all of us. He was a true apostle of the Heroic: his morals are the pure Stoicism modified according to the acquisitions, the culture, and necessities of this Age. And he lived what he preached. His theoretic philosophy has already been rejected; but the Man Fichte, will ever be cherished as one of the noblest of his race. [J.P.N.]
Fichtel, J. E., a Hungarian natur., 1732-95.
Ficin, M., an Italian Platonist, 1433-1491.
Fiddes, R., an English divine, 1671-1725.
Fidelis, C., a learned Ital. lady, 1465-1558.

Field, R., an English divine, 1561-1616.

[Birth-place of Fielding.]

Fielding, Henry, born in 1707, was the third son of General Fielding, and great-grandson of an earl of Denbigh. His classical education was received at Eton; and he afterwards studied law at Leyden, which, however, he was obliged to leave in his twentieth year, on failing to receive supplies from home. His father had a large family, and appears to have been neither rich nor frugal. The son was fairly left to shift for himself; and, seeking his fortune in London, he found, as he says himself, that his choice lay between being a hackney writer and a hackney coachman. Composition for the stage was his first pursuit, by which he contrived to lead the life of a gay young man for about nine years, from 1727 to 1736. During this time he wrote eighteen plays of one sort or another, which, though admitted to be dramatic failures, show, in passages innumerable, the same vigorous sense and shrewdness, the same keenness of wit, and the same acuteness of critical discernment, which afterwards characterized his novels. His translated farce of 'The Miser,' and his 'Mock Doctor,' are now oftenest remembered; but neither these, nor his other comedies and farces, possess nearly so much originality or spirit as his burlesque parodies on the tragic drama, among which 'Tom Thumb' may be noted as being still by far the best thing of the kind in the English language. The audacity with which in his farces he satirized public characters, is said to have been the main provocation which led the government to establish a censorship of acted plays. In 1736 he married an amiable young lady, with whom he received about £1,500, succeeding, about the same time, to an estate of £200 a-year, in Derbyshire. He now retired to the country, where he lived with hospitable and careless extravagance, and found himself penniless in the course of three years.—He returned to London, resumed his law studies, and was called to the bar. But he had no success in the practice of his profession, for which, besides other causes, he was now disqualified by frequent attacks of gout. To the anxieties and distresses of a precarious and scanty livelihood, was soon added the deep grief caused by the death of his wife, to whom, and to his children, the good-hearted and improvident man of pleasure was warmly attached. For ten years he

subsisted by miscellaneous literary drudgery. He made new attempts at dramatic writing; he published many fugitive essays and tracts, engaged in political controversy as an active Whig partizan, and was the conductor and chief writer of three successive periodical papers aimed at the Jacobites and their principles. About 1742 he wrote 'Joseph Andrews,' the first of those novels on which his fame depends. Notwithstanding its frequent seriousness, this piece was intended to be, and in many points really is, a parody on the sentimentalism of Richardson's 'Pamela.' It was followed by 'Jonathan Wild,' a singular specimen of very vigorous but overdrawn irony.—In 1749 he received from the government a small pension, and an appointment as a justice of peace for Middlesex and Westminster. The office, as then regarded and administered, was decidedly one which a gentleman would not have accepted unless through necessity; and it undoubtedly helped to degrade both Fielding's character and his feelings. Its duties, however, were discharged not only zealously, but with an honourable integrity and disinterestedness altogether new in the occupants of such places. He published an 'Inquiry into the Increase of Thieves and Robbers,' besides other treatises bearing on law; he was a remarkably efficient police magistrate; and one of his last achievements was the extirpating of several gangs of ruffians by whom London was infested.—'The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling,' was written very soon after Fielding had been forced to embark in these ungenial and harassing employments; when his health was already quite broken; and when, by his own public acknowledgment, the honesty with which he filled his office left him so poor that the benevolence of wealthy friends had been required for enabling him to subsist. It is not easy to understand the grounds on which 'Tom Jones' has been defended against the charge of immorality; but in point both of genius, and of skill in art, it is the best novel ever written. It was followed in 1751 by 'Amelia,' which is very much inferior. The heroine is said to have been designed as a portrait of the author's second wife. In 1752 he attempted a new periodical, which drew him into quarrels with Smollett and other men of letters. His life was fast ebbing away: dropsy had been followed by jaundice and asthma. Ordered by physicians to a southern climate, he sailed for Lisbon, and died there in October, 1754, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He left behind him, besides other works, a spiritedly written account of his 'Journey to Lisbon.' [W.S.]

FIENNES, WILLIAM, Lord Say and Sele, 'a grand rebel for twenty years' under Cromwell, afterwards lord privy seal and lord chancellor to Charles II., 1582-1662. His son, NATHANIEL, one of Cromwell's privy council, 1608-1669.

FIENNES, J. B. DE, a French Orientalist and negotiator, 1669-1744. His son, J. B. HELIN, an Orient. schol. and interpreter to the king, 1710-67.

FIESCHI, JOS. MARIE, the contriver of the infernal machine, exec. with his accomplices, 1836.

FIESCO, J. L., count of Lavagna, cel. for heading the conspiracy against Andrew Doria in 1547.

FIESOLE, FRA GIOVANNI DA, commonly called FRA ANGELICO, his family name was *Guido*, was born at Mugello in 1387; his surname of Fiesole he acquired from the order of] at that place, whom he joined in 1409. in 1455.—Fra Angelico was distinguish pious life, and the same sentiment perva works: he was remarkably methodic in l he commenced every picture with prayc variably carried out the first impressio upon it as a species of inspiration. His works are some frescoes in the convei Marco at Florence, and others in the San Lorenzo in the Vatican. Some ac gravings from these works are in course cation by the Arundel Society; their c is their refined sentiment and high or pression, in which qualities Fra Giovann were, the type of his successors, the mc *quattrocento* school of painters; a schoc respects supposed to be revived in the r called *preraphaelite* innovation in our o but minute finish was an extremely rare istic of the genuine *quattrocento* master —(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.)

FIGUEIRA, L., a Portuguese Jesuit sionary to Brazil in 1606, murdered 164

FIGUEIRA, WM., a French troubado

FILMER, SIR R., a wr. on governm.,

FINCH, ANNE, an English poetess, d

FINCH, HENEAGE, first earl of No solicitor-general in the time of Charles 1682. His son, DANIEL, second earl of ham, distinguished as a statesman, 1

EDWARD FINCH, brother of the first e clergyman, and died 1642.

FINCH, R., an English antiquarian, 1

FINCK, JASPER, a German Lutheran

FINDEN, WM., a cel. Eng. engrav., 1

FINGAL, a chief of Morven, celebrat poem of Ossian, disting. against the Ron

FINIQUERRA, TOMMASO, a gol Florence, where he was born 1426, w accident became the inventor of metal pl ing. He was a niello engraver, and w habit of, says Vasari, taking sulphur ir from his engravings, and printing with damp paper to see the effect of the des he discovered that though engraved he the same impressions from the metal its is in the library at Paris a print repres coronation of the Virgin, with the date 1450 according to Gaye, from a silve Maso Finiquerra, still preserved in the of the grand duke of Tuscany. This is to be the oldest metal plate print extant: wood block prints much older. Finiq already dead in 1464.—(Lanzi, *Storia* &c.; Bartsch, *Peintre Graveur*; Gaye, *Inedito d' Artisti.*)

FINKE, THOS., a Danish mathemat., 1

FINLAY, JOHN, a Scotch poet, 1782

FIORAVANTI, LEO, an Ital. alchemis

FIRENZUOLA, ANG., an Ital. poet, 1

FIRMIAN, CHARLES, Count De, adn of the Austrian govern. of Lombardy, 17

FIRMICUS, MATERNUS, a Christian

FIRMILIAN, bishop of Cæsarea, 3d c

FIRMIN, G., a nonconformist div., 16

FIRMIN, ST., bp. of Amiens, martyr

FIRMIN, TH., an Eng. philanthropist,

FIRMUS, lord of Mauritania, killed 3

FIRMUS, MARCUS, a Roman general, proclaimed emperor in Egypt, and killed 273.
FISCHER, C. A., a German *savant*, 1771-1829.
FISCHER, G. A., a Germ. mathem., 1763-1832.
FISCHER, J. A., a Germ. physic., 1667-1729.
FISCHER, J. B., a Germ. natural., 1730-1793.
FISCHER, J. B., a Germ. architect, 1650-1724.
FISCHER, J. C., a Germ. mathem., 1760-1833.
FISCHER, J. C., a Germ. philologist, 1712-93.
FISCHER, J. F., a Germ. historian, 1697-1771.
FISCHER, J. F., a Germ. philologist, 1726-99.
FISHER, EDW., an English Calvinist, 17th c.
FISHER, JOHN, bishop of Rochester, disgraced for his opposition to the reformation Henry VIII., and beheaded 1535.
FISHER, JOHN, bishop of Salisbury, tutor of Duke of Kent and Princess Charlotte, 1748-1825.
FISHER, PAYNE, an English poet and herald, persecute under Cromwell, died 1693.
FISHER, TH., a periodical writer, 1772-1836.
FITZ-GEFFREY, C., a div. and poet, 1575-1636.
FITZGERALD, EDW., Lord, son of the duke Leinster, a political partizan and rebel of Ireland, born 1763, shot in the struggle for his arrest.
His wife, LADY EDWARD FITZGERALD, formerly called PAMELA, was supposed to be the daughter of Madame de Genlis, by Philip Egalite, Duke of the late king of the French, with whom she was educated at the Palais Royal. She died in indigent circumstances at Paris, 1831.
FITZGIBBON, JOHN, a disting. lawyer, earl of Clare, and lord chancellor of Ireland, 1749-1802.
FITZHERBERT, SIR A., a learned judge and writer on law, author of a 'Collection of Law Cases,' &c., died 1538. His grandson, NICHOLAS, supposed author of the 'Antiquity and Duration of the Roman Catholic Religion in England,' accidentally drowned 1612. SIR W. FITZHERBERT, a descendant of the same family, appointed gentleman-usher to the king, 1748-1791.
FITZHERBERT, MARIA ANNE, formerly Miss Smythe, married to George IV. 1787, died 1837.
FITZJAMES, JAMES, duke of Berwick, son of James II. and Arabella Churchill, sister to the Duke of Marlborough, a distinguished commander in the French army, born 1670, killed at the siege of Philipsburgh 1734. His second son, grand almoner of Louis XV., and bishop of Soissons, 1709-1764. His son, CHARLES, a peer and marshal of France, 1712-1787. His great grandson, EDWARD, duke of Fitzjames, an adherent of the French court, died 1839.
FITZSIMONS, H., an Irish Jesuit, 1569-1644.
FITZSTEPHEN, W., an Eng. historian, 12th c.
FITZWILLIAM, WM., earl of Southampton, a naval commander, dist. against France, d. 1542.
FITZWILLIAM, THE RIGHT HON. WM. WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM, fourth earl, a Whig statesman of the period of the French revolution, afterw. associated with the duke of Portland and Pitt, and after the death of the latter in 1806 president of the council in the Grenville ministry, 1748-1833.
FIXMILNER, P., an Aust. astron., 1721-1791.
FLACCILLA, ÆLIA, wife of Theod. the Great, and mother of Arcadius and Honorius, died 385.
FLACCUS, CAIUS V., a Roman poet, 1st cent.
FLACIUS, M., a Ger. protes. theol., 1520-1575.
FLAHERTY, R. O', an Irish histor., 1630-1718.
FLAMINIO, GIOV. ANT., an Italian teacher of the *Belles Lettres*, 1464-1536. His son, MARC ANTONIO, a Latin poet, 1498-1550.
FLAMINIUS, NEPOS, Roman consul, 222 B.C.
FLAMINIUS, TITUS, Roman consul, 197 B.C.
FLAMSTEED, JOHN, born at Denby, near Derby, August 19, 1646, died in 1719. A most laborious and admirable observer, the founder of practical Astronomy in England: he was the first Astronomer Royal. Previous to his public appointments, Flamsteed had shown great zeal and talent; but his repute rests on the work he achieved after the establishment of the Observatory. Like his great predecessor Tycho Brahe, the instruments as well as the work were mainly his own; drawn however, out of the scanty funds of a poor clergyman instead of the coffers of a noble: nor was the illustrious Dane ever more conscientious, or more laborious; few have excelled him in sagacity, or that theoretic faculty which is one pillar of strength to every first-class observer—the power to know what to observe—to make all work available for some permanent and important purpose. The *Historia Celestis Britannica* contains our first trustworthy catalogue of the fixed stars—the first at least which is available for modern objects; and the mass of lunar observations made by Flamsteed, furnished Newton the means of carrying out and verifying his immortal discovery of Gravitation. The life of Flamsteed contains only one thing, which in one who contemplates it can give rise to pain. The revelations lately made by Mr. Baily, place beyond doubt the fact of the very unworthy treatment of this excellent observer by Newton and Halley. They outraged his feelings and sported with his rights; nor can the nature of the aim before them be at all accepted as their apology. [J.P.N.]
FLATMAN, TH., an English poet, 1633-1688.
FLAVEL, J., an Eng. Calvinist. divine, d. 1691.
FLAVIEN, patriarch of Antioch, 381-404.
FLAVIEN, patriarch of Constanple., 447-449.
FLAVIUS, CAIUS, a Roman ædile, 305 B.C.
FLAXMAN, JOHN. This celebrated English sculptor was born at York, 6th July, 1755, but he settled early in London with his father, who sold plaster casts, &c. The occupation of the father gave Flaxman many opportunities which he might otherwise not have had, and as early as his twelfth year he gained the silver pallet of the Society of Arts for a model. Among his earlier efforts were the various designs which he made for Wedgwood, which had a great share in elevating the general taste of the country, and which now promise a second time to exercise a beneficial influence upon it. In 1782 Flaxman married, and in 1787 took his wife with him to Italy, where he remained at Rome for seven years. During this time he executed his admirable designs in outline from Homer, Æschylus, and Dante, and his great group in marble, for Lord Bristol, of 'The Fury of Athamas;' and 'Cephalus and Aurora' for Mr. Hope.—He returned to London in 1794, where his first work was the monument to Lord Mansfield in Westminster Abbey; this was followed by several others there and in St. Paul's, as that to Lord Nelson, the figure of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and others. He executed also many private monuments, of which that to the family of Sir Francis Baring in Micheldever church is one of the most celebrated.

He produced also some works of a more purely poetic character, as the colossal group of Satan and the archangel Michael for Lord Egremont, the original model of which, with a great number of others, is now placed in a permanent gallery beneath the dome of University College, London, the munificent gift of Miss Denman, the sculptor's sister-in-law. The 'Shield of Achilles,' modelled for Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, is a remarkable work of another class, and completing the whole category of art to which sculpture is applicable:—showing Flaxman working for the social refinement of the potter and the silversmith, for national glory, and domestic piety and affection, for the classic taste of the scholar, and the exquisite sentiment of the poet; in all skilful and great.—He was elected an academician in 1800, and professor of sculpture in 1810: he died 7th December, 1826, in his seventy-second year. His 'Lectures on Sculpture' are published in one volume, octavo, with fifty-two plates, second edition, Bohn, 1838; they are—1. *English Sculpture;* 2. *Egyptian Sculpture;* 3. *Grecian Sculpture;* 4. *Science;* 5. *Beauty;* 6. *Composition;* 7. *Style;* 8. *Drapery;* 9. *Ancient Art;* and 10. *Modern Art.* These lectures, though his remarks on ancient art want the exactness and precision of modern scholarship, are compositions of great interest, and much practical instruction. [R.N.W.]

FLECHIER, Esprit, one of the most celebrated orators of the French church, born 1632, d. shortly after his promotion to the see of Nismes, 1710; auth. of a 'History of Theodosius the Great.'

FLECK, J. F. F., a Prussian actor, 1757-1801.

FLECKNOE, R., an English poet, died 1678.

FLEETWOOD, Ch., a general in the interest of the parliament during the civil wars, dates unknown.

FLEETWOOD, Wm., a writer on law, d. 1593.

FLEETWOOD, Wm., bishop of St. Asaph, au. of 'A Plain Method of Christ. Devotion,' 1656-1723.

FLEISCHMANN, J. M., a German agriculturist, gardener to the court of Dresden, 1747-1831.

FLEMING, Abr., a miscellaneous wr., 16th ct.

FLEMING, Cal., a Socinian minis., 1698-1779.

FLEMING, Cl., constable of Sweden, d. 1597.

FLEMING, Pat., a Roman Cath. div., b. 1599.

FLEMING, Robert, son of a Scottish divine of the same name, who lived 1630-1694, is the author of a remarkable 'Discourse on the Rise and Fall of the Papacy,' the predictions of which have received a singular fulfilment. In this sermon, published 1701, Fleming ventures his opinion that the French monarchy would be humbled in 1794, that the period of the fifth vial extended from 1794 to 1848, and that in the last mentioned year the papacy would receive its most signal blow, and that it would be followed by the destruction of the Turk.—'An Attempt to Prove the Calculations of Fleming Incorrect,' was published soon after the recent flight of the pope, the writer arguing that the papacy had then irretrievably fallen, while Fleming had expressly stated that it would continue longer! The date of Fleming's birth is unknown, but he died in 1716. [E.R.]

FLEMMING, Heino H., Count De, a Prussian field-marshal and gov. of Berlin, 1632-1706.

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, Richard, an Engl. prelate, fndr. of Lincoln college, d. 1430.

FLETCHER, A., a Scotch political
of Sir R. Fletcher, of Saltoun, 1658-171

FLETCHER, James, an hist. wr., 1

FLETCHER, John, and Francis B
formed one of those partnerships whi
rare in all sections of literature except
have in it been very common, both i
and elsewhere.—Beaumont, the younge
judge, was born at his father's seat of
in Leicestershire, about the year 1585.
poetry seems to have been prosecut
own sake. Fletcher, whose father di
of London, had been born in 157
where his father was then clergyn
left an orphan and penniless when
mere youth, he had to fight his wa
self, and earned his bread by writi
of the poets were academically educa
mont at Oxford, Fletcher at Cambr
John Beaumont, author of the poem of
Field,' was the elder brother of the one
gious poets, Giles and Phineas Fletcher,
sins of the other.—About the beginn
seventeenth century, the drama was
most flourishing department in the litera
then adorned England. All the poetic
the nation turned to play-writing; not
of genius, who are now remembered on
works of other kinds, Drayton and D
instances, owed their contemporary fam
degree to their plays; and several, suc
whom we know only as dramatists,
bably have gained higher success had
vated other walks of poetry.—The nam
mont and Fletcher appear together f
time in 1607, when the latter was in
eighth year, and the former in his twe
Beaumont had already published some mi
poems: Fletcher's previous training in
cannot be traced. The English dra
soon after 1590 had risen to its gre
under Shakspeare, was now not far fro
of its brightest period. The labours o
illustrious master were about to close;
of those which were afterwards perfor
Jonson were fallings off from the vig
prime. The two new poets stood, both
in spirit, between the era which was ma
by Shakspeare, and that which termina
middle of the century, the history of the
lish Drama.—The two are said to have
same house in London till 1613, when
married. They continued to write,
separately but oftener together, till 1
Beaumont died, in his thirty-first year
Fletcher survived him for nine years,
tively the whole time; and he died in
the plague, in 1625. Fifty-three pla
cluded in the collection of works whic
sess as the fruits of those nineteen y
beautiful pastoral of 'The Faithful Shep
known to have been Fletcher's; and
other plays of the series were written a
mont's death; other writers, however
Massinger and Middleton, having perha
Fletcher in some of them. As to no
other thirty-five plays can we assert
tively, that it was written by Beaumont
Fletcher alone, or by both together.

authentic information in regard to the circumces in which any of these were produced; nor we trace anywhere internal dissimilarities, ficient to prove even plausible conjectures as to several shares of the two dramatists. We dis-, it is true, in the later works of Fletcher, evi-e both of careless taste and of increasing al depravation; but the ethical faults had be-to show themselves in the very earliest pieces the joint series.—In virtue of the works thus rtainly apportioned, Beaumont and Fletcher acknowledged, all but universally, to stand, g our old dramatists, second to none but espeare. If their title to this honour is at all ted, it can be in favour of Ben Jonson only. dramas are more truly and finely poetical any others which their brilliant age produced, t only the noblest masterpieces of the great r; in the pathetic and romantic they often th almost everything that even he imagined; ey abound in scattered passages of the most iful and touching poetry. They wanted, er, not only Shakspeare's unrivalled success ceiving a drama as a whole, but also such and care in construction as that which is so able in Jonson.—Those who would easily hend both the strength and the weakness of exquisite poets, may learn both from a very f the dramas which belong to the earliest of their career. Such are Fletcher's pas-already named; the romantically beautiful of 'Philaster;' the harrowing but deeply g 'Maid's Tragedy;' the spirited though re-e 'King and No King;' and the lively bur-, 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle,' which es at once the chivalrous romances, and the r plays founded on them by Heywood and . More poetical, perhaps, than any of these, e Two Noble Kinsmen,' the authorship of is the most desperate of the unsolved riddles out of these works: Fletcher is allowed to written part of it, and many are convinced Shakspeare wrote the rest. Among the later belonging to Fletcher alone, were several ies of Intrigue, which, partly by reason of heatrical liveliness, partly, no doubt, because r moral grossness, were the greatest favour-n the corrupt stage after the Restoration. f these, 'Rule a Wife, and Have a Wife,' ps its place with a few necessary mutila-

[W.S.]

ETCHER, Richard, bishop of London, ather of the celebrated dramatic writer, 596. Giles, brother of bishop Fletcher, a ad ambassador to Russia, died 1610. His f the same name, author of a fine religious 1588-1623. Phineas, brother of the last d, author of an allegorical poem, &c., d. 1650.

FLEURANGES, R. De Lamark, Lord of, a marshal, dist. in the Italian wars, 1490-1557.

FLEUREAU, Basil, a French hist., 1620-80.

FLEURIEU, C. P., Claret, Count De, a ch officer and hydrographer, minister of ne under Louis XVI., and distinguished as nventor of the sea chronometer, 1738-1810.

FLEURY, A. H. De, a Fr. cardnl., 1653-1743.

FLEURY, Cl., a French historian, author of 'Ecclesiastical History,' in 20 volumes 4to, tters of the Israelites,' &c., 1640-1723.

FLEURY, W. F., Joly De, attorney-general to the parliament of Paris, distinguished for his collections of the parliament registers, &c., 1675-1756.

FLINDERS, Matthew, was born at Donington in Lincolnshire, about the year 1760. He was early sent to sea in the merchant service, but joined the royal navy afterwards; and in 1795 went to New Holland as midshipman in the same vessel in which George Bass was surgeon. His adventurous voyages with Bass have been noticed already. On returning to England he was promoted; and in 1801, as captain of the Investigator, 334 tons, sailed from England with a crew of 88 men, circumnavigated New Holland, and made accurate surveys in almost every part, contributing more than any other discoverer to our knowledge of this and the adjoining islands. He was accompanied by Mr. Robert Brown, one of the most distinguished naturalists of modern times, an astronomer, two painters, and a miner. His own ship being condemned, he left for England as passenger in a store ship, the Porpoise, and was wrecked on the N.E. coast, August 17, 1803. The Bridgewater, Capt. Palmer, and Cato of London, were in company; the latter also struck on the reef; but the former got over safely, and her captain pursued his course without rendering any assistance to the other ships' companies. Flinders, by his admirable arrangements, got the men landed upon a sandbank, a little raised above high tide. On the 26th, he left for Port Jackson, a distance of 750 miles, in a small open boat; reached in safety September 6th; and returned October 7th to the rescue of the crews, with a schooner of 29 tons, which was in very bad condition, but the only vessel he could procure. Two other vessels came with him, one for China, the other to return to Port Jackson. A part of the men sailed for England with Flinders in the small vessel, which reached Mauritius in safety, but was so ill conditioned as to be able to proceed no farther. Here the French authorities seized him, and detained him for six years, treating him with cruel severity. His health was so much undermined when he reached England in 1810, that he only survived four years; having succeeded, however, in completing an account of his voyages, in 2 vols. with maps. He died July, 1814, on the same day on which his work made its appearance. During his captivity, a French expedition, under Baudin, with whom he had before fallen in, had been sent out to survey the coast of New Holland, and it was generally believed that Flinders was kept a prisoner in order to enable Baudin to publish before him. This at least he did, and re-named all the points before named by Flinders and others—preceding observers were ignored, and the whole put forth as of Baudin's finding, though he discovered only about 50 leagues instead of nearly 1,000;—an instance of dishonest meanness happily of rare occurrence in any nation. [J.B.]

FLIPART, J. J., a French engraver, 1723-1782.

FLODOARD, a French annalist, 894-966.

FLOGEL, C. Fred., a German au., 1729-88.

FLOOD, Hy., an Irish orator, died 1791.

FLOREZ, H., a Spanish historian, 1701-1773.

FLORIAN, J. P. Claris De, a French fabulist and miscell. wr. of considerable note, 1755-1794.

FLORIDA-BLANCA, Fr. Ant. Monina, Count De, a Spanish statesman, 1730-1808.

FLORIO, J., an Italian grammarian, died 1625.
FLORIS, F., a Flemish painter, 1520-1590.
FLORUS, Roman governor of Judæa, 64-67.
FLORUS, D., a Latin poet and theol., 9th cent.
FLORUS, Lucius, a Latin historian, 1st cent.
FLOTWELL, C. Chr., a Germ. theol., d. 1759.
FLOWER, Benj., an Engl. politician, d. 1829.
FLOYER, Sir J., an English medical writer, an. of 'The Touchstone of Medicines,' 1649-1734.

FLUDD, Robert, an English physician and Rosicrucian philosopher, was the son of Sir Thomas Fludd, treasurer of war to Queen Elizabeth in France and the Low Countries, and lived 1574-1637. It is usual with biographers to style his works a farrago of nonsense, without considering that natural philosophy, as cultivated at the present day, had no existence in his time. Kepler and Gassendi, however, thought it worth while to write against him, and, what is curious, the former condemns the '*chemists*, Hermetics, and Paracelsites,' in one breath, complaining that they speak in enigmas, and receive for philosophy the fables of poets, while it is the endeavour of the *mathematicians* to bring things to light. It is amusing to read in Fludd's 'Monochordium Mundi Symphoniacum,' or reply to Kepler, how he turns the tables by proving that mathematics themselves come from the soul, and are concealed under fables with all the wisdom of antiquity. Fludd was a genuine brother of the Rosy Cross, and a man of enthusiastic piety. The principle of his system is the recognition of two worlds in the universe, and the comprehension of all things in a grand harmony like that of the soul in the body. His works indeed are not likely to be read with patience by the scientific inquirers of the present day, but they will always be interesting as a study in the history of speculative philosophy. It is to be noted also that the Theosophists kept alive the spirit of free inquiry when the church and the metaphysical schools were alike intolerant of it. [E.R.]

FLURY, L. Noel, a Fr. economist, 1771-1836.
FOGGINI, P. F., an Italian scholar, 1713-83.
FOGLIETTI, U., an Ital. historian, 1518-1581.
FO-HI, the first emperor of China, date unkn.
FOINARD, Fr. M., a Fr. biblical wr., d. 1743.

FOIX. The counts of Foix date from the beginning of the 11th century; the most celebrated are—Raimond Roger, distinguished in the wars of Simon Montfort, died 1223. Gaston III., one of the heroes of Froissart, distinguished in the English wars, died 1391. Gaston IV., b. 1423, and declared successor to the kingdom of Arragon in 1455, died 1472. After him the counts of Foix are confounded with the kings of Navarre.

FOIX, F. De, a French prelate, 1504-1594.
FOIX, Gaston De, nephew of Louis XII., by his sister Marie, and commander of the French armies in Italy, b. 1489, killed at Ravenna 1512.
FOIX, Louis De, a French architect, 16th ct.
FOIX, M. A. De, a French Jesuit, 1627-1687.
FOIX, Odel De, a French general, died 1528
FOIX, P. De, archbishop of Toulouse, ambass. to Scotl., Venice, England, and Rome, 1528-1584.
FOIX, P. De, cardinal abp. of Arles, 1386-1464.
FOLARD, J. C., a Fr. mil. tactician, 1669-1752.
FOLCZ, John, a German poet, 15th century.
FOLENGO, G. B., an Italian commentator, and reformer of church discipline, 1499-1559.

FOLENGO, Theofilo, a burlesque Italy, born 1491, d. in a monastery of Pa

FOLEY, Sir Thomas, an English vice distinguished at Cape St. Vincent, the the Nile (where he led the British fleet tion), at Copenhagen, and late comm chief at Portsmouth, 1757-1833.

FOLIGNO, F. Frezzi Du, an It. poet

FOLKES, Martin, an English antiq philosopher, born 1690, successor of Sloane as president of the Royal Soci vice-president of the Society of Antiqua contributor to the Philosophical Transac author of numismatic tables, died 1754.

FOLLETT, Sir William Webb, a lawyer, was born at Thopsam, near Exet December, 1798. He exhibited an early of constitution so extreme, that it is said could hardly anticipate the feasibility of h ing eminence in any pursuit. As he however, he showed how vigorously the in capacities may rise and flourish in a with physical weakness. He studied College, Cambridge, where he took the M.A. in 1821. In the same year he co practice as a special pleader, and he was the bar in 1824, attaching himself to th circuit. Severe attacks of illness rende sary a careful economy of his strength, adjustment of the sedentary and active ments of the profession. His innate however, and careful husbanding of his led him by gradual and sure steps to pr leadership. He attached himself to the tive party, as represented by Sir Robert entered parliament as member for Exete He seldom spoke except in matters in was carefully prepared; and it has been practising lawyer so readily to obtain the house. When Sir Robert Peel took offic he became solicitor-general, and in 184 ceeded Sir Frederick Pollock as attorne The consumptive symptoms, to which he been liable, alarmingly increasing, he die June, 1845.

FONBLANQUE, John, an eminent l advocate of the Whigs, author of a 'T Equity,' originally published in 1793, 17

FONSECA, Ant. De, a Port. theol.,

FONSECA, Eleanora, Marchione lady of Naples, distinguished for her b rare mental endowments, born 1768, ex having espoused the republican cause, 17

FONSECA, J. R. De, a Sp. prelate, 1

FONSECA, Peter De, a Portugu professor of philosophy at Coimbra, a wards professor of theology at Evora, au. upon the Metaphysic of Aristotle,' &c., 1

FONTAINE, C., a French poet, 1515

FONTAINE, Jean De La, one of t of French literature, was born in 162 teau-Thierry in Champagne, where his superintendent of the royal forests. H teristic indolence showed itself from and his education was very imperfect. about twenty-two years old when his lit bition was awakened by the odes of from whose seriousness and dignity, he was soon diverted by the more congenia

of such men as Rabelais. Succeeding to his father's office, he married, neglected his wife and child, and allowed his property to waste away before his eyes. One of Cardinal Mazarin's nieces, being banished to Chateau-Thierry, admired his verses, and carried him to Paris; and there, speedily welcomed into the best literary and aristocratic circles, he spent the last thirty-five years of his life. The first volume of his 'Contes' appeared in 1664; a second was added in 1671. These tales, though full of the fine touches of his genius, are grossly and unpardonably indecent. The twelve books of his 'Fables' were published in equal halves in 1668 and 1678. It is through them that La Fontaine is universally known.—With no originality of invention, very little depth of reflection, and a total incapacity of consecutive thinking, he is yet one of the most interesting and attractive of writers. He is an inimitable teller of small stories. His short flights of fancy, his minute strokes of observation, his transitions from brief moods of pathetic seriousness to flashes of the gayest wit, are all set off by a diction the most accurately and delicately refined, and breaking out occasionally into felicitous turns of novel expression. La Fontaine's personal character made him at once the pet and the laughing-stock of his friends and patrons. To him might be applied, with little injustice, the epithet wrongly thrown on Adam Smith, of 'an inspired idiot.' He was not indolent in mind, indolent to excess, and ignorant alike of the world and of the most ordinary affairs: he displayed a want of interest in important things, and a dreamy absorption in trifles, which are hardly to be understood or excused, unless they are accepted as tokens of strange intellectual weakness. Even from literature, the only thing with which he had any knowledge, he caught no spirit but such as lay within his own narrow sphere. Reading Plato in translations, and hearing passages of the philosopher read by Racine, he admired him enthusiastically as the most amusing of all writers; and once, while dozing in the midst of an animated theological discussion, he awoke to ask the company whether they thought that Augustine had as much wit as Rabelais. Later it had become clear that he was unfit to take charge of himself or his affairs, he was received as an inmate, and treated like an indulged child, in the house of Madame De La Sablière, a lady of rank. His patroness spoke of her three animals, the dog, the cat, and La Fontaine. After this lady's death another friend cared for him in a similar fashion. In 1692, during a dangerous illness, his confessor prevailed on him to make a public declaration of repentance for having published the 'Contes;' and he was also induced, though not till after long resistance, to burn a comedy which he had written, and as to which we do not know whether it was or was not morally bad. After this his chief literary employment was the versifying of the Latin hymns of the church. He died in 1695. [W.S.]

FONTAINE, N., a French historian, 1625-1709.

FONTANA, A., an Ital. gem engraver, d. 1587.

FONTANA, Aug., an Italian jurist, 17th cent.

FONTANA, C., an Italian architect, 1634-1714.

FONTANA, Dominico, an Italian architect and engineer, 1543-1607. His two sons, Julius and John, also dist. as architects, the latter more particularly for hydraulic engineering, 1540-1614.

FONTANA, Felix, an Italian naturalist and experimental philosopher, celebrated for his anatomical figures executed in wax, &c., 1730-1805. His brother, Gregory, a mathem. wr., 1735-1803.

FONTANA, Fr., a Neapol. astrono., d. 1656.

FONTANA, F. L., an It. cardinal, 1750-1822.

FONTANA, G., an Ital. astrono., 1645-1719.

FONTANA, M., an Ital. mathema., 1746-1808.

FONTANELLA, F., a Ven. Hebraist, 1768-1827.

FONTANELLE, J. G. D., a Fr. an., 1737-1812.

FONTANELLI, A. V. De, an Italian statesman and man of letters, member of the Junta of Modena, and distinguished for his practical abilities in the administration, 1706-1777.

FONTANES, L. M. De, a French orator, poet, and political writer, senator under Buonaparte, and privy council. under Louis XVIII., 1761-1821.

FONTANEY, J. De, a French miss., last cent.

FONTENAI, P. Cl., a French Jesuit, au. of the 9th, 10th, and 11th volumes of the 'History of the Gallican Church,' begun by Longueval, 1683-1742.

FONTENAY, J. B., a Fr. painter, 1654-1715.

FONTENAY, L. A., De Bonafons, a French Jesuit, auth. of a Dict. of Artists, &c., 1737-1806.

FONTENELLE, Bernard Le Boivier De, a distinguished literary *savant* and mathematician, called by Voltaire the most universal genius of the age of Louis XIV., was born at Rouen 1657, and died in 1757, on the eve of completing his centenary. He is best known in this country by his 'Conversations on a Plurality of Worlds,' and his 'Dialogues of the Dead;' while in France, his 'History of the Academy of Sciences' is regarded as a masterpiece. His works form 5 vols. in 8vo, published 1825. The mother of Fontenelle was sister of the celebrated Corneille.

FONTENU, L. F. De, a French archæologist, auth. of memoirs on numismatics, &c., 1667-1759.

FONTI, B., an Italian philologist, 1445-1513.

FOOT, Jesse, an English surgeon, author of the 'Life of John Hunter,' &c., 1744-1827.

FOOTE, Sir E. J., a naval officer, 1767-1833.

FOOTE, Samuel, born about 1721 at Truro in Cornwall of an ancient family, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford. His father was member for Tiverton, Devonshire; his mother heiress of the Dinely and Goodere families. Young Foote was designed for the law, and had chambers in the Temple, but soon relinquished the study; married, entered fashionable life, and lost his fortune by gambling. Driven by necessity to the stage, he ventured upon the characters of 'Othello' and 'Fondlewife,' in the latter gaining some reputation. In 1747 he became manager of the Haymarket theatre, performing there the joint part of actor and author. The first piece he produced was called 'Diversions of the Morning,' and exhibited well-known characters in real life, of whose peculiarities he proved himself to be an admirable mimic. Notwithstanding legal objections to this kind of stage caricature, Foote contrived to continue his performances for many years, and even obtained, through the duke of York, a patent of the theatre for life, running from the 15th May to the 15th September in every year. On a party of pleasure with the duke and his friends he had previously the misfortune to break his leg, an acci-

dent which necessitated its amputation. On the decline of his health, he disposed of his patent to Mr. Colman, on the understanding that he was to receive £1,600 per annum, and a stipulated sum whenever he chose to perform. A paralytic stroke prevented him from availing himself of this privilege more than two or three times. He afterwards resided at Brighton, and died at Dover, with an attack of palsy, 21st October, 1777. He wrote, besides his various mimetic entertainments, twenty dramas of small literary merit, but full of vivid sketches of character. His style he seems to have borrowed from Molière; but his humour was undoubtedly original, and indeed peculiar. [J.A.H.]

FOPPA, W., an Italian painter, died 1492.

FOPPENS, J. F., a Flemish critic, 1689-1761.

FORBES, ALEXANDER, Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, the supposed prototype of Scott's baron of Bradwardine in Waverley, commander of a troop of horse in the rebellion of 1745, and author of 'Moral and Philosophical Essays,' died 1762.

FORBES, SIR C., a Scottish Indian merchant and M.P., distinguished for his advocacy of 'Justice to India,' and for his private benevolence, 1773-1849.

FORBES, DUNCAN, a Scottish judge, distinguished at the time of the rebellion, 1685-1747.

FORBES, JAMES, an. of 'Oriental Memoirs,' and fellow of the Royal and Antiq. Societies, 1749-1813.

FORBES, PATRICK, bishop of Aberdeen, author of a 'Commentary on the Apocalypse,' 1564-1613. JOHN, his son, professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in King's College, 1593-1648.

FORBES, R., a burlesque poet, d. about 1783.

FORBES, WM., first bp. of Edinb., 1585-1634.

FORBES, SIR W., author of 'The Life and Writings of Dr. Beattie,' founder, in conjunction with Sir J. H. Blair, of the first bank in Edinburgh, and a member of the literary club attended by Johnson, Reynolds, Burke, and Garrick, born at Pitsligo, 1739, died 1806.

FORCELLINI, ÆGIDIO, an Italian lexicographer, the pupil and fellow-labourer of Facciolati in the great Latin dictionary, 1688-1768.

FORD, JOHN, one of the best of our old English dramatists, was a contemporary of Beaumont and Fletcher, having been born in 1586. He was the second son of a country gentleman in Devonshire, and became nominally a barrister. In regard to the details of his life hardly anything certain has been discovered; and as to the date of his death it is only conjectured that it did not happen before 1640. Ford is an exquisite master of rhythmic melody, and abounds in touches of sweet description. While, likewise, he has an insatiable fondness for representing incidents profoundly terrible, his success in the filling up lies, not in the strength which was required for fitly embodying such scenes, but in a melancholy and wailing pathos, in which he is more effective than any other play-writer of his age. His genius, truly poetical, is lyric rather than dramatic. His earliest piece, acted in 1629, was the romantic play 'The Lover's Melancholy,' which contains his famous description of the nightingale. His manner, both of feeling and of expression, may be well gathered from that work and his 'Broken Heart;' and some of the most touching passages in our poetry may be read in his revolting play, ''Tis Pity She's a Whore.' [W.S.]

FORD, SIR J., an hydraulic engineer, 1605-70.

FORD, SIMON, a divine and poet, 1619-1699.

FORDUN, J. DE, a Scotch historian, 14th cent.

FORDYCE, DAVID, a Scotch writer on education and morals, 1711-1751. His brother, JAMES, a minister, and author of poems and sermons, &c., 1720-1796. His second brother, WILLIAM, a physician, 1724-1792. GEORGE, son of the latter, also a physician, and writer on physiology and medicine, 1736-1802.

FOREST, JOHN, a French painter, 1636-1712.

FOREST, P. DE LA, archbp. of Rouen, 1314-61.

FOREST, P. VAN, a Dutch med. wr., 1522-97.

FORESTI, J. P., an Ital. annalist, 1434-1520.

FORESTI, ANT., an Ital. historian, died 1699.

FORESTIER, ANT., a French poet, 15th cent.

FORESTIER, H., gen. of La Vendée, 1775-1809.

FORGEOT, N. J., a French dram., 1758-1798.

FORKEL, J. N., a German writer on the History and Theory of Music, 1749-1818.

FORMAGE, J. C. CÆSAR, a French fabulist, and Latin poet, 1749-1808.

FORNARIS, FABRICIUS DE, a Neapolitan dramatic writer and actor, 1560-1637.

FORREST, TH., an English navigator, d. 1803.

FORSKAL, PETER, a Swed. natural., 1736-63.

FORSTER, F., a German *savant*, 1709-1796.

FORSTER, GEORGE, an Eastern traveller in the service of the East India Company, died 1792.

FORSTER, JOHN, a Germ. comment., d. 1613.

FORSTER, JOHN, a Germ. divine, 1495-1566.

FORSTER, JOHN REINHOLD, an eminent naturalist, geographer, and philologist, born at Dirschau in Polish Prussia, accompanied Captain Cook as naturalist in his second voyage, author of a 'History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North,' &c.; he was a distinguished linguist and literary *savant*, 1729-1798. His son, JOHN GEORGE ADAM, of a similar genius, and author of 'A Voyage Round the World,' &c., 1754-1794.

FORSTER, N., an English divine, author of 'Reflections on the Antiquity, Government, Arts, and Sciences in Egypt,' &c., 1717-1757.

FORSTER, V., a German law-writer, 16th ct.

FORSTNER, CHR., a Bav. jurist, 1598-1667.

FORSYTH, ALEXANDER JOHN, A.M., LL.D., a Scottish clergyman and experimenter in chemistry, especially in fulminating powders, which led to his discovery of the percussion lock, 1769-1843.

FORSYTH, WM., a Scot. horticul., 1757-1804.

FORT, FRANCIS LE, a native of Geneva, who rose to be prime minister of Peter the Great, and commander of the Russian forces, died 1699.

FORTESCUE, SIR JOHN. See ALAND.

FORTESQUE, WILLIAM, master of the rolls in 1741, an intimate friend of Pope, and the other writers of that day.

FORTUNATUS, a French prelate, died 609.

FOSBROOKE, REV. TH. DUDLEY, F.S.A., a distinguished antiquarian writer and Saxon scholar, author of 'The Economy of Monastic Life,' a poem, 1796, 'British Monachism,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1799, 'History of Gloucestershire,' 'History of the City of Gloucester,' 'the Wye Tour,' 'Encyclopædia of Antiquities,' &c., 1770-1842.

FOSCARI, FRANCIS, doge of Venice, accused of treason and deposed 1423. A Venetian senator and statesman of the same name and family, distinguished for his patronage of the arts, 1704-90.

FOSCARINI, M., a Ven. historian, 1632-1692.
FOSCARINI, MARK, of the same family as the preceding, a *savant* and doge of Venice, 1695-1762.
FOSCARINI, P. A., a Venetian mathematician, author of a 'Letter upon the System of Copernicus,' the publication of which gave the signal for the persecution of Galilei, 1580-1616.
FOSCOLO, UGO, an Italian poet, dramatic writer, and literary *savant*, in the latter years of his life resident in England as a political exile, where he became a contributor to the Reviews, 1776-1827.
FOSSATI, DAV. ANT., an Italian painter, born 1708. His brother, GEORGE, an architect, and writer on professional subjects, born 1710.
FOSSATI, J. F., an Italian historian, d. 1653.
FOSSE, CHARLES DE LA, a French painter, 1640-1716. His nephew, ANTHONY, a tragic writer, 1653-1708.
FOSSE, P. TH. DU, a French histor., 1634-98.
FOSTER, H., an English navigator, 1797-1831.
FOSTER, JAMES, D.D., a minister of the independents, celebrated for his eloquence and popularity as a preacher, and for his theological and religious writings, especially his 'Defence of Revelation' in answer to Tindal, 1697-1753.
FOSTER, JOHN, a distinguished classical scholar and churchman, author of an 'Essay on the Nature of Accents and Quantity,' 1731-1773.
FOSTER, JOHN, was born 17th September, 1770, in the parish of Halifax, England. His father, who rented a small farm, endeavoured to add to his scanty means by employing the intervals of agricultural labour in weaving. John was early trained to the same employment, and till the age of fourteen he was occupied in spinning wool to a thread by the hand wheel. At that period he entered into the regular service of a master manufacturer, but he always entertained a strong distaste to manual labour. An inveterate habit of mental abstraction led him constantly to live in an ideal world of his own; and as his weaving, in consequence of his mind being engrossed with a different train of thoughts, was too often executed in a slovenly and unworkman-like style, his employer was dissatisfied, and discharged him from the service. His friends, who knew the piety, the great intellectual endowments, and literary taste of the youth, urged him to direct his views towards the ministry. His parents, who were a very religious couple, and connected with a small baptist church at Wainsgate, had instructed him carefully in the fundamental principles of the gospel as well as in the denominational peculiarities of their own sect, and he had, in accordance with his own ardent wish, been admitted a member of the baptist church at the age of seventeen. In resolving now to devote his life to ministerial work, he of course contemplated exercising his gifts within the pale of the baptist communion, and accordingly finished his course of preparatory study at the Baptist College, Bristol. During the whole of his college curriculum he exhibited the same mental qualities by which he was so much distinguished in after life—an irrepressible curiosity to examine everything, great decision of character, an ambition of intellectual superiority, and a morbid desire to impart an air of novelty and freshness to old and familiar subjects, by striking out into original paths of illustration, or clothing them in the garb of an unwonted phraseology. He commenced his career as a preacher at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 5th August, 1792, whence, after a brief engagement of three months, he went on invitation to undertake the pastorate of a baptist meeting in Swift's Alley, Dublin. In that place he continued to minister for three years, and at the expiry of that term he returned to England, being elected minister of the general baptist church of Chichester. But, unfortunately, his style of preaching, though powerful, and to an intellectual audience a great treat, was little fitted to make an impression on the popular mind. The congregation, small at the first, gradually diminished under his superintendence, and at length became extinct. Through the kindly offices of his friend Mr. Hughes, secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, Foster was employed for a while on a local mission, and at length was intrusted with the board and education of twenty Africans who had been brought to this country to be trained as future missionaries in preaching the gospel in their own benighted country. This engagement having terminated, Mr. Foster resumed his pastoral duties by settling in 1800 at Downend, a country village in the neighbourhood of Bristol, where there was a small baptist community, and where he was introduced to Miss Maria Snooke, the 'friend' to whom he addressed his 'Essays,' and who at a subsequent period became his wife. At the end of five years he accepted an invitation from a congregation in Frome, Somersetshire, the members of which, though few, were for the most part educated persons, and prepared to appreciate the talented and philosophical discourses of Foster, although many of them through the influence of their former pastor, had become unfortunately tinged with Arian principles. It was during his ministry in this place that Foster published his celebrated 'Essays,' and became the principal contributor to the *Eclectic Review*, the articles for which formed his staple or rather exclusive composition for thirteen years. A glandular affection of the neck, which increased to an enormous size, obliged him to discontinue his public labours in the pulpit. He thenceforth employed himself chiefly in preparing works for the press, the chief of which were his 'Discourse on Missions,' and his 'Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance.' Mr. Foster, having greatly improved in his health, acceded in 1822 to the pressing invitation of some friends to deliver a fortnightly lecture at Broadmeadow chapel, Bristol, and this office he performed till Mr. Hall's settlement in town led to its cessation. Mr. Foster was a man of rather extreme views both in civil and religious politics. But he was eminently a man of God, and died on the 14th October, 1839, in the peace and joy of believing. [R.J.]
FOSTER, SIR M., an Engl. judge, 1689-1763.
FOSTER, MARK, a wr. on trigonometry, 17th c.
FOSTER, SAM., an English mathem., d. 1652.
FOSTER, WM., a writer on proportion, 17th ct.
FOTHERBY, M., an Engl. divine, 1559-1619.
FOTHERGILL, GEO., an. of sermons, 1705-60.
FOTHERGILL, JOHN, a med. au., 1712-1780.
FO-THOU-TCHING, a celeb. Buddhist, d. 349.
FOUCHE, JOSEPH. See OTRANTO.
FOUCHER, P., a French archæologist, auth. of 'Researches in the Persian Religion,' 1704-1778.
FOUCHIER, BERT., a Dutch paint., 1609-74.

FOUGEROUX DE BONDAROY, A. D., a French archæologist and naturalist, 1782-1798.

FOULIS, R. and A., Scotch printers, celeb. for the beauty of their classics, died 1774 and 1776.

FOULON, J. F., one of the first victims of the French revolution; he was named minister of finance in place of Necker, 12th July, 1789, and having fled on the taking of the Bastile, he was captured and hung by the people a few days after.

FOUNTAINE, A., an Eng. numismat., d. 1753.

FOUQUET, H., a French physician, 1727-1806.

FOUQUET, J. F., a Fr. missionary, 1690-1720.

FOUQUET, N., finance minister to Louis XIV., died after nineteen years' captivity, 1615-1680.

FOUQUIER-TINVILLE, ANT. QUENTIN, the public accuser of the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, remarkable for the atrocious cruelty with which he exercised the terrible power confided to him against all parties, born in Picardy 1747, executed after the fall of Robespierre, 1794.

FOUQUIERES, J., a Flem. painter, 1580-1659.

FOURCROY, ANTOINE FRANCOIS DE, born at Paris 1755, died 1809. The descendant of a once wealthy family, Fourcroy was the son of a poor apothecary, and after many vicissitudes was enabled to engage in the study of the medical profession under the auspices of the distinguished anatomist Vic. d'Azyr. Under Bucquet he studied chemistry, and ultimately succeeded Macquer in the chair of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi, which he held for twenty-five years with increasing popularity. During the heat of the French revolution, Fourcroy possessed considerable power, which he exercised in promoting improvements in the systems of scientific education. He took an active part in the institution of the polytechnic and normal schools, the museum of natural history, the central schools, and in the re-establishment of the universities and colleges, which had been destroyed by the convention. His most celebrated work was his System of Chemistry, which at one time had a great reputation, and was translated into English. In most of his experiments he had associated with him his pupil Vauquelin, whom he had the merit of training and patronising. He was twice married, and left a son and daughter; but he left no fortune, and his two sisters were afterwards supported by the faithful Vauquelin. [R.D.T.]

FOURCROY-DE-RAMECOURT, CHARLES RENE DE, a Fr. officer and engineer, 1718-1791.

FOURIER, CHARLES, born at Besançon in 1772, died in Paris 1837. In recent times a new order of political speculations has obtained a hearing, and been confessed important,—speculations affecting the fundamental principles on which modern societies are constructed. Struck by the evil inherent in the fact that the multitudes are mere 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' ST. SIMON, ROBERT OWEN, and others, have sought for new organizations, and declared war against the principle of competition, or 'selfishness,' as the basis of a right social fabric. Of these remarkable inquirers, Charles Fourier is the most original and profound: practical by nature, and eminently sagacious, he took a more complete view of our human springs of action; and proposed a scheme that might be tried and corrected by experiments on a scale of sufficient moderation to carry no menace of revolution. describe here either the arrange philosophy of the *Phalange;* but ju the avowal that Fourier's theoretic in conflict with our highest concept ing the order of the Moral Univers lanx has been put partially to p in America. The experiment has n in the fullest sense; nevertheless, have read the lesson involved in th resolved to try again. The *Fourieris* the schools in France, because of wl the cry of Socialism was recently ra aim to overthrow the Republic: very u in so far as they were concerned, fo desired nor threatened confusion.

FOURIER, J. B. G., a French n and physician, distinguished for his moirs and historical preface, contri famous 'Description of Egypt,' whe panied the expedition of Napoleon, 1

FOURIER, P., a religious reform

FOURNEL, J. F., a French jurist

FOWLER, CHR., an Engl. purita

FOWLER, EDW., bp. of Glouceste

FOWLER, JOHN, an English prir

FOWLER, TH., a medical author,

FOX, CHARLES, an English artis

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, was bo Conduit-Street, London, on 24th J He was the third son of the Right Fox, created Lord Holland in 1763. a frank, lively, popular child, beca oracle in his infancy, and was s dulged. He obtained the rudiment cation at a preparatory school at kept by a Frenchman, which he ent passing to Eton two years afterwar when he was but fourteen years o indulged him with a gay tour o nent, which not only interrupted l but is said to have fostered the dis which stained his early career. On studied at Hertford College, Oxfor travelled abroad; and on his return, not twenty years old, he found himse parliament for Medhurst. In 1770 junior lord of the admiralty, under He remained, with an interval of connection with the North ministr when he was removed somewhat co and the ground of his dismissal has b to rash and presumptuous minister mitting his colleagues to a policy t what he himself afterwards held. O a political necessity that he should jo tion, and in the prosecution of the n ing to the American war, he found hostility congenial to the sentiments in his mind. Following out these joined the Rockingham administra signed when the death of its leader Lord Shelburne. Lord North and h other side by side in opposition, might work together in office, and coalition was made which has given for so much censure; not because i tion, but because instead of uniting t who were near each other in sent

bond of a common harmony of purpose, it was an attempt to unite those who were opposite by the tie of common hostility to the defeated party. Fox's connection with the ministry, nominally under the duke of Portland, and the defeat of his India bill, suggested by the growing jealousy of the prerogative of the crown, with the triumph of Fox's rival, young Pitt, are conspicuous and well-known historical events, which can only receive a passing reference. In the regency question he was evidently led by personal predilections to maintain that the office belonged to the heir apparent, and was not at the disposal of parliament. Since the commencement of the French revolution, we must date a great change in Fox's nature, arising from the serious reflections produced by events so momentous. He had been leading such a life of thoughtless dissipation as generally deadens the moral qualities as well as the intellectual perceptions. But he was one among the few who could preserve through such orgies 'the whiteness of his soul.' His mind was justly characterized by Grattan's reference to its 'careless grandeur,' and there never lived a statesman whose character is so free of sordid motives, narrow views, or paltry objects. His hearty rebuff of Napoleon's insinuation that his rival had countenanced assassinative plots, was characteristic of his candid, honest nature. It is strange that of one who was so much revered by his party and his personal friends, there should be no good biography, for the collection lately edited by Lord John Russell, though it passed through competent hands both of Lord Holland and Allen, professes only to afford materials for a of the great leader. The reason may, perhaps, because while we know Fox to have foreseen the general good of the community, and not sonal aggrandizement, or the triumph of a ty, should be the object of a minister, yet own place in history is that of the champion party rather than of a policy. In 1797 formally seceded from parliamentary action, lived a life of literary retirement, in which he te his historical fragment on the reign of James He returned to public life in 1801. In 1806 formed the real leader of that Whig ministry minally headed by Lord Grenville; but the nisterial career, of which so many high hopes re formed, was doomed to be brief, and he died the 13th of September, 1806. [J.H.B.]

FOX, Edward, a diplomatist in the service of Cardinal Wolsey, made bp. of Hereford, d. 1536.

FOX, Francis, an English divine, died 1738.

FOX, George, founder of the Society of friends, first saw the light at Drayton, Leicestershire, in the year 1624. His father was a weaver, who bestowed the greatest pains to instruct his son in the principles of revealed truth, and to impress his youthful mind with impressions of piety. Having entered the service of a grazier, young Fox was for several years employed in tending sheep, an occupation which both gratified his natural love of solitude and nursed his contemplative enthusiastic turn of mind. When sixteen years of age he conceived that he was honoured with a special commission from heaven; and accordingly, in preparing for the work to which he was thus miraculously called, he abandoned business for five years, lived entirely in the woods on such wild plants and vegetables as he found there, but practising long and frequent fastings, with many other austerities; his days devoted to religious meditation and his nights passed in sleepless excitement. In 1648 Fox emerged from this wild and solitary life to enter on the active discharge of his mission. His first appearances were made in Manchester, where taking his station in the public streets, he attracted vast crowds of the people around him, and was several times imprisoned as a disturber of the public peace. Most of the large towns of England he visited to propagate his doctrines. Great patience, self-denial, and at the same time confidence in the truth of his principles, distinguished him,—for everywhere he was exposed to the rude and boisterous assaults of the populace; and in London he was arrested and carried into the presence of Cromwell, who, however, on due examination dismissed him, being fully satisfied of the harmless tendency of his principles and conduct. Nay, the Protector frequently interposed to rescue him from the county magistrates. In the course of his itinerant ministry through England, he was successful in gaining numbers of proselytes, particularly at Derby, where his followers first received the name of Quakers, from the tremulous tones in which they loved to speak, and from their calling on all to 'tremble at the name of the Lord.' After marrying the widow of Judge Fell, who had hospitably entertained him during his journey through Wales, Fox meditated a voyage of proselytizing in America and the West Indies. After two years' absence he returned to England, where he was subjected to renewed trials, was imprisoned, tried by jury, and condemned for refusing the oaths of supremacy and abjuration. His sentence was indefinite imprisonment. But after a year's confinement he was released by the unanimous decision of the King's Bench. On recovering his liberty he travelled through Holland and various parts of Europe, diffusing his principles, and at length worn out by a life of incessant toil and austerities, he returned to England to spend the remainder of his days in retirement. With all his peculiarities he was a pious man, well versed in the Scriptures, and had an extraordinary gift in prayer. He died in 1690. [R.J.]

FOX, Hen., the first Lord Holland, and father of the celebrated statesman, born 1705; member of parliament for Hendon, 1735; secretary at war, 1746-1756; raised to the peerage 1763, d. 1774.

FOX, John, author of the 'Martyrology,' was a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, where he was born 1517. Early distinguished by his classical acquirements, he was elected fellow of Magdalene College, and directed his studies for entering the church. But having evinced a predilection for the reformed opinions, he was on a charge of heresy being preferred against him, expelled from the university, and deprived of his fellowship. His character for learning, however, procured him the patronage of several noble families, and amongst others the duchess of Richmond engaged him as tutor to the children of her brother, the earl of Surrey, then a state prisoner in the Tower. Edward VI. also befriended him, and restored him to his fellowship. On the accession of Mary, Fox, like a number of other reformers, sought an asylum on the continent, and after many wander-

ings he settled at Basle, as corrector of the press in an extensive printing office in that city. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, Fox hastened to return to his own country, and through the powerful influence of Cecil, who was his friend, he was appointed to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and might have obtained preferment, but for his conscientious scruples about some matters of ceremony. His celebrated 'Book of Martyrs' attests his hatred of popery, and his intense admiration of the principles of the reformation. He died in 1587, at the age of sixty-nine, leaving behind him a high reputation for piety and learning. [R.J.]

FOX, LUKE, an English navigator, 17th cent.

FOX, MURILLO, a Spanish *savant*, 16th cent.

FOX, RICHARD, a statesman and favourite of Henry VII., successively bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham and Winchester, distinguished in the latter years of his life as a patron of learning, born about 1466, died 1528.

FOX, STEPHEN, a minister of state after the restoration, first projector of Chelsea Hospital as a home for retired soldiers, 1627-1716.

FOY, L. S. DE, a learned Fr. ecclesias., d. 1788.

FOY, MAXIMILIAN SEBASTIAN, a French statesman and soldier, one of the most celebrated orators of the opposition under the restoration; author of MSS. from which a 'History of the Peninsular War' has been compiled, 1775-1825.

FRA-BARTOLOMEO, an It. paint., 1469-1517.

FRACASTOR, J., an Ital. astronom., 1483-1553.

FRA-DIAVOLO, the pseudonym of Michael Pozzo, a leader of outlaws in Calabria, exec. 1806.

FRA-GIOVANNI, an Ital. painter, 1387-1455.

FRAMERY, NICH. STEPH., a French comp. of the operas-comiques, and dram. wr., 1746-1810.

FRANC, M. L., a French poet, died 1460.

FRANCES, ST., fndr. of the Collatines, d. 1440.

FRANCESCA, P. DELLA, an Italian painter, the supposed teacher of Bramante, 1397-1484.

FRANCHI, J., an Italian sculptor, 1730-1806.

FRANCIA. FRANCESCO RAIBOLINI, commonly called FRANCIA, from the name of his master, was born at Bologna, about 1450. He was brought up a goldsmith, and did not take up painting until he was nearly forty years of age, but at this time he executed some important works. He carried on both professions, and made a species of parade of his accomplishments by signing himself *Aurifex*, jeweller, on his pictures, and *Pictor*, painter, on his jewellery.—Francia was a great painter, indeed a consummate master in the style of art prevailing in his own day; in that exact and rigid manner in which nature is scrupulously copied without any license of generalization: he is perhaps the highest representative in a technical view of the *quattrocento* school, that properly signified by the modern misnomer *preraphaelite*. Francia's large picture in the National Gallery is a capital example of this early style, the second or Florentine manner of Raphael himself, which Francia had some share in forming. He died at Bologna, 6th January, 1518.—(Vasari, *Vite dei Pittori*, &c.; Calvi, *Memorie della Vita de di Francescoa Raibolini*, &c. Bologna, 1812.) [R.N.W.]

FRANCIA, DON GASPAR RODRIGUEZ DE, commonly called DR. FRANCIA, and known as the dictator of Paraguay, was born at Assomçion, in that province, 1757, and began his career as a barrister.—In 1810, when the Spanish provinces of the River Plate rebelled against the authority of the viceroy, Francia was already known for his inflexible honesty and rare talents, in a country where the judges themselves were openly corrupt, and the policy of the Spanish government had kept the people in the grossest barbarism and political ignorance. The Buenos Ayreans having erected a new central government (which only declared its independence of the Spanish crown in 1816), made an attack on Paraguay, and the latter, repelling its invaders, proceeded to debate the question of allegiance to Spain in any form whatever. The influence of Francia prevailing, the province declared its absolute independence, and appointed him secretary of a triumvirate; from which post, by the year 1815, he had risen to the sole dictatorship, which he retained till his death in 1840. His marked policy in refusing all intercourse with his neighbours during this period, and the complication of circumstances in the River Plate, has given his name as much notoriety in Europe, as the heartless tyranny which he is accused of having exercised in domestic affairs. In regard to the former, it would be easy to show that his views were dictated by sound statesmanship; for by all evidence, down to the fall of Rosas, a more fickle and profligate class of people does not exist than those ambitious of dominion in the province of Buenos Ayres; and the dream of Francia's life, *a political and commercial treaty with England*, as the preliminary of any intercourse with the neighbouring states, was the only means of saving his people from the same anarchy. As to the latter of these charges, Sir Woodbine Parish, who accuses Francia of 'systematic selfishness,' and declares his belief that 'a more bloody and unscrupulous tyrant never existed,' himself writes: —'It had been supposed that when Francia died, Paraguay would have again joined the confederation of the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, but as yet (1852), that is not the case; and it would appear that there is a party there not only ambitious of maintaining their independence, but, what is still more extraordinary, disposed to continue a system of isolation and tyranny little short of that established by Francia.' The fact is, with all their ignorance, the Paraguayans understand results, and there are circumstances in which mercy itself must seem cruel. Francia with his own head and hands preserved order in Paraguay for twenty-five years, in which period the neighbouring state of Buenos Ayres had changed its government, amid scenes of turbulence and bloodshed, nearly forty times! [E.R.]

FRANCIS I., emperor of Germany, born 1708, exchanged his own duchy of Lorraine against that of Tuscany 1735; married Maria Theresa 1736; emperor of Germany, after a struggle of five years with the elector of Bavaria, 1747; died 1765. He had six children: among these were Joseph, who succeeded him as Joseph II., and Marie Antoinette. FRANCIS II., born 1768; succeeded his father, Leopold II., 1792; signed the treaty of Campo Formio in the war of the French revolution 1797; recommenced hostilities 1799; treaty of Luneville 1802; coalition against France and battle of Austerlitz 1805; compelled by Napoleon to aban-

don the imperial dignity of Germany, and took the title of Francis I., emp. of Austria, 1806; d. 1835.

FRANCIS I., king of France, born 1494, succeeded Louis XII. after having married his daughter 1515; won the battle of Marignano 1515, signed a treaty of peace in regard to Italy 1516; advanced his pretensions to the empire at the death of Maximilian 1519; met Henry the VIII. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold 1520; commencement of hostilities with Charles V. 1521, and with Henry VIII. 1522; lost the battle of Pavia, and taken prisoner 1525; restored to liberty by the treaty of Madrid 1526; alliance with Henry VIII., and their joint declaration of war against the emperor 1527-28; signed the peace of Cambrai 1529; persecution of the Vaudois commenced 1544; died 1547. FRANCIS II., born 1544, succeeded his father Henry II. 1559, died 1560.

FRANCIS I., duke of Lorraine, b. 1517, suc. 1544, d. 1545. For FRANCIS II., see Francis II. of Ger.

FRANCIS, k. of the two Sicilies, rgnd. 1825-30.

FRANCIS, duke of Brittany, the *first* of the name reigned 1442-1450; the *second*, 1458-1488.

FRANCIS, duke of Modena, the *first* 1610-1658; the *second* 1660-1694; the *third* 1698-1749.

FRANCIS, ANNE, a learned Eng. lady, d. 1800.

FRANCIS, C. J., a Fr. engraver, 1717-1769.

FRANCIS, J., a French *savant*, 1722-1791.

FRANCIS, PHILIP, a classical translator, tragedian, and political writer; rector of Barrow, and chaplain of Chelsea College, died 1773. His son SIR PHILIP FRANCIS, a political writer, distinguished by his opposition to Warren Hastings, and his Whig principles, also as one of the reputed authors of the Letters of Junius, 1740-1818.

FRANCIS, PHŒBUS, kg. of Navarre, 1479-83.

FRANCIS, ROMAIN, a Flem. architect, d. 1735.

FRANCIS, SAINT. The Roman Calendar contains five saints of this name.—1. JEAN BERNARDON, commonly called FRANCIS OF ASSISE, founder of the order of mendicant friars named after him, was born 1182, and relinquishing the commercial pursuits to which he was brought up, devoted himself to poverty and self-mortification, and to the preaching of the gospel. His reputation for sanctity drew a great number of disciples around him, to whom he gave the first rules of their order in 1209, engaging them to vows of poverty and submission. Between this period and his death, which took place at Assise, in 1226, he founded many monasteries on the continent, and even travelled into Egypt to convert the Sultan Meleddin. In consequence of his habits of abstraction, he had several visions of spiritual symbols. He was canonized by Gregory IX. in 1230.—2. The next in order of time is an illiterate ascetic named FRANCIS OF PAULO, founder of the Minims, or lowest religious order, born in Calabria, 1416, died at the convent of Plessis-du-Parc, 1507. Little is related of him except his solitary life and abstinence, and if he rivalled Francis of Assise in austerity, he was certainly far below him in usefulness.—3. FRANCIS OF BORGIA, a Spanish nobleman and courtier of the reign of Charles V., turned to a religious life by the solemn circumstances attending the funeral of the Empress Isabella, after which he became a disciple of Ignatius Loyola, and was appointed by him to preach the gospel in Spain and Portugal, and finally succeeded him as chief of the Order. He is the author of many ascetic writings, and contributed much to the perfection of the organization of the Jesuits. Francis of Borgia died at Rome in 1572, and was canonized by Clement IX. in 1671.—4. FRANCIS OF SALES, born of a noble family in the neighbourhood of Geneva, 1567, and first distinguished by the reclamation of the protestants in the neighbouring valleys. On the death of the bishop of Geneva, Francis of Sales succeeded him, and redoubled his zeal for the reform of the diocese and the monasteries. To further his benevolent designs, he instituted, in connection with Madam de Chantal, the Order of the Visitation at Annecy, in 1610. He died in 1622, after a life devoted to works of charity, and was canonized 1665. His religious works are highly esteemed, especially his 'Treatise on the Love of God,' and 'Introduction to a Devout Life.'—5. FRANCIS XAVIER, surnamed the 'Apostle of the Indies,' born at the castle of Xavier, in Navarre, 1506, began his mission at Goa, 1542, and died in one of the Chinese islands, 1552. He was the intimate friend and disciple of Loyola, and was for some time professor of philosophy at the college of Beauvais. He was canonized 1622, and his 'Letters' published at Paris in 1631.—Each of these 'Saints' exhibits the spirit of enthusiasm in a different form, and the most pleasing to contemplate is that of Francis of Sales. In Francis of Assise it affected a species of insanity, and aimed at dominion. The friars of his order were at last a voluptuous and lazy body. In the disciples of Loyola there was more of the spirit of worldly wisdom, and the greatest of them, St. Francis Xavier, was characterized by extreme subtlety. [E.R.]

[FRANCISCAN FRIAR.]

FRANCK, J. M., a German writer, 1717-1775.

FRANCK, SIMON, a Latin poet, 1741-1772.

FRANCK, SOL., a German numismatist, 17th c.

FRANCKE, J. C., a German jurist, 17th cent.

FRANCKE, J. V., a Danish philos., d. 1830.

FRANCKLIN, DR. THOMAS, a classical translator and divine, author of the 'Earl of Warwick,' and other dramas, a 'Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy,' and some miscel. writings, 1721-1784.

FRANCŒUR, F., a Fr. composer, 1698-1787.

FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHÂTEAU, N. L., a French statesman and man of letters, member of the directory in 1797, and for two years president of the senate under Napoleon, 1750-1828.

FRANCOLIN, J. De, a French herald, 16th c.

FRANK, G., a German physician, 1643-1704. His son, G. F. Frank, a physician and au., d. 1732.

FRANK, J. P., a German physician, author of 'Système de Police Medicale,' 1745-1821.

FRANKE, A. H., a Ger. philanth., 1663-1727.

FRANKLAND, Th., an Eng. hist., 1633-1690.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, born in Boston, Massachusets, 6th January, 1706; died on 17th April, 1790. The name of Dr. Franklin has long been an household word in America,—he was her moralist, statesman, and philosopher: his discoveries in Electricity have given him a permanent place in scientific history: and he deserves highest honour from all mankind, because of his services to the cause of rational Liberty and the independence of Nations.—We must omit all details concerning Franklin's early life: however, if any one would sustain hope amid unpromising labour—discern the inestimable value of small portions of time economized and put scrupulously to uses—or learn how cheerfulness, patience, and fortitude, guided by good sense and integrity, must ever command success,—he will find nowhere better instruction than in that graphic narrative of the events and struggles of his opening manhood, by which Franklin has let us into the innermost being of the journeyman printer of Philadelphia. Distinguished no less by practical benevolence, than by an almost intuitive appreciation of the wants and character of early American society, Franklin could not fail to rise into authority among his countrymen: accordingly we find him their favourite counsellor in most of the grave difficulties belonging to that epoch of American history. Commencing public life in the struggle between the assembly of Pennsylvania and the old proprietary Governors,—we again meet him proposing to the different States a project of union, which afterwards became the basis of the confederacy: then, on a mission to England regarding the American Stamp Act: afterwards—driven from his loyalty—Ambassador to France on the part of his countrymen; the observed of all observers in Paris, soliciting aid in arms from the court of Versailles: finally Minister to England, signing the treaty by which the mother country, in due humiliation, bowed her head before the independence of her former Colonies.—It has been said that Franklin represented the practical genius, the moral and political spirit of the eighteenth century, as Voltaire represented its metaphysical and religious scepticism: this, at least, is certain,—no man saw more clearly, or felt more profoundly in his own person, the political and moral ideas which necessarily bear sway in a strictly industrial community like the one emerging from infancy in the New World. Unconnected with England by birth or close association, he looked only with astonishment on those pretensions to prerogative, which certainly could find no natural soil, where all men were socially equal: and his system of morals included every sanction and precept, likely to recommend themselves to a people, who could never reach prosperity unless through patient industry, and the exercise of the prudential virtues. His code was 'The Way to Wealth:' and the wisdom of 'Poor Richard,' instructed every man, how by the strength of his arm, and dominion over his passions, wealth might be attained and made secure. Since Franklin's time a new element has arisen in America; powerful tendencies are developing with higher aims than mere wealth, and which demand a larger code than the utilitarian. Franklin did not recognize, or rather had not foreseen, the necessary advent of that speculative habit now very rapidly becoming dominant over American thought: but in his treatment of the equally powerful tendency of which he saw the influence, and whereof he himself so largely partook, his 'Poor Richard' is complete:—he threw off all prerogative and tradition, and looked at things as they are. Temperance, Silence, Order, Resolution, Frugality, Activity, Sincerity, Justice, Moderation, Cleanliness, Tranquillity, Chastity, Humility,—these are his virtues; and Franklin teaches how to acquire them, by precepts, which in earlier times, would have ranked as *golden verses*; they are as valuable as anything that has descended from Pythagoras.—It is rare that a single mind establishes claims so various as those of Franklin:—he ranks also among the foremost as a Physical Inquirer and Discoverer. Attracted by the opening subject of *Electricity*, he was the first who reduced it to order: and that grand step is owing to him which identified the attraction and repulsion of rubbed glass and amber, with the energy that produces lightning, and causes the most imposing of meteorological phenomena. His memoirs on Electricity and other physical subjects, still astonish one by their clearness and chastity, and the precision and elegance of their method; their style and manner are as worthy of admiration as their doctrines. They gained for the author immediate admission to the highest scientific societies in Europe.—In his personal bearing Franklin was sedate and weighty. He had no striking eloquence; he spoke sententiously; but men instinctively felt his worth, and submitted themselves to his wisdom. Except Washington, whom in many qualities he much resembled, the New World yet ranks among her dead, nowhere so great a Man. An edition of his works in ten volumes has recently been published by *Jared Sparks*, the excellent Editor of the writings of Washington. [J.P.N.]

FRANKLIN, Eleanor Anne, an English poetess, best known by her maiden name of Porden, wife of Captain Franklin, the well-known Arctic adventurer, 1795-1825.

FRANTZ, a French painter, 16th century.

FRANTZ, Wolfgang, a Ger. divine, 1564-1628.

FRANTZKE, G., a German jurist, 1594-1659.

FRANZ, J. G. F., a German *savant*, 1787-89.

FRANZ, J. M., a German geographer, 1700-61.

FRA-PAOLO. See Sarpi.

FRASSEN, C., a learned Frchman., 1620-1711.

FRAUENHOFER, Jos. Von, a dist. opticiun and natural philosopher of Bavaria, 1787-1826.

FRAUNCE, Abr., an English poet, 16th cent.

FREDEGARIUS, a French annalist, died 660.

FREDEGISUS, an English poet, 9th century.

FREDEGONDA, queen of France, 543-597.

FREDERICK I., emperor of Germany, surnamed *Barbarossa*, born in the duchy of Suabia, 1121; accompanied his uncle, Conrad III., to the Holy Land 1147; succeeded him as emperor 1152; crowned at Rome 1155; crowned king of Arles 1178; undertook a new crusade 1188; drowned in Syria 1190. FREDERICK II., born 1194, master of the empire after a long struggle 1208; engaged in a crusade 1227-1229; excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX. 1239; died 1250. FREDERICK III., born 1415, crowned emperor 1452; erected his duchy of Austria into an arch-duchy 1453; suffered many reverses, lost his throne, and was restored, between 1482 and 1490; died 1495.

FREDERICK I., king of Denmark and Norway, born 1471; succeeded 1523; d. 1533. FREDERICK II., born 1524; succeeded 1558; died 1588. FREDERICK III., born 1609; succeeded his father 1648; war with Sweden 1658-1660; died, after the crown had been made hereditary in his family, 1670. FREDERICK IV., born 1671; succeeded 1699; war with Sweden 1699-1720; died 1730. FREDERICK V., born 1723; succeeded 1746; died 1766. FREDERICK VI., born 1768; succeeded his father after governing as regent 1808; war of alliance with France against Russia and Prussia 1813; lost Norway 1814; died 1839.

FREDERICK I., king of Sweden, born 1676, associated with his wife, Ulrica Eleonora, sister of Charles XII., as king 1720, died 1745.

FREDERICK I., king of Prussia, called, as elector of Brandenburg, Frederick III., born 1657, succeeded to the electorate 1688, crowned king 1701, died 1713. FREDERICK WILLIAM I., born 1668, succeeded 1713, died 1740. FREDERICK II., his son, called 'The Great,' (see next article). FREDERICK WILLIAM II., nephew of Frederick the Great, born 1744, succeeded 1786, united with Austria and Russia in the division of Poland, and died the same year, 1797. FREDERICK WILLIAM III., son of the preceding, born 1770; succeeded 1797; died, and succeeded by his son FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., 1840.

FREDERICK II., king of Prussia, commonly called Frederick the Great, was born 24th January, 1712, and began to reign in 1740. He found himself in possession of a full treasury and a powerful army, which he soon employed in attacking Austria, and conquering from her the province of Silesia (1740-1742). In 1744 he engaged in a second war with Austria, which was terminated in 1745, and left him in possession of Silesia, but with no augmentation of power, though his military renown was raised through Europe. The great struggle of the seven years' war began in 1756. Prussia was now attacked by the Austrians, the Russians, the French, the Saxons, and the Swedes, and her destruction and dismemberment seemed inevitable. England was her only ally. Prussia went through the struggle, and came out triumphant. When the peace of Hubertsburg was concluded in 1763, Prussia did not cede an inch of land, or pay a dollar of money; and from that time forth she was recognized as one of the five great powers of Europe. For this glorious result she was indebted to her king. It is not merely the military genius of Frederick, as displayed during the sanguinary campaigns of the seven years' war, that demands our attention, but we cannot help admiring also his moral courage and his indomitable energy under reverses which would have crushed almost any other spirit. Though victorious at Prague, at Rossbach, and Lissa (1757), at Zorndorf (1758), at Leignitz and Torgau (1760), he suffered heavy defeats at Collin (1757), at Hochkirk (1758), at Kunersdorff (1759); and his lieutenants, with the exception of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, were generally unsuccessful. But Frederick's firmness never failed him, even when all hope seemed lost. In a period of extreme danger, he wrote to Voltaire (who had advised him to beg mercy from his enemies), 'I am a man, and therefore born to suffer. To the rigour of destiny I oppose my own constancy. Menaced with shipwreck, I will bear the storm; I will be a king in spirit; and I will die, as I have lived, a king.'—After the conclusion of the war, Frederick exerted himself earnestly in relieving the sufferings which so many years of carnage and devastation had brought upon Prussia. In 1772 he deeply disgraced himself, and permanently injured the cause of Order as well as the cause of Freedom throughout the world, by promoting and participating in the first dismemberment of Poland. Frederick died 17th August, 1786. He was fond of the society of literary men, and was himself an author of many works of considerable merit. During his struggles against Austria and France, Frederick was regarded in England and America as the champion of protestantism, and he was called a second Gustavus Adolphus. He ill deserved the title. He had no religious faith whatever; and there are few princes of whom so many mean and selfish traits in private life are recorded as of the celebrated king of Prussia. [E.S.C.]

FREDERICK I., king of Sicily, was the same who became Frederick II., emperor of Germany. FREDERICK II. of Sicily reigned 1296-1337. FREDERICK III., reigned 1355-1377. FREDERICK IV., 1496-1504. The last three were of the house of Arragon, and Frederick IV. was before count of Altomaia, and d. in France after losing his crown.

FREDERICK I., elector of Saxony, reigned 1423-1428. FREDERICK II., 1428-1464. FREDERICK III., 1486-1525. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, the *first* of the name as king, 1768-1827.

FREDERICK I., as king of Wurtemburg, or FREDERICK II. as duke, reigned 1797-1816.

FREDERICK, son of Theodore, king of Corsica, colonel in the army of the king of Wurtemburg, and his polit. agent in England, au. of 'Historical Memoirs concerning Corsica,' committed suicide 1796.

FREE, J., an English divine and miscellaneous writer, au. of 'History of Eng. Poetry,' 1711-1791.

FREEKE, WM., an English Socinian, b. 1663.

FREELING, SIR FRANCIS, secretary of the General Post Office for nearly fifty years, 1764-1836.

FREEMAN, WM. PEERE WILLIAMS, an Engl. admiral disting. in the American war, 1742-1832.

FREEMANTLE, SIR THOMAS, a celebrated English admiral, 1765-1820.

FREGOSO, the name of a Genoese family, of whom the following were doges of Genoa:—DOMINIQUE, reigned 1370-1378. JOSEPH, his son, elected 1390, and deposed the year following. THOMAS, son of Joseph, reigned 1415-1421, re-elected 1436, and deposed 1443. JAMES, brother of

Thomas, reigned about a year, 1447-1448. PIERRE, elected 1450, yielded his seigniory to France 1458, and was killed in an endeavour to reconquer it, 1459. An archbishop, P FREGOSO, was many times doge between 1462 and 1488, and died in retirement 1498. BATTISTA, his nephew, born 1440, elected 1479, deposed 1483. OCTAVIAN, elected 1513, yielded the sovereignty of Genoa to Francis I., king of France, 1515, and was continued in command as governor till 1522.

FREIND, JOHN, an Engl. physician and wr. on med. science, au. of a 'Hist. of Physic,' 1675-1728.

FREINSHEM, JOHN, a German scholar, librarian to Queen Christina of Sweden, and professor of rhetoric at the university of Upsala, 1608-1660.

FREMIN, R., a French sculptor, 1678-1743.

FREMINET, M., a French painter, 1567-1619.

FRERE, G., a French officer, 1764-1826.

FRERE, RIGHT HON. JOHN HOOKHAM, a scholar and fugitive wr., successor of his friend Canning as under secretary of state for foreign affairs, and distinguished in several diplomatic missions, 1769-1846.

FRERES, THEOD., a Dutch paint., 1648-1698.

FRERET, NICH., a French *savant*, 1688-1749.

FRERON, ELIE CATHERINE, a distinguished French critic and original writer, 1719-1776. His son, LOUIS STANISLAUS, a member of the French convention, and founder of a violent journal entitled 'L'Orateur du Peuple,' 1757-1802.

FRESCOBALDI, G., an Ital. composer, 17th c.

FRESNEL, AUGUSTIN JOHN, an experimental philosopher, and member of the Academy of Sciences of France, distinguished as the discoverer of the polarization of light, &c., 1788-1827.

FREYBERG, C. A., a German hist., 1684-1743.

FREYE, CH., a German miscel. wr., 1759-1800.

FREYLINGHAWSEN, J. A., a Lutheran theologian and mystic of the Pietists, 1670-1788.

FRICK, JEAN, a German theologian and philosopher, 1670-1739. ELIE, his brother, a theologian, 1678-1711. GEORGES, son of Jean, author of a 'Dissertation upon the Salic Law,' &c., 1703-1789. ALBERT, younger brother of Georges, distinguished as a *savant*, 1711-1776.

FRIES, J., a Swiss *savant*, 1505-1565. MICHEL, his nephew, a wr. on natural history, d. 1611.

FRIES, J. C., a Swiss painter, 1623-1693.

FRIESE, CHR. THEO., a Polish hist., 1717-95.

FRIESE, MARTIN, a Luther. theol., 1688-1750.

FRIESS, J. DE, an Aust. financier, 1722-1793.

FRISCH, JOHN LEONARD, a German minister, author of works on natural history, ethnology, and language, 1666-1743. His son, JOSEPH LEONARD, a minister and naturalist, 1714-1787.

FRISCHE, J. DU, a French classic, 1640-1693.

FRISCHLIN, N., a German *savant*, 1547-90.

FRISI, PAOLO, an Italian philosopher, 1728-84.

FRISIUS, JOHN, a Swiss divine and Orientalist, died 1565. His son, JOHN JAMES, author of many works on theology, philosophy, and philology, dates unknown. Another son, JOHN, successor of his father, as professor at Zurich, died 1611. HENRY FRISIUS, a descendant of the preceding, a theological and philosophical wr., d. 1718.

FRISIUS, SIMON, a Dutch engraver, 14th cent.

FRITH, JOHN, an Engl. reformer, burnt 1533.

FRITSCH, A., a German *savant*, 1629-1701.

FRITZ, SAMUEL, a Ger. missionary, 1653-1728.

FRITZE, J. T., a German med. au., 1740-1793.

FROBENIUS, JOHN, a Ger. pri

FROBISHER, SIR MARTIN, was parents at Doncaster, but the prec certain. He became early convince bility of a north-west passage to the hope of gaining undying fame b continued for fifteen years urging ir ters the equipment of an expedit earl of Warwick, at length patr 1576. He left 8th June with three and returned 2d October, having rea than Labrador and the coast of Gre cations of gold were discovered, wl despatch of a larger squadron the f and the quality of the ore brougl more favourably reported upon, an in dition, with miners, soldiers, &c., wa May, 1578; but the fleet was scatt on the coast of Greenland, and obl home early in winter without effect ment. Frobisher afterwards went Indies with Drake, and on the defe ish Armada received the honour of acknowledgment of his services in t died in the end of the year 1594, f of a carelessly dressed wound receiv upon Brest.

FROILA, the name of three S the *first*, king of Oviedo, reigned *second*, king of Oviedo, and count short time in 875; the *third*, k. of

FROISSART, JOHN, a celebrate and historian, whose Chronicles of land, Scotland, Spain, and Britt one of the most precious monument ages. He was attached to the cour Hainault, queen of Edward III., and Black Prince, and after her death t tinental sovereigns. He is suppose from 1326 to 1400. The best Chronicles is that of M. Buchoz, 15 There have been several English tra

FRONTEAN, JOHN, a Fr. contr

FRONTIN, CLAUDE, a French p

FRONTINUS, SEXTUS JULI statesman and soldier, commander o Britain, author of a work on tactics

FRONTO, MARCUS CORNELIU Roman orator and teacher of elocu of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Ver

FROWDE, PHILIP, an English p

FRUGONI, C. J., an Italian poe

FRUITIERS, PH., a Flemish pa

FRUMENTIUS, ST., the apost consecrated a bishop by Athanasius

FRY, MRS. ELIZABETH, whose was GURNEY, was born in 1780 at folk, an extensive estate which ha possession of her paternal ancestry turies. The benevolence of her dispo itself by her habit, while yet a girl, poor on her father's property, and f for the education of their children. W benevolence, however, she united an for the gaieties and frivolities of fa till through the powerful ministrati Savery, an American Friend, she the knowledge and love of the tr Jesus. Her character from that d

...d, and she became a genuine and consistent ...ian. In 1800 she was married to Joseph ..., Esq., of London, and consequently settled in ... metropolis. There she resumed her early ...it of visiting the poor; and although she be... the mother of a large family, who were most ...dly loved and assiduously trained, she yet ...d leisure, by a rigid economy of time, and ar...ment of domestic duties, to render her bene... offices to her poor and suffering fellow-crea... Every day was she found visiting charity ...ols, in the houses and lanes of the poor, and in ...ards of sick hospitals, till at length by a provi...al train of circumstances, she was led to ex... her benevolent attentions to the inmates of a ... and a lunatic asylum. The accents of ...tian love found entrance into the hearts of ... wretched outcasts, and she became the hon... instrument of remodelling the discipline ... improving the state of our national prisons. ...e commencement of her career there was no ...ification of any sort, no separation between ... and female prisoners; all criminals, parents ... children, men and women, those who were ...ratively innocent with the inveterately de..., were indiscriminately huddled together, and ... circumstances many left the prison far more ... with crime than when they entered it. ...uired no small resolution and faith to enter ... a den of iniquity as a British jail at that ... was; but Mrs. Fry attempted it and was ...ful. Her dignity, and at the same time ...minine gentleness, subdued their ferocity ...on their attention; she told them that vice ...the cause of all their misery, that if they ... return to virtuous habits, they might again ...py, and she proposed rules for their obser..., of which they unanimously expressed their ...val. Repeating her visit after a brief inter... finding them equally tractable and sub..., she proceeded with her contemplated ... She appointed a teacher to those chil... who had been committed for petty offences, ... many of whom were under seven years of age. ... their profligate mothers took an interest in ... infant school. Mrs. Fry next devised some ...loyment for the women, by teaching them to ... and supplying them with work. For the ac...plishment of this arduous undertaking she ...ed a ladies' committee, some of whom made ... sacred duty to attend in the prison daily, so ... there was not a moment when the females ... not under the superintendence of some proper ... efficient guide. A matron was at length ...ated to live in the prison, and take the over... of the female prisoners. But the ladies' com... still continued their attendance, one giving ...ction in needlework, another in knitting, ... a third read some good religious book, and ... to them about the guilt and the wages of ... the duty and superior happiness of a sober, ..., and religious life. In a few weeks the most ...ishing moral revolution was effected within ... walls of the prison: not only the language of ...phemy, obscenity, and fiendish discord entirely ...ppeared, but women of the most abandoned ... were reclaimed to established habits of ..., industry, and piety. The public interest ... greatly excited by the intelligence. Visitors of the highest official station and noble rank visited the schools, and the most undoubted testimonies were borne to the excellent principles and efficient working of these benevolent schemes. Mrs. Fry, while she continued her inspection of the prisons, extended her benevolent regards to other classes, such as making provision for female convicts, both during their voyage out, and at their allotted stations. She also visited all the principal jails in Scotland and Ireland, France, Holland, Denmark, and Prussia, and her last scheme of philanthropy was begun with a view to benefit British seamen, particularly to alleviate the miserable state of the coast guard; forming libraries and adopting means for circulating books and tracts in men-of-war ships. These anxious and multifarious labours made serious inroads on the health of this excellent lady. After trying the waters of Bath in the spring of 1844, she returned home no way improved, and gradually sank till she expired at Ramsgate, 11th October. Her death was lamented throughout Europe as a loss to humanity. She was, as she has often been called, 'the female Howard,' and like her prototype, her benevolent exertions were the fruit of a lively and established faith in the gospel of Christ. [R.J.]

FRYE, THOMAS, an Irish artist, 1710-1762.

FUCA, JUAN DE, a Germ. navigator, d. 1632.

FUCHS, G. F., a German composer, died 1821.

FUCHS, J. C., a German author, 1726-1795.

FUCHS, THEOPHILUS, a Ger. poet, 1720-1810.

FUCHS, or FUCHSIUS, LEONARD, a Bavarian physician and botanist, author of 'Historia Plantarum,' 1501-1566.

FUCHS, or FUSCH, R., a Fr. natural., d. 1587.

FUENTE, J. L., a Spanish painter, 1600-1654.

FUENTES, COUNT DE, a Sp. gen., 1560-1643.

FUENTES, or FONTE, BARTHOLEMEW DE, a Spanish or Portuguese navigator, 17th century.

FUESSLI, HANS H., a Swiss hist., 1752-1832.

FUESSLI, J., a Swiss annalist, born 1477. His son, PETER, historian of the Swiss wars, d. 1548.

FUESSLI, J. C., a German historian, 1704-75.

FUESSLI, J. M., a Swiss engraver, 1677-1736.

FUESSLI, M., a Swiss painter and engraver, 1598-1664. JOHN GASPARD FUESSLI, his descendant, a distinguished artist and correspondent of the German *savants*, 1706-1782. His son, of the same name, distinguished as a naturalist, and for his drawings of insects, 1745-1786. His son, J. RODOLPH, a designer, engraver, and painter, 1737-1806. His son, HENRY, the distinguished painter known by the name of FUSELI, which see.

FUGA, FERD., an Italian architect, 1699-1788.

FUGER, FRED. HENRY, a Flemish painter of portraits, miniatures, and hist. pieces, 1751-1818.

FUGERES, A. C., a French *savant*, 1731-1758.

FUGGER, the name of a rich family of Augsburgh, ennobled by the emperor Maximilian, the most remarkable of whom are—ULRICH, a great benefactor of literature, 1528-1584. ANTHONY and RAYMOND, founders of two hospitals, a public garden, a picture gallery, a museum of antiquities, &c., in the 16th century. And OTHO HENRY, count of Kirschberg and Weissenhorn, 1592-1644.

FULBECK, WM., an English law wr., b. 1560.

FULBERT, an Ital. ecclesiastic, 10th century.

FULKE, WM., an English divine, 16th century.

FULLER, And., a baptist theolog., 1754-1815.
FULLER, Isaac, an English painter, d. 1672.
FULLER, Margaret. See Ossoli.
FULLER, Nich., a learned divine, 1557-1622.
FULLER, Dr. Thomas, an English historian and divine, author of the 'Worthies of England,' a 'History of the Holy War,' and many other popular and learned works, 1608-1660.
FULMAN, Wm., an English antiq., 1632-1688.
FULTON, Robert, an American engineer, of Irish parentage. His highest distinction is that of having been the earliest to establish practically the propelling of vessels by steam. Millar's experiments, which proved the practicability of the principle, were made in 1787 in Scotland, but Fulton's boat, which began to navigate the Hudson in 1807, was certainly the first practical demonstration of this application of steam, being five years prior to the success of Henry Bell on the Clyde, and nearly ten years prior to the first attempts on the Thames under Brunel's direction. Fulton was born 1765 in Pennsylvania. He commenced life as a portrait painter in Philadelphia in 1783, but in 1786 he embarked for England, where he worked under his distinguished countryman West, the historical painter, for several years. The fine arts were destined, however, with Fulton to give place to the mechanical, for in 1794 he had been engaged by the duke of Bridgewater in canal projects, had adopted and patented the system of inclined planes as a substitute for locks, had written a treatise on canals, and styled himself civil engineer. He also invented a mill for sawing marble, and patented methods of spinning flax and making ropes.—He had little success as a civil engineer in Britain. In 1796 he went to Paris at the invitation of Mr. Barlow, United States minister, in whose house he resided during seven years. His attention was here chiefly turned to submarine boats as warlike instruments of destruction. The experiments, made first at the expense of the French government, and afterwards for the English government, proved failures. In the course of these experiments, in the year 1803, an experimental steam-boat was built and tried on the Seine. The success was indifferent. But perseverance overcomes all difficulties. Mr. Livingston, the American ambassador in Paris in 1806, supplied Fulton with funds, who returned to America, and in New York launched a steam-boat, which began to navigate the Hudson in 1807. He afterwards built other steam-boats, one of them a frigate, which bore his name. His reputation became established, and his fortune was rapidly increasing, when his patent for steam vessels was disputed, and his opponents were in a considerable degree successful. Though an amiable, social, and liberal man, the anxiety and fretfulness occasioned by the lawsuits about his patent rights, together with his enthusiasm, which led him to expose himself too much while directing his workmen, impaired his constitution, and he died at the early age of forty-nine in 1815. His death occasioned extraordinary demonstrations of national mourning in the United States. [L.D.B.G.]
FULVIUS, Marcus, a famous Roman, ædile 197 B.C., disting. in Spanish warfare as prætor 194, consul 190, censor with Æmilius Lepidus 180.
FULVIUS, And., an Ital. antiquarian, 15th ct.

FUNCK, C. G. Ferdinand De, a lieu
general and historian of Brunswick, 1761-1
FUNCK, Chr. L., a Ger. theolog., 1751
FUNCK, J., a German chronologist, 1
FUNCK, J. G., a German theolog., 168
FUNCK, J. H., a German *savant*, 1693-
FURETIÈRES, A., a French lawyer, 16
FURGOLE, G. R., a Fr. wr. on law, 169
FURIETTI, J. A., an It. cardinal, 1685
FURIUS, a Latin poet and annalist, 1st
FURIUS, Frederic, a learned Span.,
FURLONG, Th., an Irish poet, 1797-18
FURNEAUX, Ph., a nonconf. div., 172
FURST, Walter, a Swiss patriot, c
of William Tell and Arnold, 14th century.
FURSTENAU, J. H., a German physic
medical author, 1688-1756. His son, J.
eric, same profession, 1724-1751.
FUSELI, Henry, R.A., was born at
7th February, 1741, and was originally
up for the church, and entered into holy
but for some municipal interference his
thought it necessary for him to leave Züri
time, and he visited this country in compa
Sir Andrew Mitchel in 1763. He here mai
himself by literature, and finally, by the a
Sir Joshua Reynolds, adopted the professi
painter, and in 1770 set out for Italy: he r
to London in 1779, after an absence of eigh
He first attracted the public attention by
ture of the 'Night-mare,' painted in 1781
was a fair indication of the unusual
Fuseli's fancy, thoroughly developed in hi
Milton gallery. He was elected an asso
the Academy in 1788, and an academician
In 1799 he finished his great Milton ga
forty-seven large pictures, which had o
him only nine years; of these remarkable c
tions, the Lazar House; Satan Starting f
Touch of Ithuriel's Spear; Satan Calling
Legions; the Lubbar Fiend; the Vision
Deluge; Eve Newly Created, Led to Ada
Sin Pursued by Death; were striking and
works, of great power of conception and tre
though deficient in all minor technicalities
cution. Fuseli was chosen professor of
in 1801, but resigned on being appointed
keepership in 1805; he was, however, re
in 1810, and held that office, together w
keepership, until his death, 16th April,
He delivered in all twelve lectures in the Ac
which are among the most valuable contri
to English art literature.—(Knowles, *L*
Writings of Fuseli, 3 vols. 8vo, 1831; W
Lectures by the Royal Academicians, &c.
1848.) [R
FUSS, Nicholas Von, a mathematici
natural philoso., pupil of Bernouilli, 1755-1
FUST, Sir H. S., a disting. lawyer, 177
FUZELIER, Louis, a Fr. drama., 1672-
FYAZ-ALI, a Mahommedan *savant*, d.
FYOT-DE-LA-MARCHE, Claude, C
Bosjam, a Fr. ecclesiastic and histor., 1630
FYROUZ, the *first* of the name king of
83-107; the *second*, from about 457 to 488
FYROUZ-SHAH, the *first* of the Mus
rulers of India bearing this name reigned
time in 1236; the *second* 1289-1296; th
suc. 1351, abdic. in favour of his son 1387,

G

GAAL, Bernaert, a Dutch paint., died 1671.
GABBIANI, A. D., an Ital. paint., 1652-1726.
GABELCHÖVER, Oswald, a German physician and historian, Tubingen, 1538-1616.
GABIA, J. B., an Ital. Orientalist, 16th cent.
GABINIUS, Aulus, a partizan of Pompey, [illegible] 69 B.C., consul 58, afterw. gov. of Syria.
GABINIUS, Quintus, tribune, 140 B.C.
GABRIEL, Severus, a Greek bishop, 16th ct.
GABRIEL of Sion, a Irnd. Maronite, d. 1648.
GABRIELLI, Julio, an Ital. card., 1748-1822.
GABRINI, Th. M., an It. mathem., 1726-1807.
GACON, Fr., a French satiric. poet, 1667-1725.
GADBURY, John, an Engl. astrologer, 17th ct.
GADDESDEN, John of, an English ecclesiastic and medical author, 14th century.
GADEBUSCH, F. C., a Ger. *savant*, 1719-88.
GAELEN, Alex. Van, a Dutch painter, pupil of John Van Huchtenberg, 1670-1728.
GÆRTNER, C. Chr., a Ger. transl., 1712-91.
GAERTNER, Joseph, an eminent botanist, was born at Calu in the duchy of Wirtemberg in 1732. He died in 1791.—Gaertner studied medicine at the university of Gottingen, and attended the lectures of the celebrated Haller. He was [illegible] devoted to the pursuit of natural history, [illegible] the lessons of his illustrious teacher there, and afterwards of the able botanist Adrian Van Rogen of Leyden, confirmed him in his choice. After taking his degree, he travelled into Italy, France, Holland, and England, and published several memoirs upon various subjects connected with marine zoology and botany. In 1768 he was instituted professor of botany and natural history at the university of St. Petersburg, where he formed the plan of his great work, upon which his eminent reputation depends. His health obliged him to resign his professorship at the end of two years, and return to his native land. There for eight years he steadily pursued his arduous undertaking. He then revisited England and Holland, where Sir Joseph Banks, and the equally celebrated Linnæus of Upsala opened to him the collections which they had made, the one in the South Seas, the other in Japan. At length his excellent work was given to the world, and it will remain a monument to his fame as long as the science of botany continues to be studied. Its object is to illustrate the fruits and seeds of plants, and contains the essential generic characters and particular descriptions of the fruits of 1,000 genera, illustrated by excellent figures drawn by himself. In the definition and anatomical elucidation of the parts of seeds, Gaertner excels, and his work has rendered the most essential service to the science of botany. Schreber has named a genus of plants after him, Gaertnera. [W.B.]
GAFFAREL, James, a French Orientalist, distinguished for his rabbinical learning, 1601-1681.
GAFFARELLI, an Italian singer, 1703-1783.
GAFURIO, F., an Italian composer, 1451-1520.
GAGE, Thomas, an Irish missionary, d. 1655.
GAGE, Thomas, com. of the British troops in North America, and gov. of Massachusets, d 1787.
GAGE, Thomas, an English divine, 17th cent.
GAGER, Wm., an English dramatist, 16th ct.
GAGINI, Ant., a Sicilian sculptor, 1480-1571.
GAGLIARDI, P., an Ital. *savant*, 1695-1742.
GAGNIER, J., a French Orientalist, d. 1740.
GAGUIN, R., a French historian, died 1501.
GAILLARD, Ant., a French poet, 17th cent.
GAILLARD, Augier, a burlesque poet, 16th c.
GAILLARD-DE-LONJUMEAU, J., a Provençal bishop, first projector of a Universal Historical Dictionary, for which he collected materials afterwards used by Moreri, 1634-1695.
GAILLARD, G. H., a French hist., 1726-1806.
GAILLARD, John Ernest, the son of a peruke maker, was born at Zell about the year 1666, and was instructed in the science and practice of music by Marichal, by Farinelli, and by Steffani. At the termination of his studies he was taken into the service of George, prince of Denmark, and after the marriage of that prince Gaillard came to England, where he remained till his death, which occurred in the beginning of the year 1749. He was generally esteemed as an elegant and tasteful composer. His principal employment for several years of his life in London, was composing for the stage. [J.M.]
GAINAS, a Gothic general, killed 400.
GAINSBOROUGH, Thos., R.A., was born at Sudbury in Suffolk in 1727. He was the pupil of Hayman, but settled in 1758 in Bath, where he practised both portrait painting and landscape with such success, that he was induced to try his fortune in London, whither he removed in 1774; and he was soon accounted both the rival of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Wilson: Sir Joshua himself said of him in his 'Character of Gainsborough,'—'Whether he most excelled in portraits, landscapes, or fancy pictures, it is difficult to determine.' He was one of the original members of the Royal Academy, founded in 1768: he died in London, 2d August, 1788, and was buried in Kew churchyard. —(Edwards, *Anecdotes of Painters*, &c.) [R.N.W.]
GAIUS, or CAIUS, a Roman lawyer, 2d cent.
GALAS, Matthew, a Ger. general, 1589-1647.
GALATEO, Ant., an It. geograp., 1444-1516.
GALBA, Servius Sulpicius, a Roman emperor, proclaimed in Spain 68, assassinated 69.
GALBA, Sergius, a Roman consul, 144 B.C.
GALE, John, a baptist divine, 1680-1721.
GALE, Theophilus, a popular dissenting minister, and theological author, 1628-1678.
GALE, Thomas, a divine of the Church of England, celebrated as a scholar and antiquary, 1636-1702. His son, Roger, a numismatist, 1672-1744. His son, Samuel, an archæological writer, histor. of Winchester cathedral, 1682-1754.
GALEANO, Joseph, an It. *savant*, 1605-1675.
GALEN, Chr. Bernard Van, prince-bishop of Munster, born about 1607, died after a reign of twenty-eight years occupied in warfare, 1678.
GALEN, J. Van, a Dutch mariner, died 1653.
GALENUS, Claudius, usually called Galen, a celebrated Greek physician, who flourished in the second century of our era, and whose authority

in the schools of medicine long continued to be equal to that of Aristotle in the schools of philosophy. He was the son of Nicon, an architect and geometrician, who had also cultivated with success various branches of knowledge, including astronomy, arithmetic, and grammar, and was born at Pergamus, a city of Mysia in Asia Minor, in, as is generally believed, A.D. 130, the fifteenth year of the reign of the Roman emperor Adrian. His mother's name is unknown, but she is described as a woman of violent passions and of an ungovernable temper, who, according to the testimony of her son, tormented her husband 'more than Xantippe did Socrates.' He received his medical education in his native city, but upon the death of his father, which happened in the twenty-second year of his age, he visited the medical schools of Smyrna, Corinth, and Alexandria, the latter of which enjoyed at that time a high reputation; and subsequently repaired to Cilicia, Phœnicia, Palestine, Scyros, and Crete. Having spent nine years in these travels, he returned to Pergamus, where he began the practice of his art; and having been appointed by the high priest medical superintendent of the gladiators, it is supposed that in this melancholy occupation he acquired some knowledge of the nature and cure of wounds. His subsequent history is very imperfectly known, but it seems tolerably certain that he visited Rome twice in the course of his life, where he acquired a high character for skill, and where, though bitterly opposed, and, as some think, even persecuted by the Roman physicians, he formed intimate friendships with many of the leading men of the state, including the emperor Marcus Aurelius, who intrusted to his care his son Commodus, then a child of nine years of age, and in a tender state of health. The place and the time of his death are equally unknown. Some respectable authorities, following Suidas, a Byzantine lexicographer, say that he remained at Rome after his second visit, and died there, A.D. 200, in the seventieth year of his age, and in the reign of the emperor Severus; but one of his Arabian commentators has preserved a tradition that he died in the island of Sicily, at the age of eighty-eight, which, as he was born in 130, would give the year 218 as the year of his death.—Galen was a man of great talents and extensive erudition, and a very voluminous writer. His native tongue was Greek, and in that language he wrote, but he understood the Latin, the Ethiopic, and the Persic languages. His works are written for the most part in the Attic dialect, but his style, though eloquent, is diffuse and prolix. Suidas, who is our chief authority on this subject, says that he wrote no less than five hundred books on medicine, and two hundred and fifty on other subjects. Of these the greater part are lost. Of the former not above a half remain, and of the latter only a few fragments; while of his medical treatises forty-five are deemed spurious, and many are considered of doubtful authenticity; yet notwithstanding of these defections, the received works of Galen, with the Latin translations, fill thirteen folio volumes. The best, or at least the most commodious, edition is that of Kühn, in twenty 8vo volumes, begun in 1818, and finished in 1833. [J.M'C.]

GALERIUS, a Roman emp., reigned 305-311.

GALGACUS, chief of the Caledon

GALHEGOS, M. De, a poet and d ter of Portugal, 1597-1665.

GALILEO, Galilei, a distinguis mer, was born at Pisa on the 15th o His father, who was himself a philos family of three sons and three daught Galileo was the eldest. He was dist a child by his skill in constructing to of machinery. To these mechanical acco he added a taste for music, drawing, and so great was his passion for pictures, desirous of following painting as a pro father, however, having observed indications of early genius, resolved to the university to study medicine. ingly went to Pisa, on the 9th Nov and was placed under the celebrat Cæsalpinus, who then filled the chair In studying music and drawing, he fo sary to acquire some knowledge of g no sooner had he entered upon Euc conceived a violent passion for math devoted himself wholly to its study. dering over the treatise of Archimedes *tibus in fluido*, he wrote an essay on tatic balance, which was the means, th Ubaldi, of obtaining for him the app lecturer on mathematics in the univer with a salary of only sixty crowns. even in his eighteenth year exhibi antipathy to the philosophy of Ari in the discharge of his new functi he did not scruple to denounce his doctrines, and expose their errors guage even of asperity and triumph. ject of falling bodies he disproved by actual experiments made from tower of Pisa, and so great was t which was then roused against him, th Pisa in 1592, and accepted of the pro mathematics in the university of Pad was converted to the doctrines of Co the lectures of Christian Vurstisius, b his conversion he taught the Ptolema compliance with popular feeling.—Th of Galileo was now widely extended. C duke of Tuscany, invited him, in 1609, original situation at Pisa. Galileo ac invitation on condition that he should title of Philosopher to his Highness, that of mathematician; and while this was going on he went to pay a visit t Venice. There he learned, by comm that a Dutchman had given Prince Ma tical instrument which made distant ob near the observer. Anxious to know instrument was, he discovered the pr on his return to Padua, and having p ends of a leaden tube two spectacle- one a plano-convex, and the other a pla the latter being nearest the eye, he telescope exactly the same as a mo glass. This little instrument, which nifying power of only three times, he Venice to crowds of the principal citiz presented one of them to the senate, w gave him his professorship at Padua raised his salary from 520 to 1000 flo

having made other two telescopes, one magnifying *eight*, and the other *thirty* times, Galileo applied them to the heavens. With them he discovered the mountains and cavities in the moon, the round ses of the planets, and the four satellites of upiter. He counted forty stars in the Pleiades, d found that many of the nebulæ were clusters small stars. The satellites of Jupiter were covered on the 7th January, 1610, and they e afterwards found by our celebrated country- n, Thomas Harriot, on the 17th October of the e year. In directing his telescope towards urn, Galileo observed it to be like three o's, ely, oOo, the middle one being the largest, approximating to the discovery of Saturn's afterwards made by Huygens. About the e time he discovered the crescent of Venus, the spots on the sun, which were seen about months later by Harriot in England.—In the part of 1611, Galileo went to Rome, and with him his best telescope. Here, princes, nals, and prelates, hastened to do him honour, had the gratification of seeing the spots on un in the Quirinal gardens.—The discoveries of leo were ill received by the followers of Aris- Prejudice and ignorance were thus combined st him, and in the controversies into which as led, he treated his opponents and their ons with undue ridicule and sarcasm. The sophers and freethinkers of the day, many of n had been Galileo's pupils, marshalled them- s on his side, while the Aristotelian sages supported with all the influence of the ch. While these parties were resting on the sive, Galileo, in 1613, addressed a letter to friend, the Abbé Castelli, to prove that the ptures were not intended to teach us science Philosophy, and that it was equally difficult reconcile the Ptolemaic and the Copernican m with expressions in the Bible. In replying is letter, Caccini, a Dominican monk, made a onal attack upon Galileo from the pulpit, ridi- g the astronomer and his followers. Roused by attack, Galileo published a long letter defending former views, which he dedicated to the grand ess of Tuscany. Its reasoning was conclusive, its influence powerful. It was felt to be hopeless eet his arguments by any other weapons than e of the civil power, and with the resolution rush the dangerous innovation, his enemies rmined upon appealing to the inquisition. A minican monk had paved the way for such a ss by denouncing to that body Galileo's letter Castelli, and Caccini was induced to settle at e, in order to embody the evidence against his ment.—In the year 1617, Galileo went to e, cited probably by the inquisition, and was ed in the palace of the grand duke's ambas- r. When summoned before that body for his retical doctrine, he was charged with maintain- the stability of the sun, and the motion of the h, and of trying to reconcile this doctrine to pture; and after inquiring into the truth of e charges on the 25th February, 1615, it was ered that Galileo should be enjoined by Cardinal Bellarmine to renounce the obnoxious tenets, nd to pledge himself, under the pain of imprison- ent, neither to teach nor publish them in future. He accordingly appeared before the cardinal, and having renounced his opinions, and declared that he would neither teach nor defend them, he was dismissed from the bar of the inquisition. Thus successful in their first attempt to put down the truths of science, they conceived the bold plan of condemning the whole system of Copernicus as heretical. In order to frustrate this plan, Galileo remained at Rome, and there is reason to believe that he thus injured his cause. His letter to Castelli, Copernicus's work 'On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies,' and 'Kepler's Epitome of the Copernican System,' were all inserted among the prohibited books. Notwithstanding these acts of hostility, Galileo was graciously received by Pope Paul V., in March, 1616, and even assured that while he occupied the pope's chair, he would protect him against the calumnies of his enemies.—About this time Galileo proposed a method of finding the longitude at sea by the eclipse of Jupiter's satellites, and expected that Philip III. of Spain would employ him to devote his time to the perfection of a method so useful to commerce. He failed, however, in this attempt. But the mortification which it gave him was compensated by the elevation of his friend Urban VIII. to the pontificate. In October, 1623, Galileo went to Rome to offer his congratulations to his holiness. The pope loaded him with presents, promised him a pension for his son, and on the death of Cosmo, recommended him in a special letter to the new grand duke of Tuscany. The cardinals even were propitiated, and in the same spirit his friend Castelli was made mathematician to the pope. Notwithstanding these acts of kindness, however, Galileo cherished the deepest hostility against the church, and his resolution to propagate his opinions seems to have been coeval with the vow by which he renounced them. He resolved to write a work in which the Copernican system should be demonstrated. This work, entitled 'The System of the World, by Galileo Galilei,' was published in 1662, and consists of four dialogues, in which he discusses the Ptolemaic and the Copernican systems. The work is dedicated to Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany, and contains an ironical and insulting attack upon the decree of the inquisition. The doctrines which it defended were so widely disseminated, and so eagerly received, that the Church of Rome felt the blow which was thus given to its intellectual supremacy. Under these circumstances the pope did not hesitate in his resolution to punish its author. Galileo was accordingly summoned before the inquisition. Worn out with age and infirmities, he arrived in Rome on the 14th February, 1633, and on the advice of his friends he remained in strict seclusion in the house of the Tuscan ambassador. Early in April, when his examination in person took place, he was removed to the holy office, and lodged in the house of the fiscal of the inquisition, his table being provided by the Tuscan ambassador. It is stated by M. Libri, and generally believed, that in his examination he was put to the torture, and after this had taken place, he was allowed a reasonable time for his defence. Having duly considered his confession and excuses, he was again summoned to the holy office. On the 22d of June he was con-

ducted in a penitential dress to the convent of Minerva, sentence of imprisonment during the pleasure of the inquisition was pronounced upon him, and he was ordered to abjure and curse the heresies he had cherished.—'The account of the trial and sentence of Galileo,' says Sir David Brewster, 'is pregnant with the deepest interest and instruction. Human nature is here drawn in its darkest colouring; and in surveying the melancholy picture, it is difficult to decide whether religion or philosophy has been most degraded. While we witness the presumptuous priest pronouncing infallible the decrees of his own erring judgment, we see the high-minded philosopher abjuring the eternal and immutable truths which he had himself the glory of establishing. In the ignorance and prejudices of the age; in a too literal interpretation of the language of Scripture; in a mistaken respect for errors that have been venerable from their antiquity, and in the peculiar position which Galileo had taken among the avowed enemies of the church, we may find a shadow of an apology, evanescent though it be, for the conduct of the inquisition. But what excuse can we devise for the humiliating abjuration of Galileo? Why did this master spirit of the age—this high priest of the stars—this representative of science—this hoary sage, whose career of glory was near its consummation—why did he reject the crown of martyrdom which he had himself created, and which, plaited with immortal laurels, was about to descend upon his head? If instead of disavowing the laws of nature, and surrendering in his own person the intellectual dignity of his species, he had boldly asserted the truth of his opinions, and confided his character to posterity, and his cause to an all-ruling Providence, he would have strung up the hair-suspended sabre, and disarmed for ever the hostility which threatened to overwhelm him. The philosopher, however, was supported only by philosophy, and in the love of truth he found a miserable substitute for the hopes of the martyr. Galileo cowered under the fear of man, and his submission was the salvation of the church. The sword of the inquisition descended on his prostrate neck, and though its stroke was not physical, yet it fell with a moral influence, fatal to the character of its victim, and to the dignity of science.'—From the prison of the inquisition, where he remained only four days, Galileo was allowed to go to the house of the Tuscan ambassador, and after six months' residence there, to pass his term of imprisonment in his own house at Arcetri. The happiness of rejoining his family, however, was of short duration. His favourite daughter was seized with an illness of which she died; and having himself fallen into a state of ill health, he was permitted to go to Florence for its recovery in 1638. Here he was debarred from all intercourse with society, and it was only in the presence of an officer of the inquisition that his friend Castelli was permitted to visit him. During his five years' confinement he composed his 'Dialogues on Local Motion,' and in 1636 he discovered the interesting phenomena of the moon's libration. About this time he lost the use of both his eyes, when he was negotiating with the Dutch government respecting his method of finding the longitude. . what later period almost total deafness s and having been attacked with fever a tion of the heart, he died on the 8t 1642, in the seventy-eighth year of hi was buried in the church of Sta Croce i and a splendid monument erected to h in 1737. For further information resp lileo see an admirable life of him in th of Useful Knowledge' by the late Mr. I Bethune, and another of a more popu Sir David Brewster's 'Martyrs of Sc complete edition of his works was p Milan in 1811, in 11 volumes, under 'Opere di Galileo Galilei Nobile Fiorensi

GALILEO, VINCENT, an Ital. mathe

GALITZIN, a Russian statesman, 1

GALL, FRANCIS JOSEPH, the found celebrated intellectual or cerebral physiol as *Phrenology:* born at Tiefenbrun duchy of Baden, 9th March, 1758; di in 1828. The incidents of Gall's life numerous, and resemble those of many pounders of new moral and intellectua in Germany; silenced by one governm boured for a time by another, he becan compulsion a peripatetic. His longes was in Paris, where, in conjunction wit ciple Spurzheim, he published his chie Gall's fundamental maxims are as fo Moral qualities and intellectual faculti nate. 2. The exercise or manifestatio faculties and qualities depends on our or 3. The brain is the organ of all our app timents, and faculties. 4. The brain i of as many special organs as there are o independent appetites, sentiments, and human nature. 5. The form of the he which in the main corresponds with th the brain, suggests the means of disc observation what are any one's prima and qualities.—Of these maxims the las are peculiar to Gall: they contain the his new philosophy, and suggested his me servation. The philosophy, as distingu all previous physiologies, represents the as an *organ*, but an *apparatus;* to each or independent part of which, a distin function belongs: and the task of allo various functions is reduced to that of by aid of multitudes of instances, that nial organ, which always coexists and vari special intellectual power or tendency. ing Observation Gall rightly resorted thod of extreme instances,—seeking th of an organ from the mental accompa its great excess or signal defect. It is in this place to criticise phrenology: its of the skull however, into a region of th and sentiments, a region of the em moral powers, and a region of the faculties—these last subdivided into observation and powers of combinati striking consistency with all the dyna mena of the human mind as manifested th tory. Gall had and still has, many fol expositors: in Scotland the place of ho questionably occupied by Mr. Combe burgh.

GALL, St., bishop of Clermont, died 554.
GALLA, a doge of Venice, killed 755.
GALLACCINI, T., an Ital. *savant*, 1564-1641.
GALLAIS, J. P., a Fr. journalist, 1756-1820.
GALLAND, A., a Fr. Orientalist, 1646-1715.
GALLAND, A., a French historian, 16th cent.
GALLAND, And., a Venetian *savant*, d. 1779.
GALLETTI, J. G. A., a Ger. hist., 1750-1828.
GALLETTI, P. L., an Ital. *savant*, 1724-1790.
GALLI, J. A., an Ital. philosopher, 1708-1784.
GALLIANI, Ferdinand, an Italian ecclesiastic, economist, and political writer, 1728-1787.
GALLIENUS, emperor of Rome, 260-268.
GALLIMARD, J. E., a Fr. mathem., d. 1771.
GALLO, A., an Ital. agriculturist, 1499-1570.
GALLO, And., an Ital. mathem., 1732-1814.
GALLOIS, John, a French *savant*, 1632-1707.
GALLOIS, Julian J. C. Le, a Fr. physiologist, b. of 'Exper. on the Principle of Life,' d. 1818.
GALLONIO, Ant., an It. ecclesiastic, d. 1605.
GALLUS, Ælius, a Roman general, 1st c. B.C.
GALLUS, Ælius, a Roman jurisconsult, 1st c.
GALLUS, Caius, a Roman astronomer, said to predicted or explained an eclipse, 2d c. B.C.
GALLUS, Caius Vibius Trebonianus, em- of Rome, proclaimed 251, assassinated 253.
GALLUS, Cneus, or PUBLIUS CORNE- a Roman poet and general, governor of killed himself, when disgraced 69-26 B.C.
GALLUS, Flavius Constantinus, nephew ntine and brother of Julian, intrusted as ith the gov. of the East 315, beheaded 354.
GALLUZZI, R., an Italian historian, d. 1801.
GALT, John, a Scotch miscel. wr., 1779-1839.
GALUPPI, B., an Ital. composer, 1703-1785.
GALVANI, Luigi, born at Bologna 1737, died A distinguished physician and physiologist. e of Galvani has become a household word. t discovery of galvanism appears to have ds about 1790 The story as told is as —The physician had been preparing some p for his sick wife, and some of these ani- were lying stripped of their skins. An assis- accidentally touched the crural nerves of the animals with the point of a scalpel in eighbourhood of the conductor of an electrical ine, which stood on the table, when the limbs immediately thrown into convulsions. Gal- soon satisfied himself that this same pheno- occurred with all animals' muscles, and thus the basis of the great science which has been erected. Galvani fell into a melancholy from death of his wife, and the loss of his offices the occupation of Italy by the French, preyed his mind, although he was ultimately restored to position a short period before his death in 1798. account of his discovery of galvanism is con- ined in his treatise 'De Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius, 1791.' [R.D.T.]
GALVER, L., a Spanish poet, 1549-1610.
GAMA, Anthony De Leon Y., a Mexican geographer and astronomer, end of 18th century.
GAMA, J. De, a Portugnese mariner, 17th ct.
GAMA, Jeanne, a Portug. poetess, 1515-86.
GAMA, Pil. J., a Portuguese poet, 1713-1742.
GAMA, Vasco De, a Portuguese gentleman belonging to the household of Emanuel, king of Portugal, was a native of the small seaport town of Sines in that country; the date of his birth is uncertain, and little is known of the events of his life till he was sent out on a voyage to India, in 1497, ten years after the practicability of the passage by this noted promontory had been established by Diaz. He sailed July 8, with three small vessels, carrying sixty men; and, after encountering tremendous gales in the neighbourhood of the Cape, which so discouraged his men, that he had the utmost difficulty in prevailing on them to persevere, he succeeded in doubling this dreaded headland Nov. 19th, and steered E. and then N.E. along the African coast till he reached Melinda, in lat. 2½° S. Here he found Christian merchants from India; guided by one of whom he crossed the Indian ocean to Calicut between May 5th and 28th, 1498, being the first European who navigated these seas. Returning to Lisbon, September, 1499, he was received with distinguished honour by his sovereign, who conferred upon him the title of admiral of the Indian, Persian, and Arabian seas. The expedition of Cabral followed; and in 1502 De Gama was again sent out with a powerful fleet. He returned in the end of the following year laden with rich treasures, and was created count of Videqueyra. For twenty years discovery and conquest in the east had been prosecuted by others, when De Gama, appointed governor of Portuguese India, sailed for Cochin. He died, however, soon after his arrival, December, 1525. 'Married to immortal verse,' the exploits of De Gama have gained a greater celebrity than sober history warrants. Diaz had already robbed the formidable Cape of its terrors—had determined its place with accuracy; and led the way into seas before unknown. Beyond lay the richest countries of the world; their treasures were unfolded by De Gama after a voyage exhibiting great skill and noble daring; and the results of which are only second in importance to the grand discovery of Columbus. [J.B.]
GAMBA, J. F., a French voyager, 1763-1833.
GAMBARA, L., an Italian painter, 1541-1574.
GAMBARA, V., an Italian poetess, 1485-1550.
GAMBIER, Lord J., an English admiral, commander at the siege of Copenhagen, 1756-1833.
GAMBOLD, John, a scholar and religious writer of the sect of Moravian Brethren, d. 1771.
GAMELIN, J., a French painter, 1739-1803.
GAMURRINI, E., an Ital. historian, 17th cent.
GANDON, Jas., an Engl. architect, 1760-1824.
GANDY, James, an English painter, 1619-89.
GANILLE, C., a Germ. economist, 1758-1836.
GARAMOND, Claude, a French engraver and letter-founder, cel. for his Greek type, d. 1561.
GARAMPI, J., an Italian antiquary, 1725-92.
GARASSE, Francis, a Fr. Jesuit, 1585-1631.
GARAT, Dominic Joseph, a French statesman and metaphysician, ennobled by Buonaparte, 1749-1833. His nephew, Peter John Garat, a celebrated professor of music, 1764-1823.
GARAY, John De, a Spanish officer and traveller in South America, born 1541, killed 1592.
GARAY, Martin De, a Sp. statesm., d. 1822.
GARCIA, Manuel, a Sp. comp., 1779-1832.
GARCIA-DE-MASCARENHAS, Blaise, an epic poet and general of Portugal, 1596-1656.
GARCIA-DE-PAREDES, Don Diego, a famous Sp. commander in Italy, &c., 1466-1530.
GARCIA-SUELTO, a Sp. *savant*, 1778-1816.

GARCILASO-DE-LA-VEGA. See GARCIAS.

GARCIAS, G., a Span. missionary, 1554-1627.

GARCIAS-LASSO, or GARCILASO-DE-LA-VEGA, a Spanish general and poet, distinguished in the wars of Charles V., 1503-1536. The same name was borne by a descendant of the sovereigns of Peru, called, on that account, 'The Inca,' and distinguished as a writer on the history and antiquities of his country, 1530-1616.

GARCIAS-Y-MATAMOROS, ALPHONSO, a Spanish *savant* and biographical writer, 16th cent.

GARDEN, ALEX., a Scotch botanist, 1730-91.

GARDEN, FRANCIS, Lord Gardenstone, a Scotch lawyer and miscellaneous wr., 1721-1793.

GARDIÉ, THE COUNTS DE LA, distinguished in Swedish history, trace their origin to Pontus de la Gardie, a French adventurer, who entered the service of the king of Sweden, and married his natural daughter, and was accidentally drowned, 1585. The most distinguished is MAGNUS GABRIEL, Count de la Gardie, grand chancellor and seneschal of Sweden, and a great patron of arts and letters, 1622-1686.

GARDINER, JAMES, a British officer, remarkable for the incidents of his conversion to a religious life, as related by Dr. Doddridge, born 1688, killed at the battle of Prestonpans, 1745.

GARDINER, R., an English divine, 1591-1670.

GARDINER, STEPHEN, bishop of Winchester, distinguished for his learning, his craft as a statesman, and his cruelty to the protestants, but especially as the tool of Henry VIII. in the proceedings against Queen Catherine, 1483-1555.

GARDINER, W., an Irish engraver, 1766-1814.

GARDNER, ALAN, Lord, a British admiral, distinguished at the close of the last cent., d. 1809.

GARIBALDI, a Lombard king, reigned 671.

GARISSOLES, A., a Fr. protes. wr., 1587-1650.

GARNERIN, A. J., a Fr. aeronaut, 1770-1823.

GARNET, HENRY, an English Jesuit, born 1555, author of a work on 'Christian Renovation,' hanged for his part in the gunpowder plot, 1606.

GARNETT, TH., an English physician, au. of works on medicine and natural history, 1766-1802.

GARNIER, COUNT GERMAIN, a French economist, translator of 'Smith's Wealth of Nations,' author of 'Histoire de la Monnaie,' 1754-1821.

GARNIER, J., a French theolog., 1612-1681.

GARNIER, J. J., a Fr. historian, 1729-1805.

GARNIER, JULIUS, a French *savant*, d. 1725.

GARNIER, R., a Fr. dramatist, 1545-1601.

GARNIER, SEBASTIAN, a French poet, 16th c.

GARNIER-DESCHENES, E. H., a French agriculturist, geographer, and mathe., 1727-1812.

GAROFALO, B., an Ital. artist, 1481-1559.

GAROFALO, B., an Ital. antiqu., 1677-1762.

GARRICK, DAVID, the most respected actor that ever trod the English boards, was born at Hereford, and was baptized in the church of All-Saints, in that city, 28th February, 1716. His father, Captain Peter Garrick, generally resided at Lichfield, but was about that time on a recruiting party; his mother's maiden name was Clough, daughter to one of the vicars in Lichfield cathedral. David at ten years of age was entered of the grammar school at Lichfield. At eleven he formed the project of getting a play acted by young gentlemen and ladies. The trial was made with 'The Recruiting Officer.' One of his sisters played the part of the chambermaid; he himself undertook *Serjeant Kite*. The after celebrated Doctor, Samuel Johnson, his boy-friend, was applied to for the prologue, which, however, he neglected to write. Not long after Garrick went to Lisbon, at the request of an uncle, a wine merchant there, and was acquainted with the unfortunate Duke d' Aveixo. On his return to England he, in 1736, became one of Johnson's scholars at Lichfield; but the latter growing tired of teaching the classics to two or three pupils, resolved on trying his fortune in London, and thither Garrick accompanied him. Here the latter lost no time in getting introduced to theatrical managers, and in 1741 obtaining an engagement at Ipswich, met with much success, under the assumed name of Lyddal. His first effort was in the pathetic character of *Aboan*, in 'Oroonoko;' but he matriculated in all kinds of stage business, condescending even to harlequin. In the winter of the same year Garrick ventured on the London stage. On the 19th October, 1741, he made his *début* in Richard the Third at the playhouse in Goodman's Fields, and with his novel and natural style, startled the critics and the reigning actors. Quin, in particular, was much annoyed, saying—'If the young fellow was right, he and the rest of the players had been all wrong.' Being told that Goodman's Fields theatre was crowded every night to see the new actor, he said—'That Garrick was a new religion; Whitfield was followed for a time; but they would all come to church again.' Whereupon Garrick wrote this epigram:—

'Pope Quin, who damns all churches but his own,
Complains that heresy infects the town,
That Whitfield-Garrick has misled the age,
And taints the sound religion of the stage:
Schism, he cries, has turn'd the nation's brain;
But eyes will open, and to church again!
Thou great infallible, forbear to roar,
Thy bulls and errors are revered no more;
When doctrines meet with gen'ral approbation,
It is not heresy, but reformation.'

After a visit to Dublin, Garrick returned to London, and acted at Drury, having entered into an engagement with Fleetwood, the manager, for five hundred pounds a-year. At this theatre he proved equally great in *Abel Drugger* and *Hamlet*. He was also wonderful in *Lear*. But in consequence of Fleetwood's farming the theatre to his treasurer, he soon seceded from the establishment. On his return to the stage he was involved in a controversy with Macklin; and soon after was engaged for Covent Garden. Ultimately he was solicited to purchase the moiety of Drury Lane patent, which he did for eight thousand pounds. When Garrick retired from the stage in 1776, this same patent he sold for thirty-five thousand pounds; a fact which of itself is sufficient warrant of his excellent management. One merit claimed for him is the restoration of 'Macbeth,' and other Shaksperian dramas, with a closer adherence to the text than was then usual. The chief complaint against him was his conduct towards living authors; and it must be confessed, that in him was confirmed that usurpation of the poet's rights by the actor from which the stage is hardly yet emerging. Davies, his biographer, observes on this point that,—'The time bestowed in rehearsing the piece, and the expense of new scenes,

dresses, music, and other decorations, make it often very ineligible to a director of a theatre to accept a new play; especially when it is considered that the revival of a good old play will answer his end of profit, and reputation too, perhaps as well.' The actor-manager, as the representative and inheritor of the wealth of all dead poets, proves too powerful a competitor for the living dramatist. In this way tragic actors find Shakspeare a tower of strength, and are by his means enabled to suppress the proofs of living genius. Garrick had strong reasons for the Stratford jubilee in 1769, by which he gained increased celebrity and power. This pageant he afterwards transferred to the stage, where it ran for one hundred nights. Mr. Garrick was also the founder of the Drury Lane Fund for decayed performers. A thoroughly successful man in life, he was equally prudent and benevolent. He lived generously, kept the best society, made lavish gifts to his friends and neighbours, and basked, till his death, in the sun of popular favour. He died 20th January, 1779, and was magnificently interred in Westminster Abbey, being attended to his grave by persons illustrious for their genius and rank. In the opinion of his admirers he was the greatest actor that ever graced the stage. He was certainly the most exemplary as a man and moralist; and preserved, if he did not originate, the dignity of his profession. He was also the author of several dramatic pieces, some of which display considerable humour, and of many brief poems, prologues, and epilogues, abounding in wit, and in allusions to the manners of his time. [J.A.H.]

GARRICK, Eva Maria, wife of the celebrated actor, originally an opera dancer, 1725-1822.

GARROS, P. De, a Saxon poet, 15th century.

GARROS, P. A., a French mechanic, d. 1823.

GARTH, Sir Samuel, an English physician and poet, author of 'The Dispensary,' a burlesque poem, 'Claremont,' an edition of 'Ovid's Metamorphoses,' and some fugitive pieces, 1671-1718.

GARTH, Thomas, an Engl. general, 1744-1829.

GARTHSHORE, M., an English physician, fellow of the Royal and Antiq. Societies, 1732-1812.

GARVE, Chr., a Ger. metaphysician, 1742-98.

GARZI, Louis, an Italian painter, 1638-1721.

GARZONI, J., an Italian *savant*, 1419-1506.

GARZONI, P., a Venetian hist., d. abt. 1719.

GARZONI, Th., an Italian author, 1549-1589.

GASCOIGNE, G., an English poet, died 1577.

GASCOIGNE, W., a nat. philosopher, 1621-44.

GASCOIGNE, Sir Wm., chief justice of England in the reign of Henry IV., celebrated for the firmness, independence, and dignity with which he maintained his office, lived 1350-1413. He was ancestor of the earl of Strafford, who was executed in the reign of Charles I.

GASMANN, F. L., a Germ. composer, 1729-74.

GASPARIN, T. A., a French republican, mem. of the convention and Com. of Pub. Safety, d. 1793.

GASPARINI, F., an Ital. composer, 1650-1724.

GASPARINO, B., an Ital. scholar, 1370-1459.

GASSENDI, Pierre, born 22d January, 1592, near Digne; died in Paris 24th October, 1655: in the words of Tennemann, the most learned among the philosophers, and the ablest philosopher among the learned, of the seventeenth century. In speculative thinking, Gassendi represented the *Sensational* School, of which he may be considered the Founder in modern times: as such, he made stand against the *Meditations* of Des Cartes. In the eager polemic between these remarkable men, the critical question of Sensationalism, almost in the form in which it still presents itself, was fairly raised: it must be conceded that the temper and moderation lay with Gassendi, although, in the estimation of the writer of this notice, the weight of argument belonged to his illustrious opponent. During the disputation, Gassendi had the merit of insisting that every mental conception of *Principle*, is necessarily preceded by the *fact of an Experience;* an assertion by no means sufficient to establish his philosophy, but remarkable as having first given expression to a maxim now held alike by Sensationalists and Idealists,—that in Sensation is the beginning or the occasion of all knowledge; a maxim of which Des Cartes himself, perhaps, saw enough to render unjustifiable Locke's subsequent singular misrepresentation of the doctrine of innate ideas. This proposition granted, however, it in nowise follows, as Gassendi contended, that the content of sensation is the measure of human knowledge; or that an Absolute and Necessary Truth is a mere generalization. Rational Psychology, according to Des Cartes, contradicts this: the attributes of universality and necessity cannot attach to simple generalizations; and these attributes belong to many of our ideas. It is hardly requisite to say that the dispute thus raised, exists still: nay, the student desirous to master it, will scarcely find better instructors than Des Cartes and Gassendi.—Gassendi was one of our most distinguished reformers, at a period when many great minds pushed forward the work of reform, —claiming independence for thought. It may be forgiven, perhaps, that in his early work against the authority of Aristotle, he was not careful to separate the true doctrines of the immortal Stagyrite, from wretched and sapless formulæ deduced from him by the Schoolmen; or that in his youthful zeal, he failed to approach with rightful respect, that great Shade to which so many ages have done willing reverence. His attack on Aristotle is the weakest of his writings, and cannot be acquitted of rashness: nevertheless, he was not wanting in respect for antiquity,—witness his treatment of *Epicurus*. His life of this philosopher is one of the best and most appreciatory memoirs, among the many that have been given of him: he wrote *con amore*. The Atomic Philosophy suited Gassendi's predilections; and one respects the just ardour with which he vindicates the character of his master, and clears his doctrines from vulgar misapprehension. Gassendi's attachment to physical inquiries was strong: although not an original discoverer, the labours of no man of that day contributed more to diffuse right principles regarding the method of physical inquiry. In this department, his superiority to the Cartesians cannot be questioned: Des Cartes himself knew too little of that sphere of pure Induction, within which what we term Law or general Truths, can be nothing other than *generalizations*. As might have been expected he adopted the Copernican system of the Universe, cautiously but intelligently; and greatly

contributed to bring about a right understanding of its significance. His life of Copernicus is a composition of much interest; although probably inferior to his life of Tycho. He was a friend and correspondent of Galileo; he avowed himself the disciple of Bacon; and unquestionably his writings prepared the way for those of Locke.—Gassendi's personal character was of the highest order; gentle, serene, and dignified; modest, notwithstanding his wide repute; impartial and forbearing. As a pious and faithful ecclesiastic he achieved a place in the hearts of the mountaineers amidst whom he lived, which long after years did not efface: they raised a statue to his memory.—The works of this industrious thinker and voluminous writer have appeared in various forms. The Sieur de Montmort, to whom he bequeathed the duty, published a complete edition of them at Lyons, in 6 vols. folio, in 1658: another edition appeared at Florence in 1727, edited by Averanius. [J.P.N.]

GASSICOURT, Ch. Louis Cadet De, a French writer on natural philosophy, &c., d. 1823.

GASSIES, J., a French painter, 1786-1832.

GASSION, J. De, a Fr. marshal, 1609-1647.

GAST, John, an Irish historian, 1715-1788.

GASTON DE FOIX. See Foix.

GASTRELL, Fr., bishop of Chester time of Queen Anne, a wr. on the Trinity, &c., 1662-1725.

GASULL, A., a Spanish painter, 17th century.

GATAKER, Thomas, an English theologian and biblical critic, 1574-1654. His son, Charles, was distinguished as a controversial divine.

GATTEAUX, N. M., a Fr. medal., 1751-1832.

GATTERER, J. C., a Ger. *savant*, 1727-1789.

GATTI, Bernard, an Ital. painter, 16th cent.

GATTI, Oliver, an Italian painter, 16th cent.

GAUBIL, Anth., a Sp. Jesuit and philosopher, celeb. as a missionary to the Chinese, 1689-1759.

GAUBIUS, J. D., a Ger. medical wr., 1705-80.

GAUCHER, C. S., a Fr. engraver, 1740-1804.

GAUDEN, John, an English divine, 1605-62.

GAUDENTIO, an Italian painter, 15th cent.

GAUDENTIUS, St., bishop of Brescia, au. of a life of his predecessor Philaster, died about 427.

GAUDENZI, P., an Italian poet, 1749-1784.

GAUDENZIO, P., an Ital. *savant*, 1596-1648.

GAUDIN, L. P., a Span. painter, 1556-1621.

GAUFFIER, L., a French painter, 1761-1801.

GAUFRIDI, J. Fr. De, a Fr. hist., 1622-89.

GAUGAIN, Th., a Fr. engraver, last century.

GAUGHER, N., a Fr. natur. philos., 1680-1730.

GAULLI, G. B., an Italian painter, 1639-1709.

GAULMIN, G., a Fr. miscel. au., 1585-1665.

GAULT, Eustace, a French hist., 1591-1640.

GAULTHIER, W., a French jurist, died 892.

GAULTIER, Aloisius Edward Camille, a French ecclesiastic of distinguished benevolence, founder of schools for the poor, &c., 1745-1818.

GAULTIER OF COUTANCES, archbishop of Rouen, disting. as a political negotiator, died 1207.

GAULTIER OF TEROUANE, a Fr. hist., 12th c.

GAUPP, John, a German mathema., d. 1738.

GAURI, a Mameluke sultan, died 1517.

GAUSSIN, J. C., a French actress, 1711-1767.

GAUTHEROT, Ch., a Fr. painter, 1769-1825.

GAUTHEROT, N., a French natural philosopher, au. of 'Researches in Electricity,' 1753-1803.

GAUTHEY, E. M., a Fr. engineer, 1732-1806.

GAVARD, H., a French anatomist, 1753-1802.

GAVEAUX, P., a Fr. composer, 1761-1825.

GAVESTON, Piers, a Gascon gentleman, cel. as the favourite of Edward II., beheaded 1312.

GAVIROL, Soliman Ben, a Spanish rabbi, grammarian, philosopher, astronom., &c., d. 1070.

GAY, John, who was born in 1688, and died in 1732, was first a silk-weaver's shopman, but became an author, and the easy dependent of gay and great people. He had much note in his own day as a pastoral and mock-heroic poet; and his name is still preserved by his notorious 'Beggars' Opera,' and his fluent and agreeable 'Fables.' Perhaps he deserves remembrance better for his ballads, 'Black-Eyed Susan,' and 'Twas when the Seas were Roaring.' [W.S.]

GAY, J. J. Pascal, a Fr. architect, 1775-1832.

GAY LUSSAC, N. F., one of the most disting. chemists of modern times, is described by all his associates as equally characterized by the amiability of his disposition, his kindness to the student, and his disinterested and generous nature. Brought up in the laboratory of Berthollet, he subsequently showed that he had eminently benefitted by the instructions of such a master in the science. His first important discovery was that in 1808 of the union of gases by volume, forming an additional argument in favour of the atomic theory of Dalton in 1804, of the union of bodies by definite weights in the formation of chemical compounds. He took an active part in the investigation of iodine in 1813, and in 1815 he made the important discovery of cyanogen, which although a compound gas performs all the functions of a simple body. Gay Lussac was possessed of great powers of practical application; it is only necessary to refer to his alcolometer, to his process of chlorimetry, and to his very convenient method of assay of silver by the wet way, which has been familiar for above twenty years to those who were fortunate enough to visit the Parisian mint, so ably conducted under the auspices of the subject of our notice. His long and useful life terminated on the 9th May, 1850, after several months' illness, having been a member of the Academy from 1806. [R.D.T.]

GAY VERNON, J., a French marshal, distinguished for his gallantry as an officer, and for his talents as a mathematical writer, 1760-1822.

GAY VERNON, Leonard, a French republican and ecclesiastic, constitutional bishop of Vienne, 1748-1822. His brother, Joseph, an officer and wr. on the art of fortifica., 1760-1822.

GAYOT-DE-PITAVAL, Fr., a French writer, author of 'Causes Célèbres,' &c., 1673-1743.

GAYTON, E., an Engl. humourist, 1609-1666.

GAYWOOD, R., an Engl. engraver, 17th cent.

GAZA, or GAZIS, Theodore, a Greek scholar and grammarian, celebrated as one of the chief revivers of Grk. learn. in Europe, 1398-1478.

GAZALI, a Mahommedan *savant*, 1058-1112.

GAZÆUS, an ecclesiastical hist., 1554-1612.

GAZI-HASSAN, a Turkish statesman, d. 1790.

GAZZANIZA, J., an It. composer, 1748-1810.

GEBELIN. See Court-De-Gebelin.

GEBER, John, an Arabian alchemist and philosopher of the 9th century.

GEBHARD, J., a Grk. philologist, 1692-1782.

GEBHARDI, J. L. Levin, a German historian, au of 'Hist. and Genealogical Memoirs,' 1699-1764.

GEBHARDI, L. A., a Ger. historian, d. 1802.
GEBLER, T. P., Baron De, a German diplomatist, statesman, and *savant*, 1726-1786.
GED, William, a Scotch goldsmith, inventor of the art of stereotyping, died 1749.
GEDDES, Dr. Alex., a Scottish Roman Catholic divine, dist. as a learned wr., 1737-1802.
GEDDES, James, a Scotch advocate, 1710-49.
GEDDES, Michael, an ecclesiastical historian, chaplain at Lisbon, died 1714.
GEDIKE, F., a Prussian writer on education, translator of the classics, &c., 1754-1803.
GEDOYN, N., a French *savant*, 1667-1744.
GEDYMIN, duke of Lithuania, reigned 1315-41.
GEER, L., a Dutch statesman, settled in Sweden by Gustavus Adolphus. Charles De Geer, his descendant, a dist. Swedish naturalist, 1720-1778.
GEHEMA, J. A., a Polish medical wr., 17th c.
GEHLEN, A. F., a German chemist, d. 1815.
GEHLER, J. C., a German naturalist, 1732-96.
GEHLER, J. S. Traugott, a German jurist, chemist, physician, and mathematician, 1751-1795.
GEHLER, W., a German *savant*, 1696-1765.
GEHREN, C. Chr., a Ger. theol., 1763-1832.
GEIER, Martin, a Germ. Lutheran, 1614-81.
GEILER, John, a Swiss divine, 1445-1510.
GEILHOVEN, A., a Dutch theologian, 15th ct.
GEINOZ, F., a French antiquarian, died 1752.
GEISA, the *first* of the name, king of Hungary, reigned 1075-1077; the *second*, 1141-1161.
GELADAS, a Greek sculptor, 5th century B.C.
GELASIUS, the name of two bishops of Cæsarea, the earliest of whom, called 'The Elder,' author of some theological fragments, died 394; the *second*, called Gelasius of Cyzicus, au. of a history of the Council of Nice, lived about 476.
GELASIUS, bishop of Rome, 492-496; Gelasius, pope of Rome, 1118-1119.
GELDENHAUR, G., a German *savant*, commonly called 'Gerard of Nimeguen,' 1482-1542.
GELDER, A. De, a Dutch painter, 1645-1727.
GELEE. See Claude.
GELENIUS, S., a German *savant*, 1498-1555.
GELL, Sir William, a celebrated English antiquarian and classical scholar, 1777-1836.
GELLERT, Christian Furchtegott, a popular German poet and moralist, 1715-1769.
GELLERT, Christlieb Ehregott, elder br. of the preced., celeb. as a metallurgist, 1713-1795.
GELLI, J. B., an Italian author, 1498-1563.
GELLIBRAND, H., an English astronomer, author of many practical works, 1597-1636.
GELLIUS, Aulus, a Roman lawyer and literary *savant*, flourished at the beginning of the 2d century, author of the 'Attic Nights,' one of the most curious and valuable works of antiquity.
GELON, a.k. of Syracuse, reigned 491-478 B.C.
GEMBICIUS, J., a Polish theolog., 1569-1633.
GEMIGNANO, an Italian painter, 1490-1530.
GEMINIANI, Francesco, one of the greatest violinists of his age, was born at Lucca about the year 1666. He received his first lessons on the instrument from Carlo Ambrogio Lonati of Milan, and the foundation of his musical knowledge was laid by Alessandro Scarlatti. His last master on the violin was Corelli. Geminiani composed three sets of concertos, a work on Harmony, two treatises on the Art of Playing the Violin, and several pieces for the harpsichord. In the year 1714 he came to London, and soon established his reputation as a great artist. Geminiani seldom played in public, and the money he received for his compositions, the fees from pupils, and the presents he received from the noble and the wealthy when he could be prevailed upon to play at their houses, were the chief means from which he derived his living. Even with such sources of emoluments he might have made a fortune, but he was improvident. Geminiani died at Dublin in 1762. [J.M.]
GEMINUS, Th., an English painter, 16th ct.
GEMISTUS, George, surnamed 'Pletho,' a Greek philosopher, and writer on the wisdom of antiquity, 1390-1491.
GEMMA, R., a Dutch physician, 1508-1577.
GENEBRAND, G., a Fr. Hebraist, died 1597.
GENEST, Ch. Cl., a French poet, 1639-1719.
GENET, Francis, a Fr. casuist, 1640-1702.
GENEVIEVE, the patron saint of Paris, believed to have contributed to the conversion of Clovis, born at Nanterre about 423, d. about 512.
GENGHIS KHAN, the founder of the great Mogul empire, and of the dynasty now tottering on the throne of China, was the son of a simple chief, and was born in Tartary in 1164. He succeeded to his father's authority when only fourteen years of age, and soon afterwards, being compelled to take up arms in self-defence, struck terror into his opponents by his military talents and ferocious disposition. In 1205 he was crowned grand khan of all the Moguls and Tartars in a ceremony of great state, in the course of which he was hailed lord of the four quarters of the world, in a manner well calculated to excite the enthusiasm of his followers. In 1213 he was master of Pekin and all Northern China, and a few years subsequently had subjugated Persia and the most fertile regions of Asia, dying in the heat of his conquests 1227. His grandson, in 1255, seized on Bagdad, and completed the extirpation of Mohammedanism began by his ancestor. [E.R.]
GENLIS, Stephanie, Countess De, was a native of Burgundy, and born in 1746. Becoming well known in society after her marriage had given her aristocratic rank, she was chosen as gouvernante to the children of the notorious Duke of Orleans; and by him she had a daughter, who was married, in 1792, to the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald. She died, after a wandering life, in 1830, when her pupil, Louis Philippe, had just become king of the French. Her writings were numerous and miscellaneous; the principal of them being novels, which possess little merit either of style or of matter, while they teach, with an affectation of fine sentiment, a morality very slippery and accommodating. Her best and least exceptionable works are her stories and dramas for youth; such as 'Adèle and Theodore,' 'The Tales of the Castle,' and 'The Theatre of Education.' [W.S.]
GENNADIUS, the name of two patriarchs of Constantinople, the *first* of whom ruled the church, 458-471, and the *second* after the capture of the city by the Turks, 1453-1460. The latter is author of several theological works.
GENNADIUS, presb. of Marseilles, 5th cent.
GENNARI, Benedetto, an Italian painter, one of the masters of Guercino, flourished 1633-1715. His son, Barthelemi, a painter, born 1594. His second son, Hercules, pupil of Guer-

cino, 1597-1658. The eldest son of Hercules, called BENEDETTO THE YOUNGER, a pupil of Guercino, and painter to Charles II. and James II. of England, 1633-1715. CÆSAR, the son of the latter, continued the school of Guercino at Bologna, and died there 1688.

GENNARO, JOSEPH AURELIUS DE, a Neapolitan magistrate and jurisconsult, 1701-1762.

GENGELS, A., a Flemish painter, born 1640.

GENOVESI, ANTONIO, an Italian metaphysician and political economist, 1712-1769.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals in Spain, b. at Seville 406, succeeded his broth. 428, d. 477.

GENSONNE, ARMAND, a distinguished member of the Girondist party of the Fr. revolution, guillotined after the events of the 31st Oct., 1793.

GENSSANE, a French naturalist, died 1780.

GENT, THOMAS, an English antiq., 1691-1778.

GENTIEN, B., a French historian, 15th cent.

GENTILE, L. G., a Flem. painter, 1606-1670.

GENTILIS, ALBERICO, an Italian jurist, 1551-1611. His son, ROBERT, a doctor of the civil law, translator, &c., born 1590. His brother, SCIPIO, also a writer on public law, 1563-1616.

GENTILIS, J. V., a Socinian of Naples, beheaded in Switzerland for heresy, 1566.

GENTIUS, G., a German Orientalist, 1618-87.

GENTLEMAN, F., an Irish dramatist, 1728-84.

GENTZ, FRED. VON, a Prussian statesman and antagonist of the French revolution, author of 'The State of Europe at the End of the 18th Century,' &c., 1760-1832.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, author of a famous chronicle or history of the first British kings, often quoted by men of letters, and remarkable for its curious legends. Geoffrey was successively archdeacon of Monmouth, bishop of St. Asaph, and abbot of Abingdon, where he died 1154.

GEOFFREY I., duke of Brittany, succeeded his father 992, slain on returning from a pilgrimage to Rome 1008. GEOFFREY II., third son of Henry II., king of England, succeeded to the dukedom by marriage 1175, died 1186.

GEOFFREY I., count of Anjou, reigned 958-988. GEOFFREY II., reigned 1039-1060. GEOFFREY III., reigned conjointly with his brother until the latter despoiled him of the government 1060-1067. Another GEOFFREY, called 'Plantagenet,' was duke of Normandy, and count of Anjou and Maine towards the middle of the 12th ct.

GEOFFROI OF AUXERRE, a disciple of Abelard, author of several theological works, d. after 1180.

GEOFFROI OF PRUILLY, a French knight, distinguished as the stock of the counts of Vendome, and the legislator of tournaments, d. 1068.

GEOFFROY, LOUIS JULIAN, a French critic, celeb. for his censures on the drama, 1743-1814.

GEOFFROY, STEPHEN FRANCIS, a celebrated French physician and chemist, member of the Academy of Sciences, professor of chemistry to the Garden of Plants, and of medicine and pharmacy to the College of France, 1672-1731. His brother, CLAUDE JOSEPH, a naturalist and physiological author, 1685-1752. STEPHEN LOUIS, son of Stephen Francis, a dist. naturalist, 1725-1810.

GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, ETIENNE, a celebrated zoologist, was born at Etampes in 1772. He died in 1844.—He was a pupil of the great mineralogist Haüy, and was appointed through his recommendation assistant-keeper and
strator of the museum of natural history
Garden of Plants. A few months afterw
became professor of zoology there, and fro
time forwards he devoted himself with great
that particular branch of natural histor
1798 he was appointed one of the scientifi
mission which accompanied the French a
Egypt, and it is to his firmness France o
possession of the papers and drawings
that country by himself and colleagues. U
return from Egypt he resumed his situation
Garden of Plants; but in 1810 he was ag
spatched by government on a mission to P
Here he collected a vast quantity of miner
animals from the museums of that count
succeeded in transporting them to Paris.
froy is the author of many important memo
valuable works upon zoology. The most
tant, perhaps, of all is his 'Philosophie
tomique,' the chief object of which is to
strate throughout the animal kingdom a
plan of organization, recognizable by the ex
not of the same organs, but of the materials
same organs in all. In connection with
Geoffroy has contributed much to the prog
zoology in Europe. They created a sc
which the study assumed a truly scientific
ter, and one which will long continue to e
a salutary influence over the labours of succ
generations.

(Tomb of Geoffroy St. Hilaire.)

GEORGE. The kings of England of thi
are—GEORGE (LEWIS) I., son of Ernest Au
elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter o
eric, elector palatine, and grand-daughter of
I., born at Osnabruck 1660; created duke o
bridge 1706; succeeded Queen Anne, an
commenced the house of Hanover 1714; d
GEORGE (AUGUSTUS) II., only son of th
ceding and the Princess Sophia, daughter
duke of Zell, born 1683; married to the P
Caroline of Brandenburgh-Anspach 1705;
1716; succeeded 1727; died after a vi
career in the Spanish and German wars, a
total subjugation of the Stuarts, 1760. G

(William Frederic) III., grandson of the preceding, and son of Frederic Louis, prince of Wales, born 1738; duke of Gloucester and prince of Wales on the death of his father 1751; succeeded to the throne 25th October, 1760; married to the Princess Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz 1761; died, after nine years of mental aberration, 1820. George (Augustus Frederic) IV., eldest son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, born 1762; created prince of Wales and earl of Chester the same month; married to Mrs. Fitzherbert 1784; married to his cousin, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of the duke of Brunswick, 1795; separated from his wife, Caroline, shortly after the birth of the Princess Charlotte 1796; appointed regent in consequence of his father's mental incapacity 1811; crowned king 1820; died 26th June, 1830.

GEORGE I., king of Georgia, reigned 1015-1027. George II., 1072-1089. George III., 1156-1180. George IV., surnamed 'Lascha,' from about 1198-1223. George V., 1304-1306. George VI., 1306-1336. George VII., 1394-1407. George VIII., 1524-1534. George IX., 1600-1603. George X., 1676-1709. George XI., who was the last king of Georgia, his son, David, having ceded his hereditary states to Alexander, emperor of Russia, succeeded his father Demetrius II. 1798, died 1800.

GEORGE, or JOURI I., grand duke of Russia, and founder of Moscow, reigned 1149-1156. George II., succeeded 1212, dethroned by his brother Constantine 1217, killed in battle 1257. George III., succeeded 1302, killed 1320.

GEORGE, prince of Denmark, son of Frederic III., and brother of Christian V., born 1653, married to the Princess Anne, daughter of James II., and subsequently queen of England, 1683, appointed grand admiral of England on her accession 1702, died 1708.

GEORGE, patriarch of Alexandria, 620-630.

GEORGE II., patriarch of Armenia, 876-897.

GEORGE III., patriarch of Armenia, 1071-73.

GEORGE, surnamed 'Amira,' an Oriental scholar, and patriarch of the Maronites, d. 1641.

GEORGE CADOUDAL. See Cadoudal.

GEORGE-LE-FOULON, 'The Cappadocian,' bp. of Alexandria 356, deposed by the Arians 362.

GEORGE, Pisides, a Greek poet, 7th cent.

GEORGE, Saint, the patron of England and Genoa, a supposed prince of Cappadocia, martyred in the persecution under Diocletian, 3d century.

GEORGE of Trebizond, a Greek grammarian, professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Vienna, and secretary to Nicholas V., died 1484.

GEORGEL, J. F., a French Jesuit, 1731-1813.

GEORGES, Chevalier De St., a French violinist, musical comp., and swordsman, d. 1801.

GEORGET, James, a French artist, celebrated as a painter on Sevres porcelain, 1760-1823.

GEORGI, C. S., a German philologist, 1702-71.

GEORGI, J. G., a German naturalist and wr. on the geography and ethnology of Russia, d. 1802.

GEORGIADÈS, a Greek author, last century.

GEORGIEWITZ, B., a Hungarian gentleman, long time captive among the Turks, and author of a work on Turkish manners, died 1560.

GEORGII, E. F. De, a Ger. jurist, 1757-1830.

GERALDINI, A., an Ital. prelate, 1455-1525.

GERAMB, Baron Ferd., a military adven., descended from a noble Hung. family, and employed in the military service of Austria and Spain, author of 'Letters to Earl Moira,' born 1770.

GERANDO, Marie Joseph De, born 1772, died in 1842: a French metaphysician of considerable note. He possessed a mind of much lucidity, and his industry was great. He improved on the system of Condillac—rather returning to that of Locke. He may be called a logical preacher of the Scotch school. His chief work is the 'Histoire Comparée des Systèmes de Philosophie;' but he wrote much besides on education and philanthropic institutions. His other important work is entitled 'De la Bienfaisan Publique.'

GERARD, an Arabian scholar, 1114-1187.

GERARD, count of Auvergne, 839-841.

GERARD, duke of Lorraine, 1047-1070.

GERARD, a Hungarian missionary, killed 1047.

GERARD, Alexander, an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, professor of moral philosophy and logic at Marischal College, author of 'An Essay on Taste,' 'An Essay on Genius,' 'Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity,' &c., 1728-1795. His son, Gilbert, a theologian and biblical critic, died 1815.

GERARD, Balthasar, a Roman Catholic fanatic, assassin of William I., prince of Orange, 1584.

GERARD, Francois, a Fr. paint., 1770-1837.

GERARD, G. J., a Flemish antiqu., 1734-1814.

GERARD, James, an English surgeon and traveller in the Himalaya mountains, died 1835.

GERARD, Louis, a Fr. botanist, 1733-1819.

GERARD, L. P., a French moralist, 1737-1813.

GERARD, Maurice Stephen, Count, a distinguished French marshal, 1773-1851.

GERARD of Vercel, a Fr. philol., 1480-1544.

GERARD-DE-RAYNEVAL, J. M., a French diploma., and writer on public affairs, 1736-1812.

GERARD-GROOT, or The Great, a Dutch theologian, and founder of a community of *savants*, kn. as the canons regular of Windeshem, 1340-84.

GERARD-THOM, or TENQUE, the founder and first grand master of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, 1040-1121.

GERARDE, J., an Engl. herbalist, 1545-1607.

GERARDIN, S., a French natural., 1751-1816.

GERARDS, Mark, a Flem. paint., 1561-1635.

GERBAIN, J., a French *savant*, 1629-1699.

GERBER, Sir Balthasar, a Flemish painter, knighted by Charles I., 1592-1667.

GERBERON, G., a French ecclesiastic, author of a 'History of Jansenism,' 1628-1711.

GERBERT, M., a German *savant*, 1720-1793.

GERBIER, P. J. B., a French lawyer, 1725-88.

GERBILLON, J. F., a Fr. mission., 1654-1707.

GERCKER, P. G., a Prussian writer on the ancient diplomacy of Brandenbourg, &c., 1722-91.

GERDÈS, D., a German theologian, 1698-1765.

GERDIL, Hyacinth Sigismond, an Italian cardinal, theologian, and philosopher, 1718-1802.

GERHARD, E., a Germ. philoso., 1682-1718.

GERHARD, John, a German Lutheran theologian, 1582-1637. His son, J. E. Gerhard, a theologian and Oriental scholar, 1623-1668.

GERICAULT, Jean Louis Theodore Andre, was born at Rouen in 1790. He was the pupil of Guerin, and became a great historical painter, and not less so for treating his subjects in a

familiar manner; he was also a *genre* painter of high class. His peculiar powers are well illustrated in the great and magnificent picture of the 'Shipwreck of the Medusa,' painted in 1819, and now in the Louvre at Paris: there is a very beautiful mezzotint of this picture by S. W. Reynolds. Gericault died almost at the threshold of his promised great career in 1824.—(Gabet, *Dictionnaire des Artistes*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

GERING, Ulric, a Swiss painter, died 1510.

GERLAC, P., a Dutch ascetic, 1378-1411.

GERLACH, B. T., a Germ. *savant*, 1698-1756.

GERLACH, Stephen, a German theologian, preacher and traveller, 1546-1612.

GERMAIN, M., a Fr. antiquarian, 1645-1694.

GERMAIN, Peter, a French artist in gold and silver, 1647-1682. His son, Thomas, dist. as a goldsmith, sculptor, and architect, 1673-1748.

GERMAIN, Saint, bp. of Auxerre, died 448.

GERMAIN, Saint, bishop of Paris, died 576.

GERMAIN of Silesia, a German monk, author of an Arabain and Italian dictionary, 17th ct.

GERMAIN, Sophia, a French lady, cel. as a wr. on natural philosophy and mathematics, 1776-1821.

GERMANICUS, Tiberius Drusus Cæsar, son of Claudius Drusus Nero and the younger Antonia, a niece of Augustus, was commander of the Roman legions in Germany when Augustus died in the year 14, and refused at the hands of his soldiers the offer of the Roman empire. He was a great and successful general, and was recalled to Rome by Tiberius, of whom he was the nephew and adopted heir, to enjoy the honours of a triumph, from which he was sent to a command in the East. He d. at Antioch, at the age of thirty-four, A.D. 19.

GERMANUS, the *first* of the name, patriarch of Constantinople, 715-740; the *second*, from 1222 to 1240, and again during the last year of his life, 1254-1255; the *third*, a few months in 1267.

GERMON, B., a French Jesuit, author of 'De Veteribus Regium Fr. Diplomatibus,' 1663-1718.

GERRARD of Haerlem, a Dutch painter, one of the first to practise in oil, 1460-1488.

GERRARDS, G. P. Van, a Dutch painter, the friend and imitator of Vandyck, 1607-1667.

GERSON, Chr., a German Talmudist, d. 1627.

GERSON, G. C. De, a Fr. divine, 1363-1421.

GERSTEN, C. L., a Germ. mathem., 1701-62.

GERSTENBERG, H. W. De, a German philosopher, dram. author, poet, and critic, 1737-1823.

GERTRUDE, the name of three Roman Catholic saints, the *first*, abbess of Nivelle, 626-659; the *second*, an abbess of the order of St. Benedict, and author of 'Revelations,' died 1034; the *third*, a daughter of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary, d. 1297.

GERVAIS, an English ecclesiastic of the middle ages, author of 'Letters,' died 1228.

GERVAISE, Nicholas, a French missionary, author of descriptions of Siam and Macassar, killed by the Caribs, 1662-1729. Armand Francis, his brother, a biographical writer, died 1751.

GERVAISE of Tilbury, an English poet and historian, both in the Latin tongue, died 1218.

GESENIUS, Frederic Henry William, an eminent German philologist and Oriental scholar, professor of Hebrew at the university of Halle, au. of a well-known Hebrew Lexicon, &c., 1786-1842.

GESENIUS, W., a German phys., 1760-1801.

GESNER, Conrad, a native of Zurich, distinguished as an indefatigable scholar, philosopher, and naturalist, 1516-1561.

GESNER, J. J., a missionary of Zurich, author of 'Numismata Antiqua Populorum et Urbium,' &c., 1707-1787. His brother, John, a physician and naturalist, 1709-1787.

GESNER, J. M., a philologist and classical scholar, born near Anspach, 1691-1761. His brother, Andrew Samuel, a distinguished *savant*, 1690-1778. J. Albert, his younger brother, distinguished as a naturalist, 1694-1760.

GESNER, Sol., a German divine 1559-1605.

[Tomb of Gesner.]

GESNER, or GESSNER, Solomon, a painter of Zurich, better known as a poet, 1730-1788. His son, Conrad, distinguished as a painter of horses and battle-pieces, died 1826.

GESTRIN, J., a Swedish mathema., 17th cent.

GETA, Publius Septimius, second son of the emperor Severus, brother and associate of Caracalla, by whose orders he was murdered 210.

GETHIN, Lady Grace, an English lady, distinguished for her literary abilities, 1676-1697.

GEULINX, A., a Flem. philosopher, 1625-69.

GEYSER, C. T., a Germ. engraver, 1742-1803.

GEYSER, S. W., a German author, 1740-1803.

GEZELIUS, J., a Swedish theologian and Gr. scholar, bishop of Abo, au. of a Greek grammar, a Hebrew grammar, &c., 1615-1690. His son, John, a theologian, part author of a commentary on the Bible, commenced by his father, 1647-1718.

GEZELIUS, George, a Swedish divine, auth. of a biog. dict. of illustrious Swedes, 1732-1789.

GHAZAN-KHAN, sultan of Persia, died 1304.

GHEDINI, F. A., an Italian poet, 1684-1767.

GHERARDESCA, Ugolina, a Tuscan nobleman of the Guelph party, who was vanquished and starved in prison, together with three of his sons and one of his grandsons, 1288.

GHERARDI, A., an Ital. painter, 1664-1702.

GHEYN, or GHEIN, James De, called 'The Elder,' a Flemish painter and engraver, 1565-1615. 'The Younger,' of the same name, a designer and engraver, born about 1610.

GHEYN, Guido, a Flemish engraver, 17th ct.

GHEZZI, N., an Italian naturalist, 1685-1766.

GHEZZI, Sebastiano, a scholar of Guercino, distinguished as an architect, painter, and sculp-

ter, died about 1650. His son, JOSEPH, a painter, 1634-1720. The son of the latter, PETER LEO, a painter and engraver, 1674-1755.

GHIBERTI, LORENZO, a celebrated Florentine sculptor and goldsmith, was born in 1381. In 1400 he left Florence for fear of the plague, but returned shortly afterwards, when he received notice of the great competition that was to take place on the occasion of completing the bronze gates of the Baptistery of St. John. The centre gates opposite to the west end of the cathedral had been already put up by Andrea Pisano, the new gates were for the two sides.—The commission for these two new gates was obtained by Lorenzo Ghiberti, then a young man only twenty-two years of age: the contract was given to Ghiberti and his father, and other assistants, on the 23d November, 1403, and the first gates, representing the life of Christ, were put up in the place of those by Andrea Pisano, in April, 1424; and the third gates, commenced on 2d January, 1425, with the histories from the Old Testament, were not completed until 16th June, 1452, when they were gilded and put up in the place of Ghiberti's first gates, which were removed to the other side, opposite to those of Andrea Pisano. These great works, of the last of which entire casts may be seen at Marlborough House, caused a new epoch in ornamental art, being remarkable for their bold and accurate imitation in the detail, for their skilful modelling of the figure, and masterly symmetrical grouping of the whole; on a scale of magnificence, and technical completeness, altogether unprecedented in modern art. During the nine and forty years that Ghiberti and his assistants, of whom his own son Vittorio was one of the principal, were occupied on these complicated works, he executed also many others, monumental and ecclesiastical, which must explain the apparently long delay in the completion of the gates. Ghiberti died at Florence in 1455.—(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c., Florence 1848; Patch, *La Porta Principale del Battistero di San Giovanni*, &c., Florence, 1773.) [R.N.W.]

GHILINI, G., an Italian historian, 1589-1670.

GHINI, LUKE, an Italian botanist, 1500-1556.

GHIRLANDAJO, DOMENICO, an Italian painter and goldsmith, teacher of Michelangelo, 1449-1493. His son, RIDOLFO, also a painter, scholar of his uncle David Curadi, 1485-1560.

GIACOBI, J., an Italian composer, 1575-1650.

GIAFAR, a Mahommedan *savant*, died 764.

GIAHEDH, a Mahommedan *savant*, died 840.

GIAMBERTI, F., an Ital. architect, 15th cent.

GIANNONE, P., a Neapolitan hist., 1676-1748.

GIANNOTTI, D., a Venetian au., 1494-1563.

GIARDINI, FELICE, who has been called the reformer, if not the founder, of the violin school in England, was born at Turin in 1716, and was entered a chorister at the *Duomo* in Milan, where he studied singing, the harpsichord, and composition, under Paladini. He afterwards adopted the violin, and studied under Lorenzo Somis, one of Corelli's most famous followers. After having visited the principal cities of Italy, he travelled over Germany, and at length reached London in the year 1750, where he soon reached the top of his profession, and where he filled the highest professional posts then open to the musical artist. It is said that when he first appeared at the Haymarket theatre, and played a solo on the violin, 'the applause was long, loud, and furious, and such as nothing but that which Garrick called forth had ever equalled.' In the year 1756, he in company with Mignotti, became the manager of the Italian Opera, and though he composed several operas, and acquired much fame, his undertaking was very unsuccessful. Giardini in the year 1763 retired from the management, after having lost a large sum of money. In 1784 Giardini went to Italy, where he remained five years. In 1789 he came back to England, but was not so successful as during his first residence. In 1793 he went to Russia. His public performances at Moscow and St. Petersburg failed to produce the effect of his earlier efforts. He died in the latter city in poverty in the year 1796. [J.M.]

GIATTINI, J. B., an Italian poet, 1600-1672.

GIB, ADAM, a Scotch divine, 1713-1788.

GIBBES, J. A., a French physician, 1616-77.

GIBBON, EDWARD, was born at Putney in Surrey, in 1737. He was the only child who survived infancy, of a gentleman well connected and tolerably wealthy. Feeble health made his school days to be profitable in nothing but the acquisition of miscellaneous and undigested knowledge; and, being sent to Oxford too young and quite unprepared, he spent fourteen months there in alternations of irregular study and extreme idleness. At the end of this time, being a little more than sixteen years old, he embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and formally announced his conversion to his father. He was immediately placed under the care of a Calvinist minister at Lausanne, whose instructions led him in a few months back to protestantism. The five years he spent at Lausanne, closing in 1758, when he was just of age, formed the real commencement of his education; and, at their close, he was not only a ripe scholar in French and Latin, but possessed of an extraordinary amount of historical and other information. He found leisure, however, for falling in love, unsuccessfully, with a young lady, who afterwards became the wife of M. Necker and the mother of Madame De Staël.—For several years after Gibbon's return to England, he lived chiefly at his father's house in Hampshire; and, failing in attempts to obtain diplomatic employment, he accepted a militia commission, attended zealously to his duties, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel. But the studious habits and literary ambition which he had acquired, never flagged. In 1761, he published, in French, a short essay 'On the Study of Literature.' He extended his acquaintance with English authors, and, beginning to learn Greek thoroughly, pursued the study zealously, when, in 1763, he was allowed again to visit the continent. In Rome, next year, he conceived the design of his great historical work. Returning home in 1765, he passed some years unsatisfactorily to himself, but not without much improvement both in knowledge and in skill of writing. In 1774, he entered the House of Commons, in which he sat for eight sessions; and he was rewarded for his silent votes in favour of Lord North's administration, by holding for three years a seat at the board of trade. In 1770, he published, in answer to Warburton, his spirited Dissertation on the

Sixth Book of the Æneid. In the same year, the death of his father placed him in possession of a fortune, which, though embarrassed, he was able to extricate so far that it afforded a handsome competence, and enabled him to devote himself exclusively to study and composition.—In 1776, he published the first volume of 'The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' the first edition of which was sold in a few days, and was rapidly followed by others. The second and third volumes, appearing in 1781, brought down the narrative to the Fall of the Western Empire; and for a while the author hesitated whether he should not here allow the work to drop. He resumed the design, however, in 1783, when he fixed his abode at Lausanne. He has recorded, in an eloquent passage of his Memoirs, the mixed emotions with which, in a moonlight night of June, 1787, in a summer-house in his garden, he completed his great undertaking. Its last three volumes were published next year, the author visiting London to superintend the press, but returning in a few months to Lausanne. There he remained till, in 1793, he was called to England to console his friend Lord Sheffield on the death of his wife. His health was now very infirm; and he laboured under dropsy. He died in London in January, 1794.—The volumes called his 'Miscellaneous Works,' contain, besides reprints of his minor writings, and several essays not previously printed, an interesting collection of his letters, and an instructive autobiography. Some of these pieces show all that various erudition, and that command of apt and powerful language, of which his chief work is so remarkable a monument. His exotic diction, and the pompous structure of his style, are open to strong exceptions; yet he is one of the most strikingly eloquent writers in our language. The historical value of his 'Decline and Fall' is very great; and the extraordinary union of excellencies, of vast variety with general correctness of learning, of good judgment with vigour of narrative and description, deepens the regret with which we contemplate the sceptical taint that is diffused so steadily through the whole. [W.S.]

GIBBON, JOHN, an ancestor of the celebrated historian, known as a writer on heraldry, born 1629, died about 1700.

GIBBONS, GRINLING, a celebrated carver in wood, was born at Rotterdam, 4th April, 1648, and appears to have visited this country in 1667, the year after the great fire. Evelyn, who calls him the incomparable Gibbons, introduced him to King Charles II., and also to Sir Christopher Wren, who employed him extensively in the decorations of St. Paul's. Gibbons received a place in the Board of Works, and was much employed at Windsor. In 1714 he was appointed master carver in wood to George I., with a salary of eighteenpence a-day. He died in London, 3d August, 1721.—There are many fine specimens of Gibbons's carvings at Hampton Court, and at Petworth, the state room there being considered by some his masterpiece: also at Houghton; and there are some specimens still in St. James's Church, London. His works are in very high relief, and the details, fruit, flowers, game, &c., generally grouped in great clusters or festoons, and though from the proper distance they appear to be of extreme delicacy, are of a solid character, and very judiciously disposed. He made a taste for carvings of this class fashionable, and had several skilful scholars and imitators, as Selden, Watson, Dievot, and Laurens; much work attributed to Gibbons was doubtless executed by some one of these men.—(Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painters*, &c., ed. Wornum. Bohn, 1849.) [R.N.W.]

GIBBONS, ORLANDO, Mus. Doc., who is regarded as one of the greatest English musicians, was born at Cambridge, in 1583. He was only twenty-one years of age when he was appointed organist to the chapel royal, and in 1622, on the recommendation of the learned antiquary Camden, who was his personal friend, the University of Oxford conferred upon him their degree of Doctor of Music. Some years afterwards, while he was at Canterbury for the purpose of conducting the musical performances at the marriage of Charles I., he fell ill of small-pox and died. He was buried in the cathedral of Canterbury, where his wife caused a simple and elegant marble monument to be erected to his memory. His first publications were madrigals in four parts for voices and viols, but the best of his works are his church services and anthems, many of which are still extant. 'The compositions of Gibbons are for the most part,' says one of his biographers, 'truly excellent, and the study of them cannot be too strongly recommended. The characteristics of his music are fine harmony, unaffected simplicity, and an almost unexampled grandeur.' Another writer says, 'after a lapse of upwards of two hundred years, his compositions seem to have lost none of their freshness, and are still, and likely to continue, the admiration of all real judges of what is excellent in music.' He left a son, CHRISTOPHER, who was also a musician, but who inherited only a very meagre share of his father's genius. Orlando Gibbons was survived by two brothers, EDWARD, who was organist of Bristol, and master of the celebrated Matthew Locke, and ELLIS, organist of Salisbury. [J.M.]

GIBBONS, RICHARD, an English Jesuit, professor of philosophy and divinity, 1549-1632.

GIBBONS, THOS., an Engl. Calvinist, 1720-85.

GIBBS, JAMES, a Scotch architect, designer of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, &c., 1680-1754.

GIBBS, SIR V., an English judge, 1752-1820.

GIBERT, J. P., one of the most learned of French authors on the canon law, 1660-1736. BALTHASAR GIBERT, of the same family, a writer on rhetoric, 1662-1741. JOHN BALTHASAR, a learned historian and chronological wr., 1711-1770.

GIBSON, EDMUND, successively bishop of Lincoln and London, distinguished as a writer on ecclesiastical antiquities, and as a classical editor and translator, 1669-1748.

GIBSON, RICHARD, a celebrated dwarf, and portrait painter, time of Cromwell, 1615-1690.

GIBSON, TH., a wr. of the reformation, d. 1562.

GIBSON, WM., a mathemat. teacher, 1720-91.

GIFFEN, H., a Dutch critic, 1534-1604.

GIFFORD, ANDREW, a Calvinistic and antiquarian wr., especially on numismatics, 1700-84.

GIFFORD, JOHN, a political and historical writer, whose real name was J. R. Green, 1758-1818.

GIFFORD, R., an English divine, 1725-1807.

GIFFORD, WILLIAM, the son of a poor and dis-

sipated tradesman, was born in Devonshire in 1756. Becoming in childhood a destitute orphan, he was successively a cabin-boy and a shoemaker's apprentice: but a benevolent patron put him to school; and, finding his way to Oxford, he there gained aristocratic patronage, and, attaching himself to the Tory party, proved one of its most effective literary advocates. In 1798, he became editor of the *Antijacobin*; and for about sixteen years from 1809, he edited the *Quarterly Review*. He was eminently qualified for such offices, both by his acuteness and force of writing, his variety of information, and his readiness and unhesitating vehemence of satire. Not far from the close of the century appeared his two satirical poems, 'The Baviad' and 'The Maviad;' and his vigorous and spirited translation of Juvenal was published in 1802. His best services to letters were his editions of Old English Dramatists. His 'Massinger' appeared in 1808; his 'Ben Jonson,' the most valuable of the series, in 1816: and his editions of Ford and Shirley, completed by other hands, were published in 1827 and 1833. He died in the end of 1826, bequeathing the bulk of his property to the son of his early benefactor. [W.S.]

GIL, FATHER, a Spanish patriot, dist. in 1808.

GILBERT, DAVIES, born at St. Erth in Cornwall 1767, known as an antiquarian, and successor of Sir Humphry Davy as president of the Royal Society, author of 'A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question,' and many scientific papers. Gilbert was M.P. for Bodmin from 1806-32, d. 1840.

GILBERT, F. H., a Fr. veterinarian, 1755-1800.

GILBERT, GAB., a French poet, died 1680.

GILBERT, SIR HUMPHREY, half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, was a man of ardent temperament and chivalrous character, who engaged in geographical discovery from the love of fame and adventure. Under patent from Queen Elizabeth, he sailed, in 1583, with five vessels and 260 men, to take possession of the northern parts of America. In Newfoundland, whose fisheries were already much frequented by French, Spanish, and Portuguese ships, he succeeded in establishing a colony, and thus secured the influence of England in those parts, the title being founded upon the first discovery by Sebastian Cabot. He ventured across the Atlantic, on his homeward voyage, in a vessel of only ten tons; but after passing the Azores he perished during the night in a storm, with all on board his little barque. He was seen on the evening before, struggling with the waves, by those in the Golden Hind (see DRAKE), which had accompanied him from the coast of Virginia, and in which he had been urged to take his passage home. He has been called 'the father of western colonization.' [J.B.]

GILBERT, J., an English author, 1674-1726.

GILBERT, L. T., a Fr. author, 1780-1827.

GILBERT, L. W., a Fr. med. au., 1769-1824.

GILBERT, N. A., a French theolo., 1762-1821.

GILBERT, N. J. L., a French poet, 1751-1780.

GILBERT, N. P., a Fr. med. au., 1751-1814.

GILBERT, SAINT, a French monk, died 1162.

GILBERT, WM., an English divine, 1613-34.

GILBERT, or GILBERD, WILLIAM, an English physician, distinguished as an experimental philosopher, and especially for his researches into the properties of the loadstone, and for his attempt to found a philosophical theory of the earth's magnetism upon experiment. His work, entitled 'De Magnete,' published 1600, is understood to be the foundation of all modern improvement in that branch of philosophy; born at Colchester, where his father was recorder, 1540, died 1603.

GILBERT-DE-LA-POREE, a celebrated Fr. theologian and philoso. of the Realists, 1070-1154.

GILBERT DE SEMPRINGHAM, an English priest, founder of a religious order, died 1180.

GILBERT DES VOISINS, a French magistrate and writer on protestant liberty, 1684-1769.

GILCHRIST, E., a Scotch med. au., 1707-74.

GILCHRIST, J. B., a Sc. Oriental., 1759-1841.

GILCHRIST, OCT., a dram. critic, 1779-1823.

GILDAS, SAINT, a British ecclesiastic, 6th ct.

GILDAS, SAINT, a celebrated English historian and theologian, of royal extraction, died 512.

GILDAS, THE WISE, a British monk, the most ancient author of this country, 511-570.

GILDON, Roman governor of Africa, k. 398.

GILDON, CH., an Engl. dramatist, 1665-1723.

GILIANEZ, a Portuguese admiral who contributed to the African discoveries, 1443-1446.

GILII, P. L., an Ital. astronomer, 1756-1821.

GILL, ALEX., an English theologian, master of St. Paul's school, and teacher of Milton, 1564-1635. His son and successor, of the same name, distinguished also as a Latin poet, 1597-1642.

GILL, JOHN, a baptist divine, 1697-1771.

GILLES, JOHN, a French musician, died 1705.

GILLES, PETER, a classical trans., 1490-1555.

GILLES, PETER, a Swiss protest. div., 17th ct.

GILLESPIE, GEO., a Scotch divine, died 1648.

GILLIES, JOHN, an eminent Greek scholar and historian of Scotland, author of a 'History of Ancient Greece,' &c., 1747-1836.

GILON, an Italian card. and author, died 1142.

GILPIN, BERNARD, a celebrated English reformer, called, on account of his pious and unwearied exertions in Durham, the Apostle of the North and the Father of the Poor; he was born in 1517, escaped the stake by the opportune death of Queen Mary, and died 1583. His life has been written by Bishop Carleton, and by his descendant WILLIAM GILPIN. The latter, who is the well known writer on forest scenery, on the picturesque, &c., was a minister of the Church of England, and brother of Sawrey Gilpin the painter, 1724-1804.

GILPIN, RICHARD, a nonconf. divine, d. 1657.

GILPIN, SAWREY, an Engl. paint., 1733-1807.

GIL-POLO, G., a Spanish poet, 1516-1572.

GILRAY, JAS., an Engl. caricaturist, d. 1815.

GIL-VICENTE, a celebrated dramatic author, called the Plautus of Portugal, 1485-1557.

GIMMA, H., an Italian naturalist, 1668-1735.

GIN, P. L. C., a Fr. miscel. wr., 1726-1807.

GINANI, G., an Italian poet, died after 1634.

GINANI, JOSEPH, Count, an Italian naturalist, 1692-1753. FRANCIS, his nephew, a naturalist and agriculturist, 1716-1766. PAUL, of the same family, a learned ecclesiastic, 1698-1774.

GINGUENE, P. L., a Fr. historian, 1748-1815.

GIOBERT, J. A., an Ital. chemist, 1761-1834.

GIOCONDO, FRA. GIOVANNI, in Latin JUCUNDUS, an Italian antiquarian and architect, editor of several classics, about 1435-1514.

GIOFFREDO, P., an Italian hist., 1629-1692.

GIOIA, FLAVIO, an Italian navigator, 14th ct.

GIOJA, M., an Italian economist, 1767-1829.

GIORDANI, GUISEPPE, sometimes called GIORDANELLO, whose songs at one time enjoyed the highest popularity in Britain, was born in Italy about the year 1750. He came to England very young, and soon had all his time filled up in giving lessons in music. In 1779 he entered into partnership with Leoni the singer, and they jointly became lessees of a theatre in Dublin, Giordani as composer, and his partner as singer. This speculation proved a complete failure, and in four years they were bankrupt. Giordani after this continued to reside in Dublin, where he had several pupils of distinction, and where he married the daughter of Tate Wilkinson. He composed two operas, 'Antigone' and 'Artaserse,' for the Italian Opera in England, and one for the English stage. He died in Dublin in 1789. [J.M.]

GIORDANI, V., an Italian mathe., 1633-1711.

GIORDANO, L., a Neapol. paint., 1632-1705.

GIORDANO, S., an Ital. painter, 1779-1829.

GIORGAKI, a Grk. naval commander, d. 1821.

GIORGI, A., a Venetian Jesuit, 1747-1779.

GIORGI, ANT. A., an Italian theolo., 1711-97.

GIORGI, D., an Ital. antiquarian, 1690-1747.

GIORGI, MARIA, an Italian painter, 1780-1810.

GIORGI, MARINO, a Venetian doge, succeeded and died 1311.

GIORGIONE, the name by which GIORGIO BARBARELLI is commonly known. He was born near Castelfranco in 1477, and was the fellow-pupil of Titian with Giovanni Bellini at Venice. He became a great colourist, and his pictures are further distinguished for objective truth of representation and effective light and shade. His pictures are very scarce: they consist chiefly of portraits. He died at Venice in 1511, at the early age of thirty-three.—(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.; Ridolfi, *Maraviglie dell' Arte*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

GIOSEPPINO, an Italian painter, died 1640.

GIOTTINO, TH., an Ital. painter, 1324-1356.

GIOTTO DI BONDONE was born at Vespignano in 1276; he was the pupil of Cimabue, and appears to have owed the development of his extraordinary faculties almost wholly to that painter, who in one of his walks near Florence, saw Giotto, then a shepherd boy, sketching one of his flock on the ground, and perceived so much native talent in the attempt, that he persuaded the boy's parents to let him take him with him to Florence, and make a painter of him. Florence dates its preponderance in the history of Tuscan painting from the time of Giotto; his works mark the era of the first great epoch of the art in modern times: the rigid traditional forms of the Byzantine school were finally laid aside for nature; the beautiful now supplanting the hideous as the fundamental element of the canons of art.—Giotto was painter, sculptor, architect, and mossic worker; he enriched many cities in Italy with his works, (chiefly in fresco,) especially Florence, Rome, Naples, Padua, and Assisi; and by his introduction of individuality of treatment through the careful study of nature, established legitimate portrait. The frescoes of the Arena chapel, Padua, are in course of publication by the Arundel Society. Giotto was in Rome in 1298, he was at Avignon for some years afterwards, between 1305 and 1314; in 1316 he returned to Florence, in 1327 he visited Naples, and he died at Florence in 1336.—(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c., ed. Florence, 1846.) [R.N.W.]

GIOVANETTI, F., an Italian jurist, died 1586.

GIOVENAZZI, V. M., an It. *savant*, 1727-1805.

GIOVENE, J. M., an Italian natu., 1753-1837.

GIOVINAZZO, V., an Italian poet, died 1805.

GIOVIO, B., an Italian *savant* and Latin poet, 1471-1544. PAUL, his brother, bishop of Nocera, a celebrated historian, 1483-1552. PAUL, the Younger, also a literary *savant*, 1530-1585.

GIOVIO, J. B., Count, a poet, 1738-1814.

GIRALDI, LILIO GREGORIO, better known as GYRALDUS, a learned Italian poet, author of a history of the heathen deities, &c., 1479-1552. GIOVANNI BATTISTE GIRALDI CINTIO, of the same family, author of the 'Gli Hecatomiti,' or 'Hundred Novels,' &c., 1504-1573.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. See BARRY.

GIRARD, A., a Dutch wr. on algebra, d. 1634.

GIRARD, G., a Fr. gramma. wr., 1677-1748.

GIRARD, J., a French theologian, 1570-1634.

GIRARD, J., a French jurisconsult, died 1583.

GIRARD, P. S., a Fr. engineer, 1765-1835.

GIRARD, W., a French writer, died 1663.

GIRARDET, A., a Swiss engraver, 1764-1823.

GIRARDET, P. A., a French mythol., 1733-89.

GIRARDON, F., a French sculpt., 1630-1715.

GIRDLESTONE, TH., a physician and medical writer, author of 'Essays on the Hepatitics and Spasmodic Affections in India,' &c., 1758-1822.

GIREY-DUPRE, J. M., a French republican, kn. as a journalist and poet, b. 1769, exec. 1793.

GIRODET-TRIOSON, ANNE LOUIS, a French painter, considered one of the greatest of the modern school, instructed by David, 1735-1824.

GIROUST, F., a French composer, 1730-1799.

GIROUST, J., a French preacher, 1624-1689.

GIRTIN, TH., an English painter, 1773-1802.

GISBERT, BLAISE, a French Jesuit and rhetorician, author of various religious, critical, and philosophical writings, 1657-1731.

GISBERT, J., a Fr. theologian, 1639-1711.

GISBORNE, REV. THOMAS, a divine of the Church of England, eminent as a moralist and miscellaneous writer, author of 'Principles of Moral Philosophy Investigated,' 'An Inquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex,' &c., 1758-1846.

GISMONDI, C. J., an Italian mineralogist and mathematician, 1762-1824.

GIULIO-ROMANO. See ROMANO.

GIUNTINI, F., an Ital. theologian, 1522-1590.

GIUSTINIANI. See JUSTINIAN.

GJOERANSON, JOHN, a Swedish divine, known as a writer on the antiquity of the North, middle of last century.

GJOERWEL, CH. C., a Swed. wr., 1731-1811.

GLABER, P., a French chronicler, 11th cent.

GLADBACH, C. J., a Ger. naturalist, 1786-96.

GLANVIL, B., a philosophical writer, 14th ct.

GLANVIL, SIR JOHN, a learned English lawyer and royalist, speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I., died 1661. His grandson, of the same name, a lawyer and poet, trans. of 'Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds,' d. 1735.

GLANVIL, GLANVILL, or GLANVILLE, RANULPH DE, an English judge and crusader, accomp. Richard I., and fell at siege of Acre, 1190.

GLANVILL, JOSEPH, an English divine, author of many philosophical and learned writings,

amongst the more famous of which are his 'Vanity of Dogmatizing,' 'Some Philosophical Considerations Touching the Being of Witches and Witchcraft,' 'An Inquiry into the Opinion of the Eastern Sages Concerning the Pre-existence of Souls,' 'Scepsis Scientifica, or Confessed Ignorance the Way to Science,' and 'Plus Ultra, or the Progress and Advancement of Science since the Days of Aristotle.' He was one of the new school of philosophical divines of which Cudworth may be regarded as the most illustrious example; born at Plymouth 1636, d. in his rectory at Bath 1680.

GLASER, J. F., a German chemist, 1707-1781.

GLASS, JOHN, a Scottish divine, founder of the Glassites, since called Sandemanians, 1698-1773. His son, of the same name, a marine surgeon, au. of a 'Description of Teneriffe,' 1725-1765.

GLASSE, G. H., an English scholar, died 1809.

GLASSIUS, S., a Dutch critic, 1593-1656.

GLAUBER, JOHN, a Dutch painter, 1646-1726.

GLAUBER, JOHN RODOLPH, a German chemist, and experimenter in alchymy, the discov. of the sulphate of soda kn. by his name, 16th c.

GLEDITSCH, J. T., a Ger. natural., 1714-86.

GLEICHEN, C. H., a Ger. metaph., 1733-1807.

GLEICHEN, F. W., a nat. philos., 1717-1783.

GLEICHMANU, J. Z., a Ger. *savant*, d. 1758.

GLEIM, J. W. L., a German poet, 1719-1803.

GLEN, JOHN DE, a French engraver, 16th cent.

GLENDOWER, or GLENDWR, OWEN, a Welch chief, descended from Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales, and distinguished for the long contest which he maintained with Henry IV., born 1349, crowned by his adherents 1402, died 1415.

GLENIE, J., an Irish mathema., 1750-1817.

GLEY, G., a French lexicographer, 1761-1830.

GLIEMANN, J. G. T., a Danish geographer, au. of maps of the Northern Countries, 1793-1828.

GLISCENTI, F., an Italian moralist, died 1620.

GLISSON, FRANCIS, a learned English physician, a native of Dorsetshire, was born 1597, and died in 1677. He was for forty years professor of medicine in the university of Cambridge, and became a member of the College of Physicians of London in 1634. On the breaking out of the civil war he retired to Colchester, but subsequently settled in London, and was one of the original members of the Royal Society. He enjoyed a considerable reputation in his lifetime, and wrote several treatises on anatomical and medical subjects, which are respectfully spoken of by Haller, but which are now neglected. [J.M'C.]

GLOSKOUSKI, M., a Polish poet, 17th cent.

GLOUCESTER, ROBERT OF, an old English rhyme chronicler, about the time of King John.

GLOUCESTER, WILLIAM FREDERIC, duke of, son of Prince William Henry, third son of Frederic prince of Wales, and brother of George III., born at Rome 1776, married to his first cousin, the Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III., 1816, died 1834.

GLOVER, MRS., an English actress, 1780-1850.

GLOVER, RICHARD, a distinguished Greek scholar and poet, popularly known as the author of 'Leonidas,' 'Hosier's Ghost,' &c., 1712-1785.

GLOVER, THOS., a wr. on heraldry, 1543-88.

GLUCK, CHRISTOPH, was born in Weidenwagen in the upper Palatinate, in the year 1714, where his father held the situation of forester to the Prince Lobkowitz. Early in childhood he went with his family to Bohemia, where his father died and left him without education, and in circumstances little removed from absolute penury. Gluck was, however, gifted with a mind of no ordinary power, and he soon made his proficiency in music the means of placing himself above want. He went from town to town as an itinerant musician until he arrived at Vienna, where he met with a nobleman who became his patron, and in whose suite the young Gluck went to Italy, and became the pupil of the renowned Padre Martini. Here he was put upon the establishment of Prince Melzi as composer, and before he returned to Germany he produced several successful operas. His fame had now spread so far beyond the city of Milan, that in 1745 he was invited by the directors of the king's theatre to come to London, where he was to hold the situation of composer to that establishment. His success in London was not very decided. While in this situation he produced his 'La Caduta dei Giganti,' and 'Artamene' operas, and 'Piramo e Tisbe' a *pasticchio* consisting of selections from all his previous works. After this Gluck went for a short time to Copenhagen, from whence he was invited to return to Italy, where he produced his 'Clemenza di Tito,' 'Antigonus,' 'Clelia,' 'Baucis e Philemon,' and 'Aristideo,' with varied success. He then went to Vienna, where in connection with Signor Calzabigi, an ingenious poet, he projected a new style of operatic composition, and in 1764 produced his 'Orfeo' with the most complete success, 'Helen of Paris,' and 'Alcesti,' speedily following. Gluck now visited the principal cities of Italy, and when at Naples was engaged to compose two operas. On his return to Vienna he composed and produced his 'Iphigenia in Aulide,' the *libretto* of which was an adaptation of the text of Racine's Iphigenia. The fame of this piece reached Paris, whither Gluck was invited by the Academie Royale. On his arrival at Paris, Marie Antoinette immediately became his pupil and patron, and at her bidding the Iphigenia was produced on the 19th of April, 1776, under his own direction, and with the most triumphant success, notwithstanding the prejudice which had been fostered against it before its performance. Immediately after this Paris was divided into two bodies, Gluckistes and Piccinistes, the latter party being the devoted admirers of Piccini the Italian composer, who was then rising into eminence; but though the musical war raged for a long time, nevertheless, when the termination of hostilities arrived the triumph of Gluck was complete. Having composed two more operas, Gluck returned to Vienna in 1779, and never after quitted that city. In 1784 he was attacked by paralysis, under which he suffered until 1787, when he died, leaving a fortune of £30,000, the fruits of his talents and industry. The writer of the sketch of his life in the Musical Library says—'The Chevalier Gluck—for he had received an order of knighthood—was a man of powerful mind, by means of which he supplied the deficiencies of early education. He read much, associated with literary and scientific persons, and reflected deeply; hence, all his works display an intellectuality not often found in the productions of the lyric stage, which have preserved them, and will continue to preserve them, while

nearly all the compositions of his contemporaries and rivals have sunk into oblivion.' [J.M.]

GLYCAS, MICHAEL, a Greek historian, 12th or 13th century, author of a universal history.

GLYNN, ROBERT, an English poet, died 1800.

GMELIN, J. F., a German chemist, 1748-1804.

GMELIN, J. G., a German botanist, 1709-55.

GMELIN, S. T., nephew of the preceding, author of 'Travels through Russia,' &c., 1745-1774.

GMELIN, W. F., a Ger. engraver, 1745-1831.

GNEDITSCH, N., a Russian poet, 1784-1833.

GNEISENAU, AUGUSTUS, Count Neidhard De, a Prussian officer, dist. at Waterloo, 1760-1832.

GOAD, JOHN, a classical author, 1615-1689.

GOADBY, R., a miscellaneous writer, d. 1778.

GOAR, JAMES, a learned Fr. monk, 1601-53.

GOBBO, ANDREA, an Ital. painter, died 1527.

GOBBO, PIETRO PAOLO BONZI, called IL-GOBBO, or GOBBO DE CARACCI, an Italian painter, famous for his repres. of fruits, 1580-1640.

GOBEL, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, a French ecclesiastic, born 1727, deputy to the estates general 1789, constitutional bishop of Paris, 1793, executed with Anacharsis Cloots, Hebert, and others, for his shameful endeavours to found the social order of the republic upon atheism, 1794.

GOBELIN, GILES, an ingenious Frenchman, famous as a dyer of scarlet in the reign of Francis I., founder of the works where the admired Gobelin tapestry has been produced, 17th century.

GOBERT, NAPOL., a French general, 1807-33.

GOBET, N., a Fr. historian, died about 1781.

GOCLENIUS, C., a German philol., 1485-1539.

GOCLENIUS, RODOLPH, a German logician and literary *savant*, 1547-1628. His son, of the same name, a naturalist and writer on animal magnetism, 1572-1621.

GODARD, J., a French poet, 1564-1625.

GODARD, J. B., a Fr. naturalist, 1775-1825.

GODDARD, JON., an Eng. chemist, 1617-1674.

GODDARD, REV. W. S., formerly master of Winchester school, of which he became a benefactor, and late prebend. of St. Paul's and Salisb., 1757-1845.

GODEAU, A., a Fr. ecclesias. hist., 1605-1672.

GODEAU, M., a French religious au., d. 1736.

GODEBERT, a king of the Lombards, 661-662.

GODESCHALCUS, or GOTTESCHALCUS, was by birth a Saxon, and was educated in a monastery at Fulda. On arriving at manhood, he struggled hard against a monastic life, but Rabanus Maurus his future persecutor interfered, the influence of Louis the emperor was invoked against him, and his early and unconscious consecration as a monk by his father, was held to be an inviolable bond. On his subsequent removal to Orbais in the diocese of Soissons he was ordained a presbyter, and we find him soon after travelling in Italy and Dalmatia. He had already in retirement drunk deep into the spirit of Augustine, and he reproduced in a prominent form his views on grace and predestination, especially in a discussion before Notting, bishop of Verona. But violent opposition was stirred up against him, and his tenets were condemned by the Synod of Mentz in A.D. 847. His fierce antagonist Rabanus Maurus then sent him to Hincmar archbishop of Rheims, to whose see the so-called heretic belonged. Hincmar immediately arraigned him before the Synod of Chiersey in 849, degraded him, scourged him severely, and incarcerated him in the monast Hautevilliers in the diocese of Rheims, where twenty-one years of confinement the noble c sor died. In his last illness the communio refused him, and his corpse was denied Chr burial. The controversy raised by Gottesch agitated the Romish Church for many Prior to his polemical appearances, Gottesch for the brilliancy of his scholarship, had named Fulgentius. That his enemies carica his opinions is plain, but it is no less true th naked and extreme statements were liable to conception, and unnecessarily stirred up prej His long and shameful imprisonment never in the least his sincere attachment to the A tinian theology. [

[Armour of Godfrey of Bouillon.]

GODFREY OF BOUILLON, duke of Lorrai first Christian king of Jerusalem, was b Bézy, near Nivelle. He served while youn high distinction in the armies of the emperor the IV.; and, when near the close of the el century all western Europe was roused rescue of the Holy Land from the infidels, th of Godfrey was high throughout Christend piety and moral excellence, as well as for kn prowess. He entered fervently into the movement of his age, and was confessedly th in rank and worth among the chiefs of th crusade. He not only signalized himself by among the valorous, and by enthusiasm amo enthusiastic, but he showed also disintereste probity, skill, and prudence, which were of a and rarer order. He maintained the most plete discipline among his division of the Cr army, which he brought safely to the app muster-place beneath the walls of Constanti in the winter of 1096. By his sagacity and ness, he prevented hostilities breaking out be the host of the crusaders and the Greek em Alexius Comnenus; and, in the spring of Godfrey led the Frankish nations into Asia M to the siege of the capital of the Turkish sul Nice. This city was captured after a sie which the personal valour of Godfrey, as w his generalship, was frequently displayed.

was tall, well-proportioned, and of such remarkable strength and dexterity in the use of his weapons, that he is said in more than one encounter to have cloven his foe by a single sword-stroke from skull to centre. After Nice was captured, the crusaders marched forward, and defeated a Turkish army in the great battle of Dorylæum. They reached Antioch, in Syria, late in the winter of 1097. The city was captured after an obstinate resistance; and the weakened army of the victors was in turn besieged in its walls by an innumerable host of the Mahommedans. After enduring much suffering and loss, Godfrey led the crusaders in a sudden sortie upon their enemies, which was completely victorious. The enthusiasm caused among the Christian army by the supposed discovery of the relic of the Holy Lance, was one great cause of this success. It was not till 1099 that the crusaders reached Jerusalem; and their numbers were then reduced by the sword and by disease to only 1,500 horse and 20,000 foot fit for service. The Mahommedan garrison was far more numerous, and the city was formidably strong. But the zeal of the crusaders was indomitable. After a siege of forty days, a successful assault was made, and 'on a Friday, at three in the afternoon, the day and hour of the Passion, Godfrey of Bouillon stood victorious on the walls of Jerusalem' (Gibbon).—When the crusaders were sated with carnage and pillage, they deliberated on the important subject of choosing a ruler of their conquest; and, with the universal consent of the assembly, Godfrey was hailed king of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem. He showed his humility and piety by refusing to wear a golden diadem in the city where his Saviour had been crowned with thorns, and he desired to be called only Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre. During his short reign he gained several military advantages in the field against the Mahommedans, especially at Ascalon, where he completely routed a large army which the sultan of Egypt had sent to reconquer Jerusalem. Godfrey deserved still higher honour for his exertions in establishing order and justice in his dominions, and in compiling a code of laws for his subjects. Unhappily for the infant kingdom, he died within a year from his accession. [E.S.C.]

GODFREY, Sir Edmundbury, an English magistrate who exerted himself in the discovery of the Popish Plot, and is supposed to have been murdered, being found dead 17th October, 1768.

GODFREY, Thomas, an American mathematician, died 1749. His son, of the same name, the earliest dramatic poet of America, 1736-1763.

GODFREY OF VITERBO, an Italian ecclesiastic, author of annals entitled 'Pantheon,' 12th c.

GODIN, Louis, a Fr. astronomer, 1704-1760.

GODINOT, J., a French theologian, 1661-1749.

GODIVA, an English lady, wife of Leofric, earl of Leicester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who, in the legends of Coventry for riding naked through the streets to deliver the citizens from a tax.

GODOLPHIN, J., an English civilian, 17th ct.

GODOLPHIN, Sidney, earl of, lord high treasurer of England under Queen Anne, d. 1712.

GODOLPHIN, Sydney, an Eng. poet, 1610-43.

GODONIN, J., a French Hebraist, died 1700.

GODOONOFF, Boris, czar of Moscow after the murder of Demetrius, 1599, died 1605.

GODOY, Don Manuel, the celebrated 'Prince of Peace,' originally a private soldier, rose to be prime minister of Spain, 1764-1851.

GODWIN, earl of Kent, a powerful English baron in the Saxon period, celebrated for his turbulence and political intrigues, died 1053.

GODWIN, Mrs. See Wolstonecroft.

GODWIN, Thomas, an English prelate, successively dean of Christ Church, dean of Canterbury, and bishop of Bath and Wells in the reign of Elizabeth, 1517-1590. His son, Francis, successively bishop of Llandaff and Hereford, and au. of historical and antiquarian works, 1561-1633. Morgan, son of the latter, also a churchman, deprived as a royalist during the civil war, d. 1645.

GODWIN, Th., an English divine, 1587-1643.

GODWIN, William, was born in 1756, at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire. His father was a dissenting minister; and he himself, after having completed his education in the college at Hoxton, embraced the same profession, and preached for some years to a congregation near London. About 1782 he abandoned the pulpit, his opinions having undergone serious changes; and thenceforth he strove to make a livelihood by authorship. In 1793 he became famous, or notorious, by the publication of his 'Inquiry concerning Political Justice.' This celebrated work, founded on the dream of human perfectibility, is remarkable for that combination of vigour with want of comprehensiveness and real profundity, which marked all its author's writings. His crusade against the existing system of things in all its parts was next prosecuted in a more popular shape, and with singular force of passionate and descriptive eloquence, in his novel of 'Caleb Williams.' Strongly democratic in political opinions, but gentle as well as brave, he always protested against the bringing about of social changes by force; but, though he kept sedulously aloof from the plots which, in 1794, exposed Horne Tooke and others of his friends to prosecution for treason, he did them good service by his pen. In 1797, he published essays, moral and literary, under the title of 'The Inquirer.' The same year he married Mary Wolstonecroft, in deference to the opinion of the world, after having lived with her for some time in obedience to the opinion which he himself held in regard to marriage, and which she had advocated in her 'Vindication of the Rights of Women.' His wife died in giving birth to a daughter, who became Mrs. Shelley. By a subsequent marriage he had a son, a young man of great promise, who died of cholera in 1833. In 1799, Godwin published the picturesque novel of 'Saint Leon,' his last work of this kind that was worthy of his genius. 'Fleetwood,' published in 1804, and 'Mandeville,' in 1816, are much inferior; and 'Cloudesley,' which appeared in 1830, showed that the vein of self-scrutiny on which his strength depended, had been quite worked out. But, in 1803, he had entered a new path in his 'Life of Chaucer,' which, though wanting in unity and consecutive interest, is very instructive. For some time after this he attempted business as a bookseller, and wrote a good many school-books under the name of Baldwin. In 1815, he published his 'Lives of John and Edward Phillips,' the nephews of Milton; in 1820, he attacked Malthus in his 'Treatise on Population;' in 1828, he published the last of the four volumes

of his heavy but valuable 'History of the Commonwealth;' in 1830, appeared his essays called 'Thoughts on Man;' and in 1834, his 'Lives of the Necromancers.' The poverty of his old age was alleviated by an appointment from the ministry of Earl Grey. He died in 1836. [W.S.]

GOEBEL, G. W., a German jurist, 1683-1745.

GOEBEL, H. D., a Bavarian historian, 1717-71.

GOEBEL, J. H. E., a Prussian *savant*, 1732-95.

GOEBLER, J., a German historian, died 1567.

GOECKINGK, Leop. Fred. Gunther Von, a Prus. poet of the school of Wieland, 1745-1828.

GOELIKE, A. O., a Ger. med. hist., 1671-1744.

GOEREE, H. G., a Dutch theologian and physician, died about 1643. His son, William, author of a 'History of the Jewish Church,' an 'Introduction to the Art of Painting,' &c., 1635-1711. John, the son of the latter, a distinguished painter, engraver, and poet, 1670-1711.

GOERTZ, George Henry, Baron, a German statesman, minister of finance to Charles XII., executed immediately after the king's death, 1719.

GOERTZ, John Eustace, Count De, a Prussian diplomatist and political writer, 1737-1821.

GOES, H. Van Der, a Flemish painter, 15th c.

GOES, W. Van Der, a Dutch *savant*, 1611-86.

GOESCKEN, H., a Ger. philosopher, 1612-81.

GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang Von, is one of the most celebrated names in European literature. It is the name of a poet who united, in an extraordinary degree, power of imagination and power of expression; and who, not less remarkable for versatility than for vigour, produced, by the exertions of sixty years, works which exemplify, in one shape or another, every possible form and kind of poetry. Göthe holds, likewise, in the intellectual history of Germany, the position of a founder and inventor. His poems were almost the earliest in the language that deserved wide celebrity; they were, without exception, the first that were fortunate enough to attain it. Nor have they been more admired than imitated. To say nothing of the influence they have exerted among ourselves and elsewhere, nine-tenths of the poetry that has been heard in Germany during the last seventy or eighty years, have been little more than echoes thrown back from that of Göthe. The fact is a decisive testimony to the strength of his genius; yet it could not have occurred but for that closeness of sympathy with the spirit of his time, which the poet felt in every stage of his progress. Each of the most powerful impulses by which, in turn, the social and intellectual life of Germany was governed, found in him its earliest and also its most striking representative; and, while he interpreted the tendencies of the age with felicitous intuition, and prefigured their results with wonderful richness of imagination, he gained a firm hold on popular feeling through that very coldness and practicality of moral sentiment, which always kept him, in an ethical point of view, on a level with the world around him. He aimed sedulously at purifying and elevating poetical art; he never aimed at making poetry the teacher of goodness. If the noble-minded and impassioned Schiller often embodied his lofty aspirations after truth and virtue in a form too anxiously and openly didactic, and if, even when he did not thus err, he imprinted on his pictures a character of austere melancholy which repels the worldly and the ca
the other hand, Göthe assuredly v
laws of his art, when he studiously
indirect and suggestive teaching of g
is the most sublime prerogative o
when he intrenched himself in a seer
which is really little else than sceptici
—Göthe's father, a man in easy
was a citizen of Frankfort-on-the-Ma
the poet was born, on the 28th of
His boyhood and youth thus fell in
when Germany was excited by the
war; and when, in literature, the cl
getic Lessing was laying the founda
sophical criticism, inculcating intel
and affection for the arts of design,
against that slavish subservience to
which had long prevailed among Ge
letters. Sickness in childhood cher
native precocity; and his mind w
with remarkable rapidity. Besides
branches of education, he busied
drawing, music, and natural history;
poem on the scriptural history of Jos
at once his poetical inclinations, an
direction which his thoughts then
the breaking off of a youthful love
gave a name to the heroine of 'Fau
features to 'Wilhelm Meister,' he wa
university of Leipzig to prepare hi
legal profession. Law, however, was
to; and for speculative philosophy th
contracted a disgust, which he did
overcome in mature life, when Kant
the guide of almost all the finer minc
try. To classical studies, under th
the correct and tasteful Ernesti, he
tention. To his early French read
added some acquaintance with Engli
The discrepancies, however, between
poetical schools, which he was unabl
by any critical theory that had yet b
to him, almost gave him a distaste ev
His inquisitive and doubting temper
food in the contemplation of the rel
ciety, presented to him in no clear
that which he derived from the Fre
pedists; and his mind had already t
liest steps in that course of thought
which, breaking out at first in rebelli
existing systems, led him by degrees
as to the truth or falsehood of an
were made at play-writing; and the
of mind, which he thus endeavoured
giving vent to it, was allayed more
the diversion of his thoughts to the
fine arts, in the works of Winckelm
philosophical antiquaries. In 1768, h
and resided for a while in the coun
studied alchymy and chemistry, P
Boerhaave, and sketched for himsel
gion, resting on a basis of mysticism
tonism. In Strasburg he nominally
professional studies, taking his deg
in laws in 1771. The intimacy wh
formed with Herder, worked benefic
his literary opinions and taste, and o
life.—In 1773, he published 'Göta
gen with the Iron Hand,' a romantic

…rvst, and cast in the flexible and irregular …d of Shakspeare's dramatic histories. The …lty of the undertaking was as attractive as the … of imagination with which it was performed; …while every one was moved by the character …ate of the true-hearted Götz, there was for …tive minds a deep significance in the picture …s was presented, (under the symbolic forms …adalism,) of the destruction of the reign of …, and the rise of a new world ruled by reason …established order. Here, too, the poet, in the …ituous excitement of youth, poured forth his …ions with an unrepressed and infectious en…sm. Still more unreserved was the expres…of despondent and rebellious feelings, in his …d work, 'The Sufferings of the Young Wer…which appeared in 1774. In its design …ng more than a sentimental novel, and thus …ng for a popularity much wider than 'Götz,' …er' displayed domestic scenes so interesting, …described these with a pathos so profound and …quence so flowing, that the hollowness of the …lity was overlooked, and the real insignificance …e events forgotten. The German language …ssed as yet nothing comparable to either of …two works; their author himself never sur…ed the 'Götz;' and, after the appearance of …rter,' Göthe was not only the most popular …r of his day, but also the writer from whom …petent judges most confidently expected great …rmance in his maturity. His fame imme…ely gained for him a position which enabled … to devote his energies, without interruption or …ety, to literary study and invention. The …rtunities were used with zealous industry …ughout the whole remainder of his long life; … his skill of art was developed with a success …ing in some degree for that narrowing of his …pathies, which was caused by the artificial …sphere of a petty court.—The duchess of …-Weimar, left a widow in the infancy of her … the duke Karl-August, not only administered …ly the civil affairs of her little sovereignty, but …ived the idea of making her miniature capital … intellectual centre of Germany. In 1774, in …ourse of his travels, the young duke made the …uaintance of Göthe; and, on his assuming …overnment in 1775, the poet accepted the in…tion he received to attach himself to the court …Weimar. Wieland, whose mental history was …me points not unlike that of Göthe, was al…dy there, having been the prince's tutor; Herder … added to the band in 1776; Schiller was after…ds one of its members for a few years; and …r poets, and critics, and novelists, were …ered round these chiefs. Göthe was the …ling spirit of the group, even during the last …rter of the eighteenth century, when these men … others were constructing and guiding the …ature of all Germany; and his supremacy be…e yet more absolute afterwards, when, for …ther generation, he stood alone, the last survivor …a race greater than the greatest of their suc…ors.—He was ennobled, received honorary …ncellorships and other appointments, and had …n some share in the real business of the small …te. But, in the most active period of his life, … most important office was that of theatrical …ctor. Journeying to Italy in 1786, he spent two years in that country, which had much effect on his opinions and sentiments. In 1792 he accompanied the duke on the campaign in France. In 1806 he married. Not long afterwards he retired from all active business; but in 1815 he was obliged to take office as prime minister, which he held till the death of his friend and patron the grand duke in 1828. He died at Weimar on the 22d of March, 1833, energetic to the last, both in body and in mind.—For a dozen years after his settlement at Weimar, he seemed to be reposing on his quickly-won laurels. But he was very far from being idle; nor, in that later period in which his most distinguished works successively appeared, were these by any means the only fruits of his labour. He wrote accounts of his travels in Switzerland and Italy, and many critical and other essays; and, amidst an unceasing stream of small poems—few of them possessing much merit—were some exquisite ballads and other pieces of a lyrical or reflective cast. For the stage of Weimar, likewise, he furnished many plays; among which, as having importance literary as well as theatrical, may be named his prose tragedies of 'Egmont' and 'Clavigo.'—There still remain to be briefly noticed the works on which his celebrity mainly rests. The earliest of these were two dramas, which appeared in 1787, and flowed from the twofold inspiration of his residence in Italy. The 'Iphigenia in Tauris' is a modern echo, finely and originally modulated, of the classical antique; the 'Tasso' is a realization of the fluttering spirit of romance which lingered in the courts and society of Italy when the realities of the middle ages had passed away. None of Göthe's works are so admirable as these two for skill of art; none are more exquisite in ideal beauty of imagery; none are so characteristically illustrative of the desire he always felt to attain, though it were by the sacrifice of sternly solemn truths, a placid and meditative harmony of feeling. In 1795 appeared the first part ('The Apprentice-Years') of his novel 'Wilhelm Meister.' It is one of the most poetical, and the Germans hold it to be also the most philosophical, of all prose romances. Its philosophy, like its slippery morality, must here be left untouched. Its introduction of criticisms on literature and art was eagerly emulated, giving birth to those 'Art Novels,' the breed of which has been propagated to our own day. The poet's fame rose to its zenith in 1798, on the publication of his world-renowned 'Faust.' It is easy to feel, or rather it is impossible not to feel, the singular poetic beauty of this wonderful poem, its unsurpassed felicities of imagery and diction, and the impressiveness of the despondent melancholy which is the ruling temper of the whole. Philosophically considered, the 'Faust' is a propounding of the enigma of human life, with a refusal to accept, from religion, its only possible solution. In the same year, in 'Hermann and Dorothea,' Göthe attempted, as others had before him, at once to naturalize the classical hexameter in his native tongue, and to give epic form to a narrative of familiar life.—At this point the series of the poet's great works may be said to close. There next occurred a long interval, marked by nothing of distinguished note. The appearance, in 1810, of the notorious novel of the 'Wahlverwandschaften' (Elective Affinities), while as-

OLIVER GOLDSMITH

GOLIUS, JAMES, a Dutch Orientalist, author of an Arabic lexicon, a Persian dictionary, a history of the Saracens, &c., 1596-1667. His brother, PETER, an Oriental scholar and missionary, d. 1673.

GOLIUS, THEOPHILUS, a Gr. scholar, d. 1600.

GOLTZ, HENRY, a German painter, 1558-1617.

GOLTZIUS, HUB., a Dutch antiq., 1526-1583.

GOMAR, FRANCIS, a protestant divine of Holland, chief of the sect of Gomarites, or anti-remonstrants, who were opposed to Arminius, 1563-1609.

GOMARA, F. L. DE, a Sp. eccles. hist., 16th c.

GOMERSALL, R., an English dram., 1600-46.

GONDEBAND, king of Burgundy, 491-516.

GONDEBAND, king of Austrasia, 584.

GONDEMAR, king of Burgundy, 528-532.

GONDEMAR, king of the Visigoths, 610-612.

GONDERIC, king of the Vandals, 411-428.

GONET, J. B., a French theologian, 1616-1681.

GONGORA-Y-ARGOTE, LUIS, a Spanish ecclesiastic and poet, whose works were imitated in the earliest German romances, 1561-1627.

GONSALVO, FERNANDO, hereditary count of Castile, and a disting. warrior, flourished 924-960.

GONSALVO, M., a Span. heretic, burnt 1374.

GONSALVO OF CORDOVA, or GONZALO-HERNANDEZ-Y-AGUILAR, a Spanish warrior, disting. against the Moors in Spain and the Fr. in Naples, and called the great captain, 1443-1515.

GONTHAN, a king of Burgundy, 561-593.

GONTHIER, a German poet, 13th century.

GONTHIER, J., a Ger. anatomist, 1487-1574.

GOOCH, B., an English wr. on surgery, last ct.

GOOD, JOHN MASON, an English physician and author, distinguished for his skill in the ancient, Oriental, and European languages, for his translations and original works, and his numerous contributions to magazine literature, 1764-1827.

GOODAL, W., a Scotch antiquary, 1706-1766.

GOODMAN, CHRISTOPHER, a Scottish reformer and coadjutor of John Knox, abt. 1520-1602.

GOODMAN, G., an English prelate and theol., noted as a convert to the Romish Church, 1583-1655.

GOODRICH, THOMAS, bishop of Ely, distinguished as a statesman and zealous promoter of the reformation, died 1554.

GOODWIN, FR., an English architect, d. 1835.

GOODWIN, JOHN, an English republican and preacher, au. of 'Redemption Redeemed,' 1633-65.

GOODWIN, TH., a Calvinist divine, 1600-1679.

GOOGE, B., an Eng. poet and translator, 16th c.

GOOL, JOHN VAN, a Dutch paint., 1685-1757.

GORAN, a king of Scotland, reigned 501-535.

GORDIAN, or GORDIANUS, the name of three Roman emperors, the *first*, or elder, MARCUS ANTONIUS AFRICANUS, descended from Trajan, proclaimed while proconsul in Africa, along with his son, who, being of the same name, is known as Gordian the Younger. The latter was killed in action, upon hearing of which Gordianus the Elder strangled himself. The *third* of the name, MARCUS ANTONINUS PIUS GORDIANUS, was a grandson of the preceding, and was procl. emp. after their death, and murdered after a reign of six years, in the twentieth year of his age, 244.

GORDON, ALEX., a Scotch antiquarian, d. 1750.

GORDON, AND., a Scottish exper. philosopher, known for his discoveries in electricity, 1712-1751.

GORDON, BENJ., a Fr. medical author, 13th c.

GORDON, LORD GEORGE, son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon, distinguished as a political character towards the close of the last century, and noted for his arrest on a charge of high treason, in consequence of the riots provoked by his assemblies of the people to oppose the catholic relief bill, born 1750, died in prison, 1793.

GORDON, JAMES, a Scotch Jesuit and theologian, distinguished for his zeal in making converts, 1543-1620. Another of the same name, au. of biblical commentaries and hist. works, 1553-1641.

GORDON, R., a Scotch geographer, died 1650.

GORDON, TH., a Scotch pamphleteer, d. 1750.

GORDON, W., an independent minister settled in America, and a promoter of its independence, of which he became the historian, 1729-1807.

GORDON, W., an English physician and philanthropist, distinguished as an advocate of free trade, and other popular movements, 1801-1849.

GORE, CHRISTOPH., an American diplomatist, governor of the state of Massachusets, 1758-1827.

GORE, SIR J., a naval officer, died 1836.

GORE, TH., a writer on heraldry, 1631-1684.

GORGIAS, a Greek sophist, 5th century B.C.

GORI, G. A., an Ital. antiquarian, 1691-1757.

GORLÆUS, A., a Flem. numismatist, 1549-1609.

GORSAS, A. J., a Fr. political wr. and member of the convention, exec. with the Girondins, 1793.

GOSELINI, J., an Italian historian, 1525-1587.

GOSSEC, FR., a French composer, 1734-1829.

GOSSELIN, ANTH., a Fr. historian, 1580-1645.

GOSSELIN, J., a French astronomer, d. 1604.

GOSSELIN, P., a French mathematician, 16th c.

GOSSELIN, PASCAL FR. JOSEPH, a French geographer, archæologist, and statesm., 1751-1830.

GOSSELIN, W., a French arithmetician, d. 1590.

GOSSIN, P. F., a French republican, exec. 1794.

GOSSON, STEPHEN, a minister of the Church of England, author of several dramas, 1554-1623.

GOSTLING, W., an Eng. antiquarian, 1705-77.

GOTH, STEPHEN, archbishop of Upsala, author of a new liturgy designed to Romanize the Lutheran church of Sweden, published 1576.

GOTHOFRED, DENIS, a French Huguenot and jurisconsult, author of 'Corpus Juris Civilis,' 1549-1622. His son, THEODORE, historiographer royal, author of an 'Account of the Ceremonial of the Kings of France,' 1580-1649. DENIS, son of the latter, and his successor in office, author of 'Memoirs of Philip de Commines,' &c.,' 1615-81.

GOTTSCHED, J., a Ger. philosoph., 1668-1704.

GOTTSCHED, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a German dramatist and literary *savant*, professor of logic, philosophy, and metaphysics, at Leipzig, 1700-1766. His wife, LOUISA MARIA, distinguished by her splendid literary talents, d. 1762.

GOTTWALD, CH., a Ger. naturalist, 1636-1713.

GOUAN, ANT., a French botanist, 1733-1821.

GOUFFIER, L., a Fr. naval com., 1648-1734.

GOUFFIER, MARIE GABRIEL AUGUSTE LAURENT, Count De Choiseul, a French ambassador, and author of Travels in Greece, distinguished for his cultivation of the fine arts, 1752-1817.

GOUGE, F. S., a French poet, born 1724.

GOUGE, J., an adventurer, who was proclaimed king of France by the armed bands which he commanded on the banks of the Rhone, 1361.

GOUGE, WILLIAM, an Eng. puritan, and au. of biblical commentaries, 1575-1653. His son, THOMAS, also a clergyman and religious wr., 1605-81.

GOUGES, MARIE OLYMPE DE, a French lady, authoress of some dramatic pieces, executed for her attacks on Marat and Robespierre 1794.

GOUGH, RICHARD, an eminent antiquarian, au. of 'The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain,' 'Hist. of the Soc. of Antiquaries,' &c., 1735-1809.

GOUJET, CL. P., a French *savant*, 1697-1767.

GOUJON, J., a French sculptor and architect, killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

GOUJON, J. M. C. A., a Fr. repub., 1766-1795.

GOULART, S., a French historian, 1543-1628.

GOULSTON, GOULSON, or GULSON, TH., an Eng. physic. and au. of learned works, d. 1632.

GOURGAND, GASPARD, a cel. French general, disting. for his devotion to Napoleon, 1783-1852.

GOUSSET, J., a French Hebraist, 1635-1704.

GOUVEA, A. DE, a learned Portuguese, 14th c.

GOUVION-ST.-CYR, LAURENCE, a general and marshal of France, distinguished in the campaign on the Rhine 1795; and under Moreau and Joubert, in the campaign of Italy. After the fall of Napoleon he was made a peer of France, and served as minister of war. The latter years of his life were occupied in the composition of his several memoirs; died 1830.

GOW, NEIL, was born in Strathband, Perthshire, of humble but honest parents, in the year 1727. His taste for music was early decided. At the age of nine he began to play, and was, it is said, self-taught, till about his thirteenth year, when he received some instruction from John Cameron, an attendant on Sir George Stewart of Grandtully. A trial of skill having been proposed, Neil was persuaded to enter the lists, and one of the minstrels, who was blind, being made the umpire, the prize was adjudged to Neil Gow, by a sentence in the justice of which the other competitors cheerfully acquiesced. Having now attained the summit of his profession at home, the distinguished patronage, first of the Athole family, and afterwards of the duchess of Gordon, soon introduced him to the notice and admiration of the fashionable world. From this period, Gow was unrivalled in his department of Scotch national music. The different publications which have appeared under the name of Neil Gow, and which contain not only his sets of the older tunes, but various occasional airs of his own composition, are striking specimens of feeling and power of embellishment. These were set and prepared for publication by his son NATHANIEL, whose respectable character and propriety of conduct secured for him the esteem and favour of the public. In private life, Neil Gow was distinguished by a sound vigorous understanding, by a singularly acute penetration into the character of those, both in the higher and lower spheres of society, with whom he had intercourse, and by the conciliating and appropriate accommodation of his remarks and replies, to the peculiarities of their station and temper. Though he had raised himself to independent and affluent circumstances in his old age, he continued free from every appearance of vanity and ostentation. He maintained to the last the same plain unassuming simplicity in his carriage, his dress, and his manners which he had observed in his early and more obscure years. He died at Inver, near Dunkeld, in 1807. Besides his son Nathaniel, he left another (JOHN), who long resided in London, and who inherited much of his father's musical taste and power of execution. Two other sons of equal eminent musical talent (WILLIAM and ANDREW) died a few years before their father, but not till they had established their reputation as true descendants of *famous Neil*. [J.M.]

GOWER, JOHN, an English poet, died 1402.

GOWER, R. H., a cel. ship-builder, died 1833.

GOYEN, J. VAN, a Dutch painter, 1596-1656.

GOZZI, GASPAR, an Italian poet, 1713-1786. His brother, CHARLES, a dramatic wr., 1702-1806.

GRABE, J. E., a Germ. theologian, 1666-1711.

GRABERG, OLAVE, a protestant theologian of Sweden, au. of 'Thoughts on the Bible,' 1716-69.

GRACCHI. The Gracchi, so often mentioned in Roman history, were the two sons of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus and Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, the elder. Gracchus, who had been twice consul, and had obtained two triumphs, died while his sons were yet young, and Cornelia devoted herself exclusively to the charge and education of her children. Under her maternal guidance, aided by the best Greek masters, they soon surpassed in accomplishments all the Roman youths of the time.—1. TIB. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, the elder of the two, was born B.C. 164. Scipio Africanus the younger had married his only sister; and when he entered upon the command of the army against Carthage, Tiberius accompanied him, and was present at the destruction of that renowned city. Nine years after he accompanied the consul Mancinus as quæstor to Spain, where, by his integrity and disinterestedness, he gained the esteem of the enemy as well as the affections of the Roman soldiers. When the Roman army under Mancinus was defeated by the Numantines (B.C. 137), Tiberius succeeded in effecting a treaty on reasonable terms, which, however, the senate refused to ratify. Tiberius, notwithstanding, reaped the glory of having saved 20,000 men from destruction, and the people rewarded his services with affection and gratitude. During the long wars in which the Romans had been engaged, many encroachments had been made on the public domains; the nobles had obtained possession of extensive tracts, which were cultivated by foreign slaves; and the poorer classes of Roman citizens, being thus thrown out of employment, were reduced to a state of pauperism. Tiberius, sympathizing with the privations of the poor, resolved to revive the Licinian law, which defined the extent of public land tenable by any citizen. With this view he was elected tribune of the people in B.C. 133, and, in the face of unscrupulous opposition on the part of the nobility, carried a law similar to that of Licinius. Tiberius himself, his brother Caius, and his father-in-law, Appius Claudius, were appointed commissioners for measuring and distributing the land. At this crisis of affairs, Attalus, king of Pergamus, died, bequeathing his kingdom and treasure to the Roman people, and Tiberius proposed to divide the treasure among the recipients of the land under the new law, to enable them to stock their farms. This proposal raised the indignation of the nobles to a still higher pitch. To prevent his law from being abolished, and also to secure his person against imminent danger, he resolved to offer himself a candidate for the tribuneship of the following year. On the

day of election, his opponents demurred to his eligibility, and night intervened before the question was decided. Next morning both parties presented themselves at the capitol in readiness for acts of violence; the senators were resolved to kill Tiberius, and his own partizans were prepared to defend him. Hereupon Scipio Nasica, after in vain calling upon the consul to defend the state, rushed from the temple of Faith, where the senate had assembled, followed by the nobility, overawed the mob, seized their weapons, and killed about three hundred, of whom Tiberius Gracchus was one, B.C. 133. Thus perished one of the truest Roman patriots, whose memory has only in recent times been freed from the odium which centuries of misrepresentation had heaped upon it.—2. CAIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS was nine years younger than Tiberius; and at the time of his brother's death was in the army of Scipio Africanus in Spain. The fate of his brother seems to have deterred him from acting as a commissioner under the agrarian law, or from taking any prominent part in public affairs, till B.C. 123. Returning then from Sardinia, where he had served two years as quæstor, he was elected tribune of the people, and commenced a career which speedily led to a fatal conclusion. The measures which he proposed were partly vindictive and partly intended to establish his own popularity; of the latter class was a poor-law authorizing a monthly distribution of corn to the people at a merely nominal price; the effect of which was to make the population of Rome paupers, and to attract the poor and indolent from all parts of Italy. Caius next directed his efforts against the power of the senate, deprived them of the right of electing the judges from their own number, transferring it to the equites, and passed a law enacting that the provinces of the consuls and prætors should be fixed before the election of these magistrates. Being re-elected to the tribuneship of the following year, he was chiefly employed in passing laws respecting the colonies, and himself established a colony on the ruins of Carthage. After the expiry of his period of office, he united with the tribune Fulvius in inciting the populace to acts of violence, which led the senate to arm the consul Opimius with absolute power. The consul summoned Gracchus and Fulvius before him to answer for their conduct; and, after some attempts at negotiation, attacked and dispersed the popular party. Gracchus, who had taken no part in the struggle, fled across the Tiber, and entering a grove sacred to the Furies, ordered his slave to kill him. He thus perished, B.C. 121, at the age of thirty-three. [G.F.]

GRACIAN, B., a Spanish author, 1584-1658.

GRACIAN, J., a Flemish theolog., 1545-1614.

GRADENIJO, the *first* of the name doge of Venice 1289-1311; the *second*, 1339-43; the *third*, who terminated the war with Genoa, 1355-1356.

GRADENIJO, J. A., a Venet. prelate, 1744-74.

GRANDENIJO, J. J., a Ven. prelate, 1708-86.

GRADI, J., a learned writer, 16th century.

GRADI, STEPHEN, an Ital. philologist, d. 1683.

GRÆME, JOHN, a Scotch poet, 1748-1772.

GRÆTER, F. D., a Prus. *savant*, 1768-1830.

GRÆVIUS, J. G., a German critic, 1632-1703.

GRAFTON, R., an English annalist, 16th cent.

GRAFTON, AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, duke of, prime minister from 1765-1770, disting. also as a theolog. wr. on Socinian principles, 1736-1811.

GRAFUNDER, D., a Pruss. Oriental., d. 1680.

GRAHAM, GEORGE, an ingenious watchmaker. and mechanician, celebrated for the accuracy of his astronomical instruments, 1675-1751.

GRAHAM, JOHN, of Claverhouse, was born in 1650. In early life he served as a soldier of fortune in France and Holland, but returning to Scotland in 1677, he was appointed commander of the cavalry acting against the Covenanters, in that disturbed country; and the energetic manner in which he executed the duty has caused his name to be all but execrated by the Scottish people; yet Sir Walter Scott has pourtrayed him as a thorough soldier and gentleman. He was created Viscount Dundee. Killed at Killiecrankie 1689.

GRAHAM, SIR JOHN, the comp.-in-arms of Sir William Wallace, k. at the battle of Falkirk 1298.

GRAHAM, SIR RICH., Lord Viscount Preston, ambass. from Charles II. to Louis XIV., 1648-95.

GRAHAME, JAMES, a religious poet of Scotland, author of 'The Sabbath,' &c., 1765-1811.

GRAINGER, JAMES, a Scotch physician settled in London, known as a poet, 1723-1767.

GRAMAYE, J. B., a Flem. historian, d. 1635.

GRAMBERG, A., a German poet, 1772-1816.

GRAMBERG, C. P. W., a German Oriental scholar and literary *savant*, 1797-1822.

GRAMM, JOHN, a Danish antiqu., 1685-1748.

GRAMMONT, A. P. DE, a French officer, distinguished at the battle of Malplaquet 1709, and after that archbishop of Besançon, 1685-1754.

GRAMMONT, F.J. DE, abp. of Besançon, d.1715.

GRAMMONT, N. DE, a Fr. gen., exec. 1794.

GRAMMONT, or GRAMOND, GABRIEL DE BARTHELEMY, Seigneur De, a Fr. hist., d. 1654.

GRAMONT, the name of an illustrious French family, the best known of whom are—GABRIEL, a cardinal and diplomatist, time of Louis XII. and Francis I., died 1534. ANTHONY, duke of Gramont, marshal of France and viceroy of Navarre, author of 'Memoirs,' died 1678. ARMAND, son of the latter, and Count de Guiche, whose 'Memoirs' also exist, 1638-1674. PHILIBERT, count de Gramont, son of Anthony, known by his memoirs, written by his brother-in-law, Anthony, Count Hamilton, died 1720. ANTHONY, duke de Gramont, a French marshal and ambassador, known as count de Guiche, 1671-1725. LOUIS, duke de Gramont, lost the battle of Dettingen, and was killed at Fontenoi 1745. The last duke of Gramont, father of the duke of Guiche and the countesses of Tankerville and Sebastiani, died 1836.

GRAMONT, S. DE, a Provençal poet, d. 1638.

GRAN, OLAVE S., a Swed. missionary, 17th c.

GRANBY, JOHN MANNERS, marquis of, an English general, eldest son of the duke of Rutland, distinguished in the seven years' war, 1720-1770.

GRANCOLAS, J., a French *savant*, author of many works on eccl. rites, ceremonies, and general history, and a controversial wr. on Quietism, d. 1732.

GRANDET, J., a Fr. biographer, 1646-1724.

GRANDI, G., an Ital. mathemat., 1671-1742.

GRANDIDIER, P. A., a Fr. historian, 1732-87.

GRANET, FR., a French critic, 1692-1741.

GRANGE, JOSEPH DE CHANCEL DE LA, a French dramatic wr. and miscel. poet, 1675-1758.

GRANGENEUVE, J. A., a French republican of the Girondin party, born 1750, executed 1793.

GRANGER, J., an Engl. biographi. wr., 1776.

GRANGIER, B., a French poet, 16th century.

GRANGIER, J., a French *savant*, died 1643.

GRANT, ANNE, formerly Miss M'Vicar, and commonly called Mrs. Grant of Laggan, from a farm she cultivated in that neighbourhood, distinguished as a miscellaneous writer, authoress of 'Memoirs of an American Lady,' 'Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlands,' &c., 1755-1838.

GRANT, CHARLES, a proprietor and director of the East India Company, author of 'Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain,' 1746-1822.

GRANT, SIR C., a British officer, died 1835.

GRANT, EDWARD, an English writer, d. 1601.

GRANT, FRANCIS, Lord Cullen, an eminent Scottish lawyer and judge, 1660-1726.

GRANT, J., a Scot. barrister, au. of 'Thoughts on the Origin of the Gael,' &c., 1743-1835.

GRANT, PATRICK, a Scot. judge, 1698-1764.

GRANT, SIR WM., an eminent equity judge, master of the rolls from 1801 to 1817, 1754-1832.

GRANUELLE, ANTHONY PERRENOT, Cardinal De, a distinguished French statesman, and viceroy of Naples, 1517-1586.

GRANVILLE, GREENVILE, or GRENVILLE, SIR RICHARD, a military and naval adventurer, killed in action under Sir Thomas Howard, 1591. SIR BEVIL, his grandson, a royalist, and commander of a troop of horse raised at his own expense, killed at the battle of Lansdowne, 1596-1643. GEORGE, Lord Lansdowne, grandson of the latter, a poet and courtier, 1667-1735. See CARTERET, GRENVILLE.

GRAPALDI, F. M., an Italian poet, 15th cent.

GRATIAN, a canonist of the 12th century.

GRATIANUS, an emperor of Rome, born 359, associated in the empire with his younger brother, Valentinian II., 375, assassinated 383. A private soldier of this name was proclaimed emperor in Britain, and put to death four months aftwd., in 407.

GRATIUS, a Roman poet, 1st century B.C.

GRATIUS, O., a controversial writer, 16th ct.

GRATTAN, HENRY, an Irish statesman and lawyer, was born in Dublin about the year 1750. He was called to the Irish bar in 1772; and having attached himself to Lord Charlemont, he obtained, by the powerful influence of that aristocratic national leader, a seat in the Irish parliament in 1775. His fiery eloquence, essentially Irish in its impetuosity, which yet was guided by good taste and strong judgment, gave him an immediate influence both with parliament and the public, and his bold spirit speedily grasped at projects far beyond the more hesitating policy of his leader. His great object was to have a recorded declaration of the legislative independence of Ireland, and by obtaining it as he did, there is no doubt that he prepared his country to receive juster terms and a higher position in a legislative union with Britain than she might have otherwise obtained. Besides the old assertion of the supremacy of the English crown in Poyning's Act, there stood, in the British statute book, so lately as the reign of George I., an offensive declaration of the legislative authority of the British parliament over Ireland. On the 16th of March, 1782, the Irish Commons, as the result of Grattan's exertions, carried a declaration of rights condemning this legislative assumption, and by the cordial aid of Fox, then fortunately in power, the offensive act was repealed by the British parliament. The Irish legislature resolved to show their gratitude by a vote of money to Grattan, which, at his own desire, was reduced from the £100,000 originally suggested to £50,000. His popularity was subsequently occasionally shaken by the hostility of his great rival Flood. Unlike many of his coadjutors in the struggle for Irish nationality, he was a warm friend of catholic emancipation. He strongly opposed the union, and was for some time a member, but not a remarkable one, of the united parliament. He died on 14th May, 1820. [J.H.B.]

GRATUS, Roman gov. of Judæa, about 16-27.

GRAUMANN, J. P., a Prussian financier, reformer of the monetary system of Germ., 1710-62.

GRAUN, CARL HEINRICH, a German musical composer, chapel-master to Fr. the Gr., 1701-1759.

GRAUNT, EDW., an English clergyman, au. of 'Græcum Linguæ Spicilogium,' &c., died 1601.

GRAUNT, JOHN, a London draper, author of 'Observations on the Bills of Mortality,' 1670-74.

GRAVANDER, L. F., a Swed. poet, 1778-1815.

GRAVELOT, H., a Fr. engraver, 1699-1778.

GRAVES, RICH., an Engl. clergyman and misc. wr., auth. of 'The Spiritual Quixote,' 1715-1804.

GRAVESANDE, WILLIAM JAMES, an eminent Dutch mathematician and astronomer, 1648-1742.

GRAVINA, CARLO DUKE DE, a Sp. admiral, died of a wound received at Trafalgar, 1747-1806.

GRAVINA, DOMINICO DA, an Italian historian, author of a history of Naples, &c., 14th century.

GRAVINA, GIAN VINCENZO, a celebrated Neapolitan jurist and man of letters, 1664-1718.

GRAVINA, PIETRO, a Neapolitan poet, 15th c.

GRAVIUS, an annalist of Friesland, 16th cent.

GRAY, E. W., an eminent naturalist, d. 1807.

GRAY, STEPHEN, an English gentleman, distinguished as an experimt. philosopher, d. 1736.

GRAY, ROBERT, bishop of Bristol, author of a 'Theory of Dreams,' 'Connection between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors,' &c., 1762-1834.

GRAY, THOMAS, the son of a scrivener in London, was born there in 1716. From Eton school he passed to Cambridge, where he busied himself with languages and poetry, and neglected mathematics and philosophy, as indeed he did ever afterwards. Leaving the university in 1738, without taking a degree in arts, he intended to study law, but in the meantime entered on a continental tour with Horace Walpole. The two indifferently assorted companions travelled through France and Italy; but a misunderstanding taking place, Gray returned to England in 1741.—His father being now dead, he seems to have been in possession of means enabling a person of moderate wishes and indolent habits to dispense with the labour of a profession. He settled himself at Cambridge for the remainder of his days, hardly ever leaving the place, unless when he made tours to Wales, Scotland, and the lakes of Westmoreland, and when he passed three years in London, for access to the library of the British Museum. His life thenceforth was purely that of a scholar; and it was spent in reading and desultory thinking,

rather than in authorship. His knowledge was multifarious and exact.—That he was intellectually active, in his own lazy and miscellaneous fashion, is shown by his 'Letters,' published after his death. These are admirable specimens of English style; they contain some of the most picturesque pieces of descriptive writing in the language; they are full of acute, though fastidious criticism; and they have innumerable touches of quiet humour. He planned editions of classical authors, and made collections for the purpose. But he completed nothing except those little poems, which, flowing from an intense though not fertile imagination, inspired by the most delicate poetic feeling, and elaborated into exquisite terseness of diction, are among the most splendid ornaments of English literature.—His 'Ode to Eton College,' published in 1747, attracted little notice; the 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' appearing in 1749, became at once, as it has always continued to be, one of the most popular of all poems. Most of his other odes were written in the course of the three years following 1753; and the publication of the collection in 1757 established his poetical reputation with all who were competent to appreciate the most refined beauties of poetry. In 1768, after having been disappointed of the place when it was last vacant, he became professor of modern history at Cambridge. He had long been distressed by attacks of gout; and one of these killed him in 1771. [W.S.]

[Gray's House at Stoke.]

GRAZIANI, A. M., an Ital. writer, dist. for his learning and the eloquence of his style, 1537-1611.

GRAZIANI, G., an Italian poet, 1604-1675.

GRAZIANI, J., an Ital. hist., abt. 1670-1730.

GRAZIANI, J. B., a Florentine sculptor, whose real name was Ballanti, 1762-1835.

GRAZZINI, A. F., an Italian poet, 1503-1583.

GREATOREX, Thomas, an eminent musical performer and composer, dist. also for his studies in mathematics, chemistry, and botany, 1758-1831.

GREATRAKES, Valentine, an Irish gentleman who became famous about the period of the reformation for the cure of all kinds of diseases merely by the touch. He was born in Waterford 1628, and having come to England, served in the parliamentary army from 1649 to 1656, and was afterwards a magistrate in the county of Cork. The date of his death is not known.

GREAVES, James Pierrepoint, a writer of much original value on education, 1777-1842.

GREAVES, Richard, an Oriental scholar, antiquarian writer, and mathematician, 1602-1652. His brother, Thomas, an Arabian scholar, author of annotations on the Bible, &c., died 1676. His br., Edward, a physic. and medical wr., d. 1680.

GREBAN, S., a French poet, 15th century.

GREBNER, P., a German visionary, 16th cent.

GRECOURT, Jean Baptiste Joseph Willart De, a French poet, born of a Scotch family, author of 'Philotanus,' a satirical history of the famous bull Unigenitus, 1684-1743.

GREDING, J. E., a Germ. physician, 1718-75.

GREEN, Edward Burnaby, a poet and classical translator, died 1788.

GREEN, John, an English prelate, 1706-1779.

GREEN, Matthew, author of 'The Spleen,' a poem in considerable repute when first published for its originality and wit, b. about 1677, d. 1737.

GREEN, Th., a miscellaneous wr., 1770-1825.

GREEN, Val., an Engl. engraver, 1739-1813.

GREEN, W., an English divine, died 1794.

GREENE, Maurice, a musical composer and organist, author of some much esteemed anthems, &c., named Doctor of Music by the university of Cambridge in 1730, and afterw. professor, d. 1755.

GREENE, Robert, an English dramatist, miscel. wr., and poet, time of Elizabeth, d. 1592.

GREENE, Thomas, successively bishop of Norwich and Ely, and vice-chancellor of Cambridge, author of discourses on Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell, &c., 1658-1738.

GREENFIELD, William, an Oriental scholar, editor of the 'Comprehensive Bible,' &c., d. 1832.

GREENHAM, R., a puritan divine, died 1591.

GREENHILL, J., an English painter, 1649-76.

GREENVILLE. See Granville.

GREEVE, E. J., a Dutch Hebraist, author of a 'Dissertation on the Hebrew Rhythm,' 1754-1811.

GREGOIRE, Henry Count, a member of the French constitutent assembly and the convention, and constitutional bishop of Blois, distinguished as an advocate of popular rights, for his faithfulness to the Christian religion, and for his writings in fav. of the abolition of slavery, &c., 1750-1831.

GREGORAS, a Byzantine hist., abt. 1295-1360.

GREGORII, J. G., a Germ. geographer, last ct.

GREGORIO, C., an Italian designer and engraver, 1719-1759. His son, Ferdinand, an engraver, born about 1740.

GREGORIO, Maurice De, a learned theologian of Sicily, author of 'Anatomia Totius Bibliæ,' published 1614, died 1651.

GREGORIO, R., an Ital. antiquar., 1753-1809.

GREGORIUS, J. F., a Ger. *savant*, 1697-1761.

GREGORIUS, Publius, a native of Tiphernum, distinguished at Venice as professor of ancient literature, died about 1469. Emmanuel Frederic, his son, a theologian and philologist, author of numerous works in German and in Latin, 1730-1800.

GREGORY. The saints of this name are—Gregory Thuamaturgus, a convert of Origen, distinguished by his writings and marvellous power in the conversion of the heathen, died about 270. Gregory Nazianzen, for whose history see farther on. Gregory of Nyssa, another of the Greek fathers, the biographer of Gregory Thuama-

turgus, and himself a philosophical divine of the highest talents, born about 330, died 400. GREGORY OF TOURS, author of a 'History of France,' and 'The Miracles of the Saints,' &c., 559-595. GREGORY LOUSAVORISCH, 'The Illuminator,' the apostle and first patriarch of Armenia, died about 336. GREGORY, bishop of Agrigentum, author of Greek commentaries, died early in the 7th century. And the first two popes of the name.

GREGORY. The popes of this name are—GREGORY I., surnamed 'The Great,' and a saint in the Romish calendar, author of works which have often been reprinted, born about 544, raised to the pontificate 590, died 604. GREGORY II., also a saint of Rome, succeeded 715, died 731. GREGORY III., reigned about ten years, and died 741. GREGORY IV., 827-844. GREGORY V., born 972, died, after a pontificate of two years and nine months, 999. GREGORY VI., elected pope 1045, deposed 1046. GREGORY VII., elected 1073, died 1085. GREGORY VIII., pope two months only, elected and died 1187. GREGORY IX., reigned 1227-1241. GREGORY X., 1271-1276. GREGORY XI., b. 1331, reigned 1370-1378. GREGORY XII., born 1325, reigned 1406-1417. GREGORY XIII., distinguished by the reformation of the calendar, and one of the ablest civilians of his age, born 1502, reigned 1572-1585. GREGORY XIV., born 1534, succeeded 1590, died 1591. GREGORY XV., born 1554, succeeded 1621, distinguished as the founder of the College of the Propaganda, died 1623. GREGORY XVI., born 1765, succeeded Pius VIII. 1831, died 1846.

GREGORY. The patriarchs of Constantinople of this name are—GREGORIUS, or GREGORIUS CYPRIUS, died 1290; GREGORY OF RIMINI, a celebrated scholar, died 1357; and a third of the name who played an important part in the divisions which agitated the Turkish empire, and was hung by the populace of Constantinople 1821.

GREGORY. The princes and patriarchs of Armenia of this name, besides G. Lousavoritch in the list of saints, are—GREGORY, the last prince of the race of the Mamigoneans, acknowledged by the caliph under the title of patriarch 659, killed in battle with the Chazars 683. GREGORY MAGISTROS, a prince of the royal race of the Arsacides of Persia, distinguished as a poet and man of letters, author of an Armenian grammar, &c., commenced his political career in the time of John, king of Armenia 1030, and died 1058. GREGORY II., the son and successor of the preceding, governed the patriarchate 1058-1105. GREGORY III., nephew of Gregory II., succeeded Basil 1113, died 1166. GREGORY IV., nephew of the preceding, reigned 1173-1193. GREGORY V., nephew and successor of Gregory IV., imprisoned by the lords and clergy of Armenia on account of his debaucheries, and perished in attempting to escape, 1193-1194. GREGORY VI., father of Gregory V., and his successor in 1193, died 1198. GREGORY VII., successor of Constantine I., 1294, died 1306. GREGORY VIII., maintained a long struggle for the royal authority, and was at length killed, 1411-1418. GREGORY IX., elected by certain of the clergy 1440, and not being recognized by the Eastern Armenians, submitted to Vartabied, chosen by them in 1441, and confined his own authority to Cilicia, died 1447. GREGORY X., reigned 1443-1461. GREGORY XI., 1535-1541. GREGORY XII., 1569-1573. GREGORY XIII., known at first under the name of Serapion, elected after the flight of David V. and Melchisedech 1603, fell into the hands of the dispossessed patriarchs, aided by the Persians, and was cruelly tortured 1605, died, probably in consequence, 1606.

GREGORY: an illustrious Scottish family name, recalling the continuous splendours of the Bernouillis or Cassinis: we shall give the names and little more of its most remarkable scions.—1. Earliest and perhaps loftiest, stands JAMES GREGORY, born in 1639; son of the progenitor of the family, the minister of Drumoack in Aberdeenshire. At the age of twenty-nine he became professor of mathematics in St. Andrews; from which he was transferred to the same chair in Edinburgh, 1674. He died at the early age of thirty-six, having given the most brilliant promise as well as great performance. We owe him one form of the reflecting telescope; and in analytic power he sometimes rivalled Newton. His memoirs are very numerous, all bespeaking talents and originality of the first order. —2. DAVID GREGORY, nephew of James, born at Aberdeen in 1661; at the age of twenty-three he succeeded his uncle in the metropolitan chair. David was an elegant mathematician and a good astronomer. He became Savilian professor at Oxford; and was one of the first who comprehended and taught the philosophy of Newton. He died in 1708.—3. JAMES and CHARLES, brothers of the preceding, were also able mathematicians: James succeeded David in Edinburgh, and Charles held the chair in St. Andrews, which he transmitted to another mathematician, his son, DAVID.—4. Next the Medical branch of this singular family. It originated in JAMES, son of the great James Gregory, and professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen. He bequeathed his abilities and chair to his son, Dr. JAMES GREGORY, a man of repute: but his celebrated son was,—6. JOHN GREGORY, M.D., born at Aberdeen in 1724. Few men have more deserved a high fame, than this eminent and excellent person. Thoroughly educated as a physician, he united to that culture, great sagacity and moral excellence, as well as refined tastes that led him into intimacy with all the eminent men of the brightest era of Scottish literature. From the year 1766 he held the chair of Practice of Physic in the university of Edinburgh; and continued until his death in 1792 an acknowledged ornament of the metropolis. John Gregory is the author of the 'Father's Legacy to his Daughters,' and he will long be remembered professionally by his 'Elements of the Practice of Physic.' There is a life of him by the naturalist Smellie.—7. Dr. JAMES GREGORY, son of the preceding, succeeded to his chair, and sustained his place as a leading member of the Edinburgh Medical School. The kind of genius which most distinguished this great family was not extinct; its mathematical powers again broke forth. Son of Dr. James, was—8. The late D. F. GREGORY, of Trinity College, Cambridge, an analyst reft from Science at the earliest age: he would have rivalled his greatest predecessor.—It is stated that of this family no less than sixteen members have held British professorships. [J.P.N.]

GREGORY, archbishop of Corinth, 12th cent

GREGORY, a king of Scotland, reign. 875-892.

GREGORY, GEORGE, D.D., an Irish divine, and historical and miscellaneous wr., 1754-1808.

GREGORY OF NAZIANZUS, commonly called ST. GREGORY NAZIANZEN, was born at Arianzus, a village at no great distance from the town which has given to Gregory his distinctive cognomen. His pious mother Nonna, devoted him when an infant to the service of Christ and the church. His education, which commenced at Cæsarea in Cappadocia, was prosecuted next at Cæsarea Philippi, and at Alexandria, and was finished at Athens, where he began a life-long intimacy with Basil the Great. His father, of the same name, had been bishop of Nazianzus for many years, and in the course of time he was joined with his father in the administration of the church. He had previously refused from Basil the diocese of Sasima. At his father's death he retired to Selencia the capital of Isauria, and spent three years in solitude and meditation. In 379 he went by urgent request to Constantinople to preach to the remnant of the orthodox party who survived the Arian persecutions. His private chapel he named Anastasia, but his eloquence and popularity became so immense, that with the concurrence of the emperor Theodosius, the general council exalted him to the patriarchate or archiepiscopal chair. But objections were soon started to the regularity and validity of his election, and he gladly resigned the see, delivering a magnificent farewell oration in the great church St. Sophia in June, 381. On his journey homeward he visited Cæsarea, and pronounced his glowing funeral discourse on his friend Basil. He discharged the duties of a bishop for a brief period at Nazianzus till his cousin Eulalius was installed, and at once he retired to the country, where on his paternal estate at Arianzus he spent the remainder of his life in the cultivation of his garden, and the composition of religious poetry. Gregory died about the year 389. Among his literary remains have been preserved about 50 sermons, 250 epistles, and nearly 400 poems. The life of this theologian was a species of combat between the active and the contemplative propensity within him. Ever seeking quiet he was ever forced into agitation and strife. Seclusion was earnestly coveted by him, but peculiar crises in the church summoned him into the arena, in which he no sooner found himself, than he sighed again for his calm retreat. His style, which seems based on the model of Isocrates, is often highly eloquent, but is frequently disfigured by exaggeration and overlaid with rhetorical embellishment. His poems are often distinguished by peculiar beauties, though marred by their artificial structure and allusions. Several editions of his works have been published, but a good edition is still a desideratum. The editio princeps was published at Basle in 1550, and of the Benedictine edition only one volume has appeared, and that at Paris, 1778. [J.E.]

GREGORY, OLINTHUS GILBERT, LL.D., an able and industrious English mathematician and author, born in 1774, died 1841. He wrote valuable elementary books of science, but is best known by his 'Evidences of Christianity.'

GREGORY, ST. VINCENT, a Flemish mathematician, born at Bruges in 1584, died in 1667.

GREIFF, F., a German chemist, 1601-1668.

GREIG, SAM. CARLOWITZ, a naval officer b. in Scotland, and dist. in the Russian service, d. 1788.

GRENADE, L. DE, a Spanish ascetic, 1505-88.

GRENVILLE. Several members of this family are known as statesmen, the principal of whom are — RICHARD GRENVILLE, afterwards Earl Temple, and his brother GEORGE, commonly called Mr. Grenville, the reputed author of the American Stamp Act. Lord Temple was born 1711, commenced his public life as a member of parliament in 1734, and died in retirement 1779. Mr. George Grenville was born in 1712, and served in parliament as member for Buckingham from the year 1741, till his death in 1770. The names of the brothers are mixed up with the party politics of the whole of this period, sometimes as warmly attached friends, and at others as political enemies. Mr. Grenville was connected with the administration in several subordinate offices from 1744 to 1762; the last five years of this interval, as a colleague of his brother, Lord Temple. In the last mentioned year he became secretary of state in the ministry of Lord Bute, and from that time to 1765 his brother was associated with Mr. Pitt in the opposition. In 1765 Mr. Grenville, who had risen to the premiership two years previously, was dismissed by the king, and a breach occurring at the same period between Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple the brothers were reconciled. Their characters were very different, but they were both agreed on the principle of taxing America as a legislative right, and Mr. Grenville had the manliness to carry out his convictions irrespective of the consequences. He was always regarded as the ablest man of business then in the House of Commons, and seems to have resembled the late Sir Robert Peel in many points. Lord Temple, on the other hand, was a man of factious and turbulent disposition, and if his name was not before the public in connection with any useful measure, it was sure to be extant in some *pasquinade*, perhaps as 'Lord Gawkey,' or 'Tiddy-doll.' He was a partizan of Wilkes, and thus united the opposite extremes in his political conduct. The late librarian of Stowe has recently edited the correspondence of the brothers, which throws much light upon the political transactions of the period. In the third volume of these interesting papers he has collected a mass of evidence tending to prove that Lord Temple is the original of 'Junius.' [E.R.]

GRENVILLE, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Lord Grenville, third son of Mr. George Grenville, born 1759, distinguished as a member of the House of Commons and a statesman from 1789 to 1806, when he succeeded Pitt as prime minister, died 1834.

GREPPI, CARLO, an Ital. dramat., 1751-1811.

GRESHAM, SIR THOMAS, founder of the Royal Exchange of London, and the Gresham Lectures, was the son of Sir Richard Gresham, merchant and lord mayor of that city, and acquired universal fame as a merchant for his knowledge, sound judgment, and integrity. Besides his munificent endowments in the interest of commerce and the arts, he served the state as ambassador, and contributed greatly to placing the financial affairs of England upon a sound basis, being in constant intercourse and correspondence with Sir W Cecil. He was greatly honoured by Queen Elizabeth.

He was born in London 1519, and died suddenly at his house in Bishopgate-Street 1579.

GRESLON, A., a French missionary, 1618-97.

GRESSET, F., a French philologist, 1795-1831.

GRESSET, J. B. L., a Fr. dramatist, 1709-77.

GRETRY, ANDRE ERNEST MODESTE, a celeb. compos. of Fr. operas, and wr. on music, 1741-1813.

GRETSER, J., a Ger. controv. wr., 1561-1625.

GREUZE, J. B., a French painter, 1726-1805.

GREVILLE, FULKE or FOULQUE, Lord Brook, a dist. patron of letters, au. of the 'Life of Sir Ph. Sydney,' and mem. of the privy council, 1554-1628.

GREVIN, J., a French dramatist, 1540-1570.

GREW, OBADIAH, an English divine settled at Coventry, 1607-1698. His son—

GREW, NEHEMIAH, a physician and botanist, was born at Coventry about the year 1628. He died in 1711.—Grew was educated at a foreign university, and after taking his degree, he settled in his native town as a physician. Here he commenced making observations upon the physiology of plants, and in 1760 he communicated to the Royal Society his first thoughts upon the subject in a paper entitled 'Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants.' His essay was so well received that he was invited to come to London, which he did in 1672. Upon the recommendation of Bishop Wilkins he was elected a fellow, and in 1677 he was appointed secretary to the Royal Society. His celebrated work, 'The Anatomy of Plants,' with an 'Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants,' was published in 1682, illustrated by many plates, and forms a perfect storehouse of facts upon vegetable anatomy, which has been freely made use of by succeeding botanists. His remarks upon vegetable secretions and their properties are very ingenious—his comparative examination of the various kinds of fruits and seeds abounds in originality—and he appears, from several passages in his works, to have discovered the doctrine of the sexes in plants, and the fecundating properties possessed by the dust of the anthers. Linnæus has named a genus of plants after him, Grewia. [W.B.]

GREY, CHARLES EARL, was born on 13th March, 1764. His father, Sir Charles, was ennobled for his military services in 1802, but the family was one of ancient renown, connected with early peerages, and there is no doubt that the rank and antiquity of his house exercised considerable influence in mitigating prejudices against a career so boldly and steadily directed in favour of popular influence and democratic institutions as that of Earl Grey. He studied at Eton and Cambridge, and made the usual continental tour. He entered parliament as member for Northumberland, in 1786, and two years afterwards was distinguished by being named one of the managers of the Hastings' impeachment. He became one of those whom personal attachment and political sympathy united under the standard of Fox; but as the French revolution went through its stages, the bold and ardent young man was inclined to follow it with a far closer sympathy than the leader, now a veteran in parliamentary tactics, was disposed to sanction. He was an active member of the dreaded Society of the Friends of the People; and in 1793 he brought forward a motion in favour of parliamentary reform, founded on a petition from the society, boldly exposing th the existing system. But the policy o tary reform had not only been deser and his friends, but was rather disc than aided by the veteran members party, and he was left in a minority o He continued to be the bold and unhe nouncer, from time to time, of every act savouring of corruption, extravi stretching of the arbitrary elements o tution; and in the extremely critic which he acted, there is no doubt n the zeal and firmness of the young well tried, but that any man of less co and capacity would have fallen a sac zealous temerity. Holding the cour Lord Howick, he became first lord of th in the short Whig ministry of 1806. ber, 1807, his father's death sent House of Lords, where he pursued hi unaltered, save by adaptation to the n exertion. He was the main object c less negotiations for a mixed minist His history as the leader of the Whig 1830, which carried the reform bill, h and important a place in the history o afford materials for a satisfactory It is well known that Earl Grey's coura ness, undiminished by the years whi larged his sagacity and matured h capacity, were greatly instrumental at epoch in saving the country from a civ resigned office in July, 1834, and spen ing years in respected retirement. He of remarkably fine appearance and dig ners; and though a friend of popular his habits were reserved, and were of terized as haughty. He was married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Lord He died at Howick on 17th July, 184

GREY, LADY JANE, whose tragical known to readers of English histor granddaughter of Mary Tudor, siste VIII., and of Charles Brandon, duke This alliance was brought about by s cumstances. The Princess Mary had ried to Louis XII., king of France, in a treaty of peace and confederacy, 1514, and about three months afterwa husband, who was succeeded by his co I. As the queen dowager had been of disposition, there were more reasons tha the birth of a posthumous child. Fr fore, connived at a private marriage bashful widow and the duke of Suffol then at the French court, and probabl his good offices to reconcile Henry to The issue of this union was a daugh Frances, who was married to Henry Gr of Dorset, and as a consequence ga Lady Jane Grey, at the family seat in shire, 1537. Being educated as a pro possessing talents which rendered her prodigies of her sex, the duke of Nort easily prevailed on Edward VI. to na successor, thereby excluding his sister Elizabeth; the one of doubtful religi other most certainly a bigotted catholi of an immediate competitor for the Fr

refore, the amorous embraces of Mary Tudor, ded by a little management at the French court, ed up one for the English in the person of innocent, talented, and beautiful grandchild. ring secured his purposes with the king, Nor- mberland married his son, Lord Guildford Dud- to Lady Jane Grey, and they were both exe- d after a phantom royalty of nine days, on the of February, 1554. Lady Jane was only in seventeenth year, and was remarkable for her in the classical, Oriental, and modern languages, for the sweetness of her disposition. [E.R.]

EY, DR. RICHARD, a learned ecclesiastical religious writer, au. of the 'State of Religion gland,' 'Engl. Eccles. Law,' &c., 1693-1771.

EY, ZACHARY, LL.D., a divine and miscel. ditor of 'Hudibras,' au. of an 'Examination of History of the Puritans,' &c., 1687-1766.

EZIN, JAMES, a French poet, 16th century.

IBALDI, M., an Italian jurist, died 1564.

ERSON, CONSTANTIA, an Irish lady, dis- hed for her self-acquired classical and philo- al attainments, and as a poetess, 1706-1733.

ESBACH, JOHN JAMES, an eminent Ger- critic, distinguished for his attainments in gical, biblical, and ecclesiastical literature, ally for his edition of the Greek gospels, critical history of the printed text, and ex- tion of various readings, born in Hesse stadt 1745, died professor of divinity at the sity of Jena, 1812.

FFET, H., a French historian, 1698-1771.

FFIER, JOHN, known as 'Old Griffier,' a h painter, 1658-1718. His son, ROBERT, the Younger,' a landscape pain., b. abt. 1688.

FFIN, the last king of Wales, died 1050.

FFITH, ELIZ., a Welch novelist, d. 1793.

FFITH, M., an ecclesiast. au., 1587-1652.

FFITHS, R., a Welch reviewer, 1749-1803.

FFONI, M., an Ital. historian, 1351-1426.

GNAN, FRANCES MARGARET DE SEVIG- countess De, an accomplished Fr. lady, daugh- the celeb. Madame de Sevigne, and au. of a ' ' of the system of Fenelon, 1648-1705.

LL, C., a Swedish economist, 1705-1767.

MALDI, the name of an illustrious family , distinguished as partizans of the Guelphs, rincipal members of which are—RANIERI ALDI, a naval commander, served as admiral ace in 1314. ANTONIO GRIMALDI, also a commander and admiral, at length defeated combined fleets of Catalonia and Venice, Pisani, in 1353. GIOVANNI GRIMALDI, ed for a great victory over the Venetian l, Nicolo Trevisani, in May, 1431. DO- GRIMALDI, cardinal-archbishop and vice- of Avignon, distinguished at the battle of 1571, d. 1592 GERONIMO GRIMALDI, nuncio to Germany and France, and a ished philanthropist, 1597-1685.

MALDI, F., a Neap. architect, 16th cent.

MALDI, F. M., an Italian math., 1613-63.

MALDI, G. F., an Ital. painter, 1606-80.

MALDI, J., an Italian *savant*, died 1623.

MALDI, JOS., a celeb. clown, 1779-1837.

MALDI, MARQUIS, auth. of a 'Project for ing the Pub. Economy of Nap.,' 1735-1805.

MALDI, WM., Marquis Grimaldi of Genoa, employé of the East India Co., 1785-1828.

GRIMAIN, ANTH., doge of Venice, 1521-1523.

GRIMAIN, DOMENICO, son of the preceding, a learned cardinal and patron of letters, 1460-1523.

GRIMAIN, H., a Dutch painter, 1599-1629.

GRIMAIN, MARI., doge of Venice, 1595-1605.

GRIMAUD, J. C. W. DE, a French physiologist and medical writer, 1750-1789.

GRIMBALD, ST., a Flemish ecclesiast., 9th ct.

GRIMBOLD, GRIMBALD, or GRIMVALD, NICHOLAS, an Engl. poet and translator, 16th ct.

GRIMM, FREDERIC MELCHIOR, Baron De, joint author with Diderot of a posthumous work in 16 volumes, entitled 'Correspondance Littéraire Philosophique et Critique,' containing the history of French literature from 1753 to 1790. Baron Grimm is also the author of some smaller works published in his lifetime, and was in several political employs as minister and secretary. Born at Ratisbon 1723, died 1807.

GRIMM, J. F. C., a Ger. physician, 1737-1821.

GRIMOARD, COUNT PHILIP DE, a French general, diplomatist, and man of letters, died 1815.

GRIMOUD, ALEXIS, a Fr. painter, 1688-1740.

GRIMSTON, SIR H., an Engl. lawyer, d. 1683.

GRINDAL, EDMUND, abp. of Canterbury, contributor to Fox's 'Acts and Monuments,' 1519-83.

GRIOLET, J. M. A., a Fr. natural., 1763-1806.

GRISAUNT, WM., an English physician and astronomer, and a supposed magician, 14th cent.

GRISCHOW, A., a German *savant*, 1683-1749.

GRISEL, JOSEPH, a Fr. ecclesiastic and mystic wr., auth. of 'Chemin de l'Amour Divin,' 1703-87.

GRITTI, ANDREA, doge of Venice, 1523-1538.

GROCYN, W., a learned Englishm., 1442-1519.

GROENING, a German historian, 17th century.

GROGNIER, L. F., a Fr. natural., 1775-1837.

GROHMANN, JOHN GODFREY, a laborious translator and compiler, professor of philosophy at Leipzig, au. of a 'Dict. of the Arts,' 1763-1805.

GRONOV, or GRONOVIUS, the name of a celebrated Dutch family of *savants*, the principal of whom are—JOHN FREDERIC, professor of the *Belles Lettres*, and editor of many classics, 1611-1671. JAMES, his son, a critical and philological writer, 1645-1716. LAURENCE THEOPHILUS, brother of James, an antiquarian and philologist, dates unknown. ABRAHAM, eldest son of James, a physician and geographical author, dates unknown. JOHN FREDERIC, and LAURENCE THEODORE, brothers of Abraham, distinguished as naturalists, the former d. 1760, the latter 1778.

GROPP, IGNATIUS, a Ger. histor., 1695-1758.

GROPPER, J., a German polemic, died 1559.

GROS, ANTOINE JEAN, Baron, a celebrated French painter, a pupil of David, 1771-1835.

GROS, NICH. LE, a Fr. theologian, 1675-1751.

GROS, PETER DES, a French moralist, 15th c.

GROS, PETER LE, a Fr. sculptor, 1666-1719.

GROSE, FRANCIS, an eminent English antiquary and heraldist, au. of 'Antiquities of England and Wales,' 'A Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons,' 'Military Antiquities,' 'A Collection of Proverbs,' 'A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue,' 'A Provincial Glossary,' 1731-91.

GROSLEY, P. J., a French essayist, 1718-85.

GROSS, J. G., a Germ. naturalist, 1581-1630.

GROSS, J. G., a Bavarian author, 1703-1768.

GROSS, DAVID GABRIEL ALBERT DE, a German writer on military tactics, 1756-1809.

GROSSER, S., a German philologist, 1664-1736.

GROSSETESTE, GROSTETE, or GROSTHEAD, Robt., a lrnd. bp. of Lincoln, 1175-1253.

GROSSMANN, Gustav. Fred. Wm., a celeb. German actor and dramatic writer, 1746-1796.

GROSSON, J. B. B., a Fr. archæol., 1733-1800.

GROSVENOR, B., an Eng. dissent., 1675-1758.

GROTIUS, or GROOT, Hugo, a jurist, divine, historian, and general scholar, was born at Delft, in Holland, on 10th April, 1583. When eleven years old, he was sent to the newly-established protestant university at Leyden, where he had the fortune to study under Joseph Scaliger. He was so precocious, not only in the acquisition of knowledge, but in the capacity of imparting his acquirements by literature, that at the age of fifteen he might be said to have a European reputation, and he was then received with distinction at the court of Henry the Great. Nor did his boyish attainments indicate a premature exhaustion of his powers; on the contrary, his mind seems to have grown with every year added to his age, and he was ever accumulating new intellectual riches and enlarging his capacities. In 1613 he obtained the important office of pensionary of Rotterdam. But it was unfortunate that one whose conquests in important studies were so valuable, should have had his time occupied, and his mind distracted by the wretched polemical conflict which then shook the Netherlands. He became one of the illustrious victims whose sufferings are a scandal to the otherwise magnanimous history of the Dutch during that period. He involved himself with his friend, the great pensionary Barneveldt, in the Arminian controversy, and in 1619 was condemned to perpetual imprisonment by the triumphant party. He was one of those whose prison hours have enriched the world, and the quantity of books which he kept passing to and fro in the end furnished the means of his escape. It was accomplished by his wife, Mary Reygensberg, a daughter of one of the great Dutch aristocratic families, who managed to have him removed from the prison in one of the book trunks. The works which he had hitherto published, scientific, critical, and poetical, are now comparatively obscure, but in prison he prepared his little treatise, *De Veritate Religionis Christianae*, which has been perhaps the most popular 'Evidences of Christianity' ever published, and has been translated into every civilized tongue. But it was when subsequently living in retirement in France that he published his *De Jure Belli et Pacis*, the foundation of the international law and European diplomacy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Though it consisted properly of speculations derived from the principles of Roman jurisprudence, it was accepted as if it were the authoritative enunciation of the law of nations. After having, in his advanced years, visited various countries, he died on the 28th of August, 1645. [J.H.B.]

GROTTO, Luigi, an Italian poet, 1541-1583.

GROUCHY, Emanuel, Count, a marshal of the French empire, born at Paris 1766, and known as a brave and successful soldier in the wars of Napoleon, is chiefly memorable for the fatuity which seemed to rule his conduct at the battle of Waterloo. With thirty-five thousand men, and eight hundred pieces of cannon under his orders, he remained immoveable, either by the prayers or threats of the other generals, in a position which could only be justified by the strict letter of his instructions. It is not certain that he intended to betray the cause of Napoleon, but his culpable indecision certainly contributed to the disaster which befell the French arms. He was twice afterwards summoned before a council of war, but each time escaped judgment in consequence of the court's declaring itself incompetent. Grouchy was included in the special amnesty of 1819, and restored to his military rank on the accession of Louis Philippe. He died in 1847. [E.R.]

GROUCHY, N. De, a French *savant*, d. 1572.

GROUCHY, Sophia, sister of Marshal Grouchy, and widow of Condorcet, known as the translat. of Adam Smith's 'Theory of the Moral Sentiments,' and auth. of 'Letters upon Sympathy,' died 1822.

GROULART, Cl., a French jurist, 1551-1607.

GROVE, Hen., a dissent. minister, au. of 'An Essay on the Soul's Immortality,' &c., 1683-1738.

GROVE, Joseph, an English writer, d. 1764.

GRUBER, G. M., a German *savant*, 1739-99.

GRUBER, G. W., a Germ. composer, 1729-1796. His son, J. Sigismund, a *savant*, 1759-1805.

GRUBER, J. D., a Flemish historian, 1709-48.

GRUEBER, J., an Italian missionary, 1630-65.

GRUNÆUS, S., a Germ. historian, 1564-1628.

GRUNET, T. S., a Swiss naturalist, died 1778.

GRUPERS, Ch. U., a Greek hist., 1692-1767.

GRUTER, or GRYTERE, John, a dist. philol. and antiquarian of the Netherlands, 1560-1627.

GRYNÆUS, Simon, a German philosopher, classical scholar, and theologian, 1493-1541. John James, his grandnephew, also a theologian and biblical commentator, 1540-1618.

GRYPHIUS, And., a German dramatist, 1616-1664. His son Christian, a lrnd. wr., 1649-1706.

GRYPHIUS, S., a German printer, 1493-1556.

GUA-DE-MALVES, Jean Paul, a French geometrician and economist, disting. in France as the planner of the Encyclopédie, 1712-1786.

GUADET, M. E., a French republican of the Girondist party, executed at Bourdeaux, 1794.

GUALANDI, J. B., an Italian transl., d. 1570.

GUALDO-PRIORATO, Galeazzo, an Italian hist., au. of 'A Hist. of the Wars of Ferdinand II. and Ferdinand III.,' 'Hist. of Leopold,' 1606-78.

GUALTERUS, or GWALTHER, Rodolph, a Swiss reformer, son-in-law of Zuinglius, 1519-86.

GUALTIERI, N., an Ital. naturalist, d. 1747.

GUARIN, P., a French Orientalist, 1678-1729.

GUARINI, C. G., an Ital. architect, 1624-83.

GUARINI, G., an Italian poet, 1537-1612.

GUARINI, or GUARINO, a Latin and Greek scholar, dist. at the revival of learning, died 1460

GUATIMOZIN, or QUAUTEMOTZIN, the last king of Mexico, murdered by Cortez 1522.

GUAY-TROUIN. See Duguay-Trouin.

GUAZZESI, L., an Italian *savant*, 1708-1764.

GUAZZO, Mark, an Italian historian, d. 1556.

GUAZZO, S., an Italian author, 1530-1593.

GUELDRE, Edward, *first* duke of the name, son of Renaud II., count of Nassau, 1336-1371.

GUELF, or GUELPH, the name of a great historical party or faction of the middle ages, derived from the name of a family connected with the Saxon princes, and from which the house of Brunswick is descended. The *first* of the name,

duke of Bavaria, reigned 1071-1108. The *second*, who was his son and successor, died 1120. The parties which divided Europe for so many ages took the name of Guelphs and Ghibellines, after the battle of Weinberg in 1140, when the Saxon army was commanded by Welfon, or Guelph, brother of duke Henry. The Guelphs may be regarded in history as the party of freedom and progress.

GUENCE, ANTH., a French author, 1717-1803.

GUER, J. A., a miscel. French wr., 1713-1764.

GUERCHOIS, MAD., a relig. wr., 1679-1840.

GUERCINO. GIOVANNI FRANCESCO BARBIERI, commonly called GUERCINO from a cast in his eye, was born at Cento, near Bologna, in 1590: he was self-taught. He spent some time at Rome, but lived chiefly at Cento, until the death of Guido in 1642, when he settled in Bologna, where he died rich in 1666. Guercino was an imitator of Caravaggio, and is one of the principal so-called *Tenebrosi* masters, from the great depth and blackness of their shadows, but upon his settlement in Bologna he modified his manner, endeavouring to bring it nearer to that of Guido.—(Passeri, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.; Malvasia, *Felsina Pittrice*.) [R.N.W.]

GUERICKE, OTTO VON, a German experi. philos., inventor of the air pump, &c., 1602-1686.

GUERRA, J., an Italian architect, 1544-1618.

GUERRERO, VICENTE, one of the insurgent chiefs of Spanish America, president of the Mexican republic in 1829, vanquished and shot by Bustamenti in February, 1831.

GUERRINO, T., an Italian mathemat., 17th c.

GUETTARD, J. S., a Fr. naturalist, 1715-86.

GUEVARA, ANTH., a Spanish prelate, celebrated as an eloquent preacher, died 1544. His nephew, of the same name, a biblical commentator.

GUEVARA, J. N. DE, a Sp. painter, 1631-98.

GUEVARA, LOUIS VELEZ DE LAS DUENAS Y, a Sp. novelist and dramatic author, 1574-1646.

GUEVARA, DON PHILIP, a Spanish painter and writer on art, died 1563. His son DIEGO, a distinguished mathematician, died 1566.

GUEVARA, S., a Spanish poet, 1558-1610.

GUIBERT, a French historian, 1053-1124.

GUIBERT, an anti-pope, elected 1080, d. 1110.

GUIBERT, C. B., Count De, a French military officer, 1715-1786. His son, JAMES ANTHONY HIPPOLYTUS, a writer on tactics, 1743-1789.

GUICCIARDINI, FRANCESCO, an eminent Italian historian and diplomatist, 1482-1540.

GUICCIARDINI, LUIGI, a nephew of the illustrious historian, au. of political works, 1521-1589.

GUICHE, ARMAND, Count. See GRAMONT.

GUICHE, CL. DE LA, a Fr. prelate, d. 1555.

GUICHE, J. F. DE LA, honourably known in Fr. hist. as the marshal de St. Geran, 1569-1632.

GUICHE, P. DE LA, a diplomatist, 1464-1544.

GUICHE, PHILIBERT DE LA, a distinguished French soldier, commander of the artillery at the battle of Ivry, 1540-1598.

GUIDI, C. A., an Italian lyric poet, 1650-1712.

GUIDI, L., a French theologian, 1710-1780.

GUIDO, D'AREZZO, an Ital. musician, 10th ct.

GUIDO RENI, was born at Bologna in 1575, and became one of the most distinguished pupils of the Carracci: he lived long in Rome, but settled finally, and died in his native place, 18th August, 1642. He painted in various styles, his earlier was somewhat in the forcible manner of Caravaggio, he afterwards cultivated the ideal, and adopted a rather silvery tone of colour. Guido, though in the receipt of a princely income, from the enormous and constant demand for his pictures, died in debt: he was so embarrassed by his extravagant habits that he used to sell his time at so much per hour to the dealers, who on some occasions, it seems, were so exacting as to stand by him, watch in hand, to see that he performed the stipulated amount of labour. There are eight pictures by Guido in the National Gallery. He formed a considerable school; the most celebrated of his scholars was Simone Cantarini, called il Pesarese, by whom there is a remarkable portrait of Guido in the Gallery of Bologna.—(Passeri, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.; Malvasia, *Felsina Pittrice*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

GUIDOTTI, PAOLO, an Ital. paint., 1569-1629.

GUIENNE, CHARLES OF FRANCE, duke of, br. of Louis XI., and formerly duc de Berri, 1446-72.

GUIENNE, WILLIAM, count of Poitiers, and duke of, one of the earliest troubadours, 1071-1126.

GUIGNES, JOSEPH DE, a Fr. Oriental scholar, and historian of the Huns, Turks, &c., 1721-1800.

GUILD, WILLIAM, a Scotch divine, 1586-1657.

GUILLAIN, S., a French sculptor, 1581-1658.

GUILLARD, N. F., a Fr. dramat., 1752-1814.

GUILLAMET, CH. AXEL, an archit. and man of lett., b. at Stockholm of Fr. parents, 1730-1807.

GUILLAUMET, F., a surgical writer, 17th ct.

GUILLEMAIN, C. J., a Fr. dramat., 1750-99.

GUILLEMEAN, JAMES, a celebrated French writer on surgery, a pupil of Riolan, 1550-1613. His son, CHARLES, a physician, 1588-1656.

GUILLEMINE, GUILLEMETTE, or GUILLELMA, a female visionary, fndr. of a sect, 13th c.

GUILLEMINOT, ANNE CHARLES, Count, a native of Belgium, employed by Napoleon as ambassador, and by the duc d'Angouleme, 1774-1840.

GUILLIAND, C., a French divine, 16th cent.

GUILLIM, JOHN, an English writer on heraldry, whose great work, 'The Display of Heraldry,' was really founded on a MS. presented to him by Dr. Barcham, the author. Guillim was born about 1565, was appointed rouge-croix pursuivant of arms 1617, and died 1621.

GUILLIMARM, F., a German historian and *savant*, au. of 'De Rebus Helvetiorum,' &c., 16th c.

GUILLORE, G., a Fr. religious writer, d. 1684.

GUILLOTIN, JOSEPH IGNATIUS, a French physician and deputy to the states-general, whose name has been given to the instrument of death which he caused to be brought into use from humane motives in the course of the French revolution, born at Saintes 1738, died 1814.

GUINET, F., a French jurisconsult, 1604-81.

GUIRAND, CL., a French philosopher, d. 1657.

GUIRAND, G., a French antiquarian, 1600-80.

GUISARD, P., a Fr. surgical writer, 1700-46.

GUISCARD, ROBERT, first Norman duke of Apulia and Calabria, died in Cephalonia 1085.

GUISCHARD, CH. GOTTLIEB, a German preacher, afterwards aid-de-camp to Frederick the Great, and au. of works on milit. tactics, 1724-75.

GUISE, the name of an illustrious French family, the founder of which was CLAUDE, son of Rene II., duke of Lorraine, who obtained letters of naturalization from Louis XII., in 1506, distinguished himself at the battle of Marignano 1515,

was created duke of Guise in Picardy by Francis I. in 1527, and died in 1550. The duke of Guise having married into the royal family, one of his daughters espoused James V. of Scotland, and became the mother of Mary Stuart. His eldest son, FRANCIS, who succeeded to the dukedom, was one of the most remarkable men of the age, and was king of France in all but the name. He was the chief of the catholic 'League,' opposed to Condé and the Huguenots, and was assassinated 1563. The son and successor of the latter, HENRY DUKE OF GUISE, born 1550, inherited the power and ambition of his father, and was one of the chief actors in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He was assassinated by order of the king 1588. The brother of Francis, and uncle of Henry duke of Guise, generally known as the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE, was the minister of Francis II. and Charles IX., and like the other members of his family, a cruel bigot and persecutor of the protestants, flourished 1525-1574. CHARLES, the fourth duke of Guise, eldest son of Henry the third duke, and Catherine of Cleves, became one of the chiefs of the League three years after the death of his father, and was gov. of Provençe, 1571-1640. HENRY OF LORRAINE, the fifth duke, who became generalissimo of the Neapolitan insurgents in the revolt against Spain, and afterwards grand chamberlain of France, was born 1614, and died 1664. The sixth duke of Guise, known also as LOUIS JOSEPH OF LORRAINE, and prince de Joinville, a military officer under Louis XIV., flourished 1650-1671. The last of this house was a posthumous son of the latter, who d. abt. four years aftw.

GUISE, CLAUDE, a violent partizan of the league, nat. son of Claude the first duke, d. 1612.

GUISE, WILLIAM, an English divine, 1653-84.

GUITON, JOHN, a patriot of Rochelle, 1626.

GUITTONE, an Italian poet, 13th century.

GUIZOT, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE PAULINE DE MEULAN, Madame, wife of the distinguished statesman, author of novels and works for youth, 1778-1827. MARGARET ELIZA DILSON, niece of the preceding, and second wife of M. Guizot, also an authoress, 1804-1833.

GULDENSTAEDT, JOHN ANTHONY, a famous Russian traveller and naturalist, 1745-1781.

GULDINUS, P., a Germ. mathema., 1577-1643.

GUMILLA, P. J., a Span. missionary, last ct.

GUNDLING, J. P., a Ger. statesm., 1673-1731.

GUNDLING, N. J., a Ger. philoso., 1671-1729.

GUNDULF, a Norman ecclesiastic and architect, time of William the Conqueror, builder of the Tower of London and Rochester castle, died 1108.

GUNNER, JOHN ERNEST, bishop of Drontheim in Norway, disting. as a botanist, 1718-73.

GUNNING, P., an English prelate, 1613-1684.

GUNST, P. VAN, a Dutch engraver, last cent.

GUNTER, EDMUND, an English mathematician and astronomer, inventor of a famous rule of proportion known as Gunter's scale, 1581-1626.

GUNTHER, J. C., a German poet, 1695-1723.

GUNTHER, J. C., a Ger. natural., 1769-1833.

GUNZ, J. G., a German anatomist, 1714-1754.

GURTLER, N., a Swiss protest. wr., 1654-1711.

GURWOOD, COLONEL JOHN, sec. to the duke of Wellington, and editor of his despatches, d. 1845.

GUSMAN, LEWIS, a Span. missionary, d. 1605.

GUSTAVUS. The kings of Sweden of this name are—GUSTAVUS (VASA) elected king by the states after tian of Denmark 1523, abolish Catholic religion 1529, demanded succession in his family after sub of the Dalecarlians 1555, died 15 (ADOLPHUS) II. See next artic III., born 1746, succeeded 1771, troem while preparing to march ag republic 1792. GUSTAVUS (ADO and successor of the latter, and li able for his chivalrous spirit and c against the French; deposed a country 1809, died in Switzerlan ing through the greater part of Eu ous names, and in the most st stances, 1837.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, b 1594, succeeded his father, Cha throne of Sweden, October 30, 16 part of his reign, the Poles and R Sweden; but the young king, pu the head of the Swedish army resistance, and ultimately forced accede to a peace (1629), by whic important extension of her territo the emperor Ferdinand II. was e of persecution against the protest states of Germany. Sweden w protestant country, and could not difference the rapid strides whi Catholic despot of Austria, aided the king of Spain, was making to pation of European civil and r Austria had given special provoca by aiding his enemies against him c war, and he resolved to come forw pion of the protestant cause against Adolphus landed in Pomerania on with only 8,000 men. He was r English and Scottish regiments, u Hamilton; and, at the head of th essayed to rescue the German p the powerful and long-victorious and the other imperialist generals vanced, and was splendidly succe met death in less than three yea planting his foot on German gro has well said of him, that 'notw shortness of his career, it is one c tions, in consequence of the boldn of his movements, and the discip dity of his troops. Gustavus Ad mated by the principles of Alexa and Cæsar.' Such is his praise, n tary point of view—his moral glory Gustavus, in 1630, conquered Rug nia. In the following year he fo with the Saxons, and completely d Austrian army under Tilly at Lei them a second overthrow near the riv Tilly was slain; and all Germany to the Swedish arms. The Austri recalled his celebrated general Wa the Roman Catholic troops; and t fought his third great battle again ists under Wallenstein's comman November, 1632. Gustavus ga hymn to his army before engagi

himself; and then he led his cavalry into dical part of the fight. He was shot dead n the battle, but his army gained a complete .—Gustavus Adolphus was simple in his , pure and just in all his dealings, and un- dly earnest in his religion. He was inade- y praised when he was named 'one of the best at ever wore a crown.' [E.S.C.]

BIEN, GILES, a German Orient., 1617-67.
CH, JOHN, an Engl. antiquar., 1745-1831.
HRIE, W., a Scotch miscel. wr., 1708-70.
LER, N., a German *savant*, 1654-1711.
TEMBERG, C., a Ger. engrav., 1741-90.

[Statue of Guttenberg at Mayence.]

TENBERG, or GUTENBERG, JOHN, a f Sulgeloch, near Mentz in Germany, was 1400, and died on the 24th of February He is supposed to have made his first ex- ts in the art of printing with moveable tween 1434 and 1439, but it was in 1443 rned his invention to account, and brought mself the persecution of the priests and There are some points not cleared up in ry of this invention, but it is now gener- ed that the honour belongs to John Gut- and a society named after him meets his native city, where, also, a beautiful y Thorwalsden has been erected to his

IKOW, a Russian musician, 1806-1837.
THOMAS, the founder of the hospital of me, which he built and endowed at an ex- nearly a quarter of a million sterling, was d, and accumulated his immense fortune, y twice that amount, by stock-jobbing and ease of seamen's tickets. He was also the of alms-houses and a library at Tamworth, great benefactor of Christ's Hospital, and am of £80,000 to be divided amongst his s. He died in 1724.
ARD, ADELAIDE, a Fr. pain., 1749-1803.
ARD, ASTH., a French monk, 1692-1770.
ARD, B., a French theologian, 1601-1674.
ARD, J., a Fr. historian, died about 1600
ARD, L., a French sculptor, 1723-1788.
ET, CH., a learned Jesuit, 1601-1664.

GUYET, FR., a French critic, 1575-1655.

GUYETANT, J. F., a French surgeon, known as a topographical and medical writer, 1742-1816.

GUYON, CLAUDE MARIE, a French historian, author of a 'History of Empires and Republics,' &c., 1699-1771.

GUYON. MADAME JEANNE MARIE ROUVIERS DE LA MOTHE GUION, or GUYON, was a French lady of good family, born at Montargis 1642, where also she was married at the age of fifteen, and in thirteen years afterwards left a widow with three children. Her marriage was not a happy one, in consequence of the tyranny of her husband and mother-in-law, who, acting under the advice of her confessors, endeavoured to withdraw her from the inward prayer and retirement to which, at the age of twenty, she began to addict herself. On the death of her husband she sequestered the greater part of her fortune as a provision for the education of her children, and completely abandoned herself to the life of mystic piety, or 'perfect contemplation,' generally known as Quietism, and of which we shall give an account in the article MOLINOS. Her experiences are related with extraordinary candour and graphic simplicity in her 'Autobiography,' and are further illustrated in the 'Torrents,' written at Annecy, and contained in the 2 volumes of her 'Opuscules.' She was at Grenoble, on her way to Paris, when she found herself 'suddenly invested,' as she expresses herself, 'with the apostolic state,' and able to discern the condition of those that spake with her, so that, one sending another, she was occupied from six in the morning till eight at night speaking of divine things. 'There came,' she says, 'great numbers from all parts, far and near, friars, priests, men of all sorts, young women, married women, and widows; they all came one after the other, and God gave me that which satisfied them in a wonderful manner, without my thinking or caring at all about it. Nothing was hidden from me of their inward state and condition. . . . . I perceived and felt that what I spake came from the fountain-head, and that I was only the instrument of Him who made me speak.' On reaching Paris she was thrown into prison, loaded with the vilest calumnies, by the connivance of her friends the priests, and endured altogether not less than twenty years of persecution, confinement, and exile. The great enemy of Madame Guyon and the system of Quietism was Bossuet, while for her champion she had the noble-hearted, eloquent, and illustrious Fenelon. She was liberated from her last confinement, in the Bastile, in 1702, and passed the remainder of her life at Blois, where she died 1717. Her complete works were published by Poiret in 39 vols. 8vo, and they comprise, besides those mentioned above, 'The Song of Songs, Interpreted According to its Mystical Sense,' and several volumes of hymns remarkable for their graceful composition, and exquisite sensibility. Some of these were translated by Cowper.—The life of Madame Guyon is not only a religious study, but a psychological one of very considerable interest. It is the history of a soul, humbled and polluted in its own sight, journeying through the gates of the mystic death, hating its own freedom and its own intelligence, struggling through the unclean places through which it is forced to pass, and at last arriving in the presence of its Divine lover—stripped of

all, even its virtues—as serene, as motionless as the eye of eternity. Though the system of Quietism is a protest against visions, revelations, ecstacies, and transports of all kinds, whether sensual or spiritual, yet the experiences of Madame Guyon are really a love story, and one which she pursues in her writings with a fearlessness as remarkable in such a woman as the purity of her imagination. [E.R.]

GUYON, L., a Fr. medical writer, died 1630.

GUYON, S., an ecclesiastical hist., 1595-1657.

GUYS, J. B., a French antiquarian, 1611-1693.

GUYS, PETER AUGUSTINE, a French merchant, author of a 'Literary Journey into Greece,' &c., 1721-1799. His son, PETER ALPHONSO, a diplomatist and political writer, 1755-1812.

GUYSE, JAMES DE, a French annalist and antiquarian writer, died 1399.

GUYSE, JOHN, an English Calvin., 1680-1761.

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, LOUIS BERNARD, a learned French chemist, and republican deputy to the legislative assembly and the convention, member of the Committee of Public Safety and the council of 500, and in the time of Napoleon one of the administrators-general of the mint, and director of the Polytechnic School. He is the discov. of the means of destroying infection by acid vapours, and auth. of various chemical writings, 1736-1816.

GUZMAN, ALFONSO PEREZ DE, a celebrated Spanish captain, ancestor of the house of Medina Sidona, 1258-1320. Others of the same house are distinguished in Spanish history, the chief of whom are—HENRY, known in the war of Grenada, 1494. His son, of the same name, distinguished in Africa 1497, lost Gibraltar, rebelled and died in disgrace 1508. And the son of the latter, also of the same name, and successor of his command in the revolt, reconciled to Ferdinand II., king of Arragon, after ravaging Andalusia, 1514.

GUZMAN, LOUISE DE, regent of Portugal after the death of her husband, King John, 1656-1666.

GWILYM, DAVID AP, a W. bard, 1340-1400.

GWINNE, MATTHEW, author of 'Letters on Chemical and Magical Secrets,' died 1627.

GYGES, a king of Lydia, 718-680 B.C.

GYLIPPUS, a Greek commander, 414 B.C.

GYLLENBORG, CHARLES, Count, a Swedish senator and man of letters, ambassador in London when Charles XII. projected the invasion of Scotland, high chancellor of Sweden in 1719, and foreign minister in 1739, died 1746. His brothers, JOHN, OTHO, and FREDERIC, are also celebrated, the *first* as a military officer under Charles XII, the *second* as a literary *savant* and poet, and the *third* for his zealous promotion of useful knowledge. It was in the house of Frederic Gyllenborg that the first sittings of the Academy of Sciences, founded in Stockholm in 1740, were held.

GYLLENHIELM, CHARLES, Baron De, a natural son of Charles IX., and grand admiral of Sweden, 1574-1650.

GYZEN, PETER, a Flemish painter, born 1636.

H

HAAFNER, M., a Dutch writer, author of travels in India and the Island of Ceylon, died 1809.

HAAK, THEODORE, a Germ. *savant*, 1605-90.

HAAREN, W. VAN., a Dutch poet and diplomatist, 1700-1763. A member of the same family, named ONNO ZWIER VAN HAAREN, also a poet, and author of 'Christianity in Japan,' 1713-1779.

HAAS, J. M., a Ger. geographi. wr., 1684-1742.

HAAS, WILLIAM, a letter-founder and printer of Basle, disting. for his improvements, 1741-1800.

HABAKKUK, a Jewish prophet, 600 B.C.

HABERKORN, P., a Ger. divine, 1604-1676.

HABERLIN, F. D., a German historian, 1720-1787. His son, CH. FREDERIC, a jurist, d. 1808.

HABERT, FRANCIS, a French poet, 16th cent.

HABERT, ISAAC, a Fr. controver., died 1668.

HABERT, LOUIS, a Jansenist wr., 1635-1718.

HABERT, PHILIP, a French artillery officer and man of letters, 1605-1637. His brother, GERMAIN, an ecclesiastic and poet, 1610-1655.

HABICOT, NICH., a Fr. anatomist, 1550-1624.

HABINGTON, THOMAS, a political character, implicated in the conspiracy of Babington, known in literature as the collector of materials for Nash's history of Worcestershire, died 1647.

HABINGTON, W., an English poet, 1605-45.

HACAN, fifth caliph of Bagdad, 660-669.

HACAN, a prince of Mauritania, regn., 954-985.

HACAN-BEN-AL-HACAN. See ALHAZAN.

HACAN-BEN-SABBAH, the founder of a political and relig. sect of Persia, whose successors are kn. as the 'Old Men of the Mountain,' 1050-1124.

HACAN-BURZUK, caliph of Bagdad, d. 1356.

HACHETTE, JANE, a French heroine of 1472.

HACHETTE, J. N. P., a French mathematician, au. of 'Descriptive Geometry,' 1769-1834.

HACKAERT, J., a Dutch painter, died 1699.

HACKERT, J. P., a German painter, 1734-94.

HACKET, JOHN, bishop of Lichfield, author of 'A Century of Sermons,' 'Loyola,' &c., 1592-1670.

HACQUET, B., a French natural., 1740-1815.

HADDOCK, SIR R., a British admiral, d. 1714.

HADDON, WALTER, an English lawyer, author of several Latin poems, &c., 1516-1572.

HADJI-KHALFA, a Turkish *savant*, 1600-58.

HADLEY, JOHN, inv. of the quadrant, d. 1744.

HADORPH, J., a Swed. antiquary, 1630-1698.

HAEBERLIN, F. D., a Germ. histor., 1720-87.

HAEN, ANTH. VAN, a Dutch physic., 1704-76.

HAENDEL, G. F., a Ger. composer, 1684-1759.

HAFFNER, H., an Italian painter, 1640-1702. His son, ANTHONY, a painter, 1654-1732.

HAFIZ, MOHAMMED SHEMS-ED-DEEN, a celebrated Persian poet, born at Shiras at the beginning of the 14th century. His odes and lyrical compositions have been translated by Sir W. Jones, Richardson, and others, and are universally admired. He is supposed to have died about 1389.

HAGEDORN, FREDERIC VON, a celebrated German poet, author of songs, fables, tales, and moral poems, 1708-1754. His brother, CHRISTIAN LOUIS, a writer on art, 1712-1780.

HAGEN, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, 17th c.

HAGEN, J. G., a German *savant*, 1710-1777.

HAGENBACH, J. G., a Swiss antiq., 1700-68.

HAGER, J. VON, an Ital. Oriental., 1750-1819.

HAGUE, DR. CHARLES, an eminent English composer, and professor at Cambridge, 1769-1821.

HAHN, L. P., a German tragedian, 1746-1787.
HAHN, P. M., a Ger. mechanician, 1739-1790.
HAHN, S. F., a German historian, 1692-1729.

HAHNEMANN, SAMUEL, the founder of homœopathy, was born of poor parents at Meissen, in Saxony, 1755, and received his diploma as doctor in physic at Heidelberg, in 1781. The same year he was appointed district physician at Gomehn, near Magdeburg, and continued his studies in chemistry and mineralogy with all the ardour of an enthusiast. In 1784, he removed to Dresden, and soon afterwards abandoned the practice of physic in disgust, and confined himself to his private researches in chemistry and literature. These studies began to acquire a fixed direction in 1790, and in 1796 he commenced the record of their results in the journal of his friend Hufeland, in an article entitled 'Essay on a New Principle, &c.' In 1805 he published his 'Medicine of Experience,' and in 1810 his 'Organon of Rational Medicine,' in which the new doctrine was reduced to a system, and methodically illustrated. In a second edition, published 1819, the title of this work was abbreviated, and became the 'Organon of Medicine.' A third edition appeared in 1824, and was translated into English nine years afterwards. It was followed by a fourth edition in 1829, and a fifth in 1833 (translated by Dr. Dudgeon), each of which embodied fresh results, and enlarged the field which this indefatigable experimentalist had undertaken to cultivate. While this and the other works of the author mentioned below were making their way silently over Europe, Hahnemann himself was experiencing the usual fate of the world's benefactor. In 1813 he had removed from Dresden to Leipzig, where he was persecuted by the apothecaries as an empiric, and this had risen to such a height by 1820, that he was glad to avail himself of the protection offered to him by the duke of Anhalt Cothen. In the same year he published his 'Pure Medicine' in 6 vols. 8vo, and in 1829 his 'Theory of Chronic Maladies, and the Proper Medicines for them,' in 4 vols., which were enlarged to 6 vols. in a second edition, 1840. In the meantime, his domestic circumstances were changed for the better by his marriage in 1835 with a French lady, in whose company he removed from Cothen to Paris, at the age of eighty. Hahnemann remained in Paris till his death in 1843, and had the satisfaction to hear that homœopathy was about to have a chair at the university of Vienna, and that hospitals were proposed in London, in Berlin, and in many cities of Austria. The principles of his therapeutic reform—for such it undoubtedly is—may be described as a recognition of derangements in the vital or spiritual force of the body, whether occasioned or not by material influences, as the primary causes of disease; the cure of which is by the reaction of the vital force against the remedy. The application of this theory consists—1st, in the discovery; and 2d, in the preparation of specific remedies corresponding to every species of abnormal action, and such remedies are found both in theory and practice to be the *assimulates* of the disease—or medicines by which precisely the same symptoms would be produced. The reason of the cure is difficult to express in few words, and illustrations far below the refined philosophy on which it depends have been used by professional writers. According to the terms of the theory, the medicines may be considered as diffusing themselves with a gentle but irresistible force, like that of light, between the mortal corruption and the vital spirit in combat with it, and being more subtle than the disease, and yet like it, they engage the vital force in a quicker and more decisive conflict, and then gradually yielding before it, as their own virtue expires, the vital force is liberated, and, as a matter of course, resumes its normal action. This explanation, however, is only half the truth, for it is well known that fluids in effervescence are reduced to rest by the satisfaction of what may be called the hunger of one body for another, and something of this kind may take place when the assimulate is introduced to the disease. Be the explanation what it may, the discovery of the facts by years of patient and often painful experience, is the title of Hahnemann to the gratitude of society. He proved the virtue of an immense number of assimulates by testing their effects on himself and friends, and displayed equal art in the method of their refinement. His 'Organon of Medicine' not only raises the art of healing to the rank of an exact science, but renders it an elegant and philosophical study; while the facilities of its practical application have been carried to such perfection, especially by his followers in this country, that many mothers of families have become expert homœopathic physicians, and rarely require the aid of a practitioner. Besides the works mentioned, Hahnemann is the author of some two hundred treatises on medical and physical science. [E.R.]

HAI-GAOU, an Egyptian rabbin, died 1038.
HAILLAN, BERNARD DE GIRARD, Seigneur Du, a Fr. histor., time of Charles IX., 1535-1610.
HAINES, J., an English comedian, last cent.
HAKEM-BAMRILLAH, a Fatimite caliph of Egypt, noted for his despotism, reigned 996-1021.
HAKEWILL, G., a learned divine, 1579-1649.
HAKEWILL, H. J., an Engl. sculpt., 1813-33.
HAKLUYT, R., an Eng. naval hist., 1553-1616.

HALDANE, ROBERT, ESQ., was the eldest son of James Haldane Esq., of Airthrey in Stirling, and Catherine Duncan, sister of the hero of Camperdown. He was born in London, 28th February, 1764. Both of his parents having died at an early period, he and his brother were placed under the guardianship of their maternal uncles at Lundie. Thence they were removed to the High School, and subsequently studied for a few sessions at the university of Edinburgh. Although heir to a large property, Robert's active and enterprising mind pointed to the naval profession, and so passionate a desire had he conceived for a seafaring life, that his friends at length gave their consent, and he entered the Monarch as a midshipman under the command of his uncle. Subsequently he was connected with Sir John Jervis as an officer on board the Foudroyant, and both from his energy of character, and his familiar knowledge of the French language, was intrusted with many difficult and delicate commissions during the war. On the re-establishment of peace in 1783, Mr. Haldane transferred his services for a time to a commercial company, for whom he performed a voyage to Newfoundland, and a second to Lisbon; returning to Scotland, he relinquished

the naval profession, and established himself at Airthrey, where for a period of ten years, he followed the pursuits of a country gentleman, his whole time being occupied in the improvement of his estate, or in the management of county and parochial affairs. Like many persons of an ardent temperament, he welcomed with enthusiasm the outbreak of the great French revolution, and in the excitement produced throughout this country by that political convulsion, roused against himself, by the too open avowal of his opinions, the jealousy and suspicion of the ruling party. A subject of infinitely higher moment than politics, however, now began to engross his attention. Led to the serious study of religion, he conducted his inquiries with characteristic ardour and perseverance, till having at length attained to enlightened and mature views of Scriptural truth, he appeared before the world an evangelical Christian. His pursuits as well as his character were entirely changed, and he resolved on dedicating his future life to diffuse, as a missionary in foreign lands, the gospel which had imparted so much peace and joy to himself. India was the chosen field of labour, and having secured the promised co-operation of Messrs. Innes, Ewing, and Bogue of Gosport, to whom he guaranteed adequate stipends while abroad, and the sum of £3,500 if compelled by bad health or other causes to return, he applied to the Indian government to sanction his enterprise. Missions being at that time scarcely known in the country, it was suspected that some sinister object was concealed under the name, and the court of the East India Company Directors, after much deliberation, resolved that the superstitions of Hindostan should not be disturbed. Disappointed in this bold and original scheme of Christian benevolence, Mr. Haldane determined to employ his resources in spreading the gospel at home, and in conjunction with Rowland Hill, Mr. Simeon of Cambridge, and others, he produced an extraordinary revival of religion throughout Scotland. Mr. Haldane now seceded from the Established Church, and at his own expense, erected places of worship under the name of Tabernacles in all the large towns, and educated 300 young men under Dr. Bogue and Mr. Ewing, as preachers to officiate in these meeting-houses. Another scheme which originated with him had for its object the evangelization of Africa. To commence this undertaking, he procured thirty young children to be brought from Sierra Leone to receive a Christian education at his expense, and gave a bond for £7,000 for their board and education, which, however, the friends of emancipation in London undertook to defray. Many other plans of Christian usefulness both at home and on the continent are traceable to the untiring zeal of this pious gentleman. His personal labours in awakening a religious spirit in the south of France, were successful beyond his own most sanguine expectations; and both at Geneva and Montauban, he sowed the seeds of truth which are bearing good fruit to this day in the protestant churches of France. Mr. Haldane took a prominent part in the management of the Continental Society and the Bible Society of Edinburgh; and in the painful controversy relative to the circulation of the Apocrypha by the British and Foreign Bible Society, which led to the establishment of the latter. He was the author of 'The Evidences of Christianit Exposition of the Epistle to the Roman various other religious works of minor impo His character was highly esteemed duri and his name will be transmitted to post connection with the revival of evangelical in Scotland at the beginning of the prese tury. He died 12th December, 1842.

HALDANE, James Alexander, Es brother of the preceding. He was born a dee, 14th July, 1768. Having imbibed the passion for the sea, he was entered in his teenth year a midshipman in the Duke o trose, bound on a voyage to Bombay and He had made three other voyages to th countries, when having proved his po of the requisite qualifications, he was ap captain of the Melville Castle. The vess ever, did not sail for four months; and duri interval, a great change took place in Haldane's character. He became serio thoughtful on the subject of religion; and determined to follow the example of his who had already relinquished the seafaring disposed of his command for £9,000, and h in the property of the ship and stores for more. With this fortune of £15,000 he with his wife to Scotland in 1794, and gav self up to those religious inquiries which grossed his chief concern. Several years before his views were established. But at he attained to a knowledge of the truth as peace in believing; and the cases of b brothers Haldane, whose minds retained impression of their mother's piety and must be added to the long list of testimon might be adduced to show the advantage early religious education. Mr. James H having plenty of time at command, occupie self with many plans of Christian usef amongst which, the opening of Sabbath and itinerant preaching, at first in the around Edinburgh, and afterwards in th large towns of Scotland, were the chie principal coadjutor in these labours of l John Campbell, the African traveller. pany with that zealous Christian, Mr. made successive tours throughout all Scot far as Orkney; and those who were awak their preaching, were, through the liberalit Robert Haldane, accommodated with places of worship. Mr. James eventually the office of stated pastor in the Tabernacl Walk, Edinburgh; and in that capacity cised, without any emolument, all the pu private duties of a minister with unbroken and zeal for a period of fifty years. Alth vacillated on some points of church gove he and his brother remained steadfast in herence to the general principles of the baptists. He was the author of various pieces on the religious controversies of th But the memory of his name in the world, preserved chiefly by the 'living epistles, were the fruits of his evangelical labou died in Edinburgh, 8th February, 1851.

HALDE, John Baptist Du. See Du

HALE, Sir Matthew, a judge and tional lawyer, was born in Gloucestershire

November, 1609. Brought up among the puritans, while receiving an Oxford education, his early life seems to have vibrated between rigidity and ex- cess. It was through the auspices of Serjeant Glyn that his attention was turned to the bar, and he entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1629. In the stormy times which followed, he held a more con- spicuous place than one of his neutral and studi- ous character generally obtains amid political con- vulsions. He was a hard student, and a thorough lawyer, both in the constitutional department and that of private rights and obligations. In 1653 he was made one of the judges of the Common Bench, as it was termed under the Commonwealth. His ground excuse for accepting this appointment, that the administration of justice is an honourable and useful occupation, whether the ruling power for the time be valid or not, has been often cited. His friends said less for his candour and honesty when they defended him, on the ground that he had evaded any formal announcement of allegiance to the Protectorate. He seemed to have misgiv- ings of his own, for he at one time refused to act as criminal judge while performing his civil functions, and he would not hold office under Richard Cromwell. Indeed, with all his capacity and his incorruptible honesty, a rare quality on the bench in his day, it is shown by his superstiti- ous cruelty on a celebrated witchcraft trial, and by other incidents, that his mind was subject to way- ward caprices. He was made chief baron of the Exchequer at the Restoration, and chief justice of the King's Bench in 1671. He d. in 1676. [J.H.B.]

HALEM, G. A., a Germ. publicist, 1752-1819.

HALES, Alexander, an English friar, dist. as a scholastic divine and philosopher, 13th cent.

HALES, John, an able scholar and divine of the Church of England, remarkable for the free- dom of his opinions, and for that reason classed among the latitudinarians. He was born at Bath in 1584, and educated at Oxford, where he became professor of Greek, and assisted Sir Henry Savile in editing his edition of the works of Chrysostom. After a life of considerable hardship, partly occa- sioned by the civil wars, and partly by his inde- pendence of thought, he died at Eton, in poor cir- cumstances, 1656. The writings by which he is known were published after his decease, and en- titled 'Golden Remains of the Ever Memorable Mr. John Hales of Eton College.' Among these papers is an interesting account of the Synod of Dort, at which Mr. Hales was present as an ob- server. At this synod the representatives of the English Church advocated the universality of the Redemption, and their arguments had the effect of turning Hales from his previously rigid Calvinism. There is a quaintness and vigour in his style of writing which gives a somewhat flavourish quality to his 'Golden Remains,' and though he has been called a trimmer, he is often severe enough upon the formalists of his day. [E.R.]

HALES, or HAYLES, John, a classical scho- lar, translator, and government employé, d. 1572.

HALES, Steph., an Eng. nat. phil., 1677-1761.

HALFORD, Sir Hen., Baronet, an eminent phy- sician, whose paternal name was Vaughan, au. of numerous professional works and essays, 1766-1844.

HALHED, Nathaniel Brassey, an Oriental scholar, au. of a 'Bengalee Grammar,' 1751-1830.

HALI-BEIGH, a Polish captain, educated in Turkey, and distinguished as a linguist, died 1675.

HALIFAX, George Saville, marquis of, a celebrated English statesman, promoter of the restoration, president of the council in the time of James II., and lord privy seal under William and Mary. He is the author of various small works, 'The Character of a Trimmer,' 'Advice to a Daughter,' 'The Anatomy of an Equivalent,' &c. Lord Halifax was also the author of 'Memoirs,' which were destroyed in MS., 1630-1695.

HALKET, Lady Anne, an English lady, re- markable for her studies in theology and medicine, author of 'The Mother's Will,' &c., 1622-1699.

HALL, Anthony, a learned divine, 1679-1723.

HALL, Captain Basil, a well-known writer of voyages and travels, descriptive of his adven- tures and the places visited, chiefly in the Indian seas, and the southern coasts of America. Born at Edinburgh 1788, died in confinement on account of insanity, 1844.

HALL, Edward, an English annalist, d. 1547.

HALL, George, son of Joseph Hall, and bishop of Chester, author of sermons, &c., 1612-1668.

HALL, Henry, a learned divine, 1716-1763.

HALL, Sir James, baronet of Dunglass, au. of an 'Essay on Gothic Architecture,' &c., 1760-1832.

HALL, John, an English poet, 1627-1656.

HALL, Joseph, D.D., the pious bishop of Norwich, was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicester. Directing his views towards the Church of England, he was entered a student of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and in the course of time obtained a fellowship. It was during his residence in that seat of learning, he published his satires and many other poetical pieces, which spread his fame far and wide. But he abandoned the muses, having resolved to devote his chief attention to divinity, and in due time, being licensed to preach, was appointed rector of Halsted in Suffolk. In that rural retreat he com- posed his 'Contemplations,' which procured him the patronage of Prince Henry, and the rectory of Waltham. He was ere long called to mourn over the untimely death of that excellent prince and to preach his funeral sermon, which has been pre- served in the collection of his published writings, and abounds with passages of touching pathos and fervent piety. Mr. Hall was a man of very devo- tional habits, to fortify which he made a most rigid distribution of his time, having set hours for prayer, for reading divinity, for general literature and composition; and so intense was his ardour in the pursuit of intellectual and spiritual improve- ment, that for a time he observed the strictest abstemiousness, taking for a while only one meal a-day.—In 1616, he went to Paris as chaplain to the English ambassador. On his return he was appointed by King James to the deanery of Wor- cester, and in the following year he accompanied his royal master into Scotland, when that monarch made a progress into the northern part of his king- dom to prosecute his imprudent scheme of erecting episcopacy on the ruins of presbyterianism. None of the unpopularity, however, of that measure fell upon Hall, whose pious character and temperate principles secured him the esteem and respect of the most eminent Scotchmen of the day. From leaving Scotland, he was commanded to go over

into Holland to attend the Synod of Dort, which was held in 1618. But the protracted meetings of that famous convocation made a sad inroad on his health, and after an assiduous attendance of two months, he returned with an impaired constitution to England. The prominent part he had taken in the councils of that body, may be judged of by the fact that a medal commemorative of the assembly, was by the unanimous vote of the members, awarded and sent to him. He had no small share in achieving by his arguments and eloquence the signal discomfiture of the Arminians, and the condemnation of their doctrines in that Synod.—Dr. Hall, for he had obtained the degree of D.D., being now a leading man in the Church of England, was marked out for promotion, and accordingly he was raised first to the see of Exeter, and afterwards, without any solicitation, to that of Norwich. Amid all the ecclesiastical tyranny of Laud, Bishop Hall preserved his moderation, and the clergy of his diocese were kept from the odium as well as the penalties of the Book of Sports. The bishop, however, had his season of trial. When the popular outcry 'No Bishops' was raised, and an armed mob marched against the House of Lords, Hall with eleven of the lords spiritual joined in protesting against the measures which were passed in their absence; and this document having been made a ground of impeachment, he with his protesting brethren were consigned to the Tower. On his liberation, he continued for a year to exercise his episcopal functions in Norwich; but the popular tide again set in strongly against his order, his house was attacked, his property sequestrated, himself insulted, and in meek resignation he retired into a small lonely place in Norfolk, where he spent the remainder of his days in acts of piety and charity, and at length died 1656, in the eighty-second year of his age. [R.J.]

HALL, RICHARD, a Roman Cath. wr., d. 1604.

HALL, ROBERT, a medical author, 1763-1824.

HALL, REV. ROBERT, the most eloquent preacher of modern times, was born at Arnsby, a village in the neighbourhood of Leicester, in 1764. His father was a baptist clergyman, and both his parents were distinguished for talents, prudence, and piety. Robert, the youngest of fourteen children, was of so feeble a constitution, that he could neither speak nor walk till near three years old. He learned to read by the inscriptions on the grave-stones; and he showed at a very early age a passionate fondness for reading, and used to recline for hours with a book on the grass; a habit which is thought to have produced that excruciating pain in the back to which he was subject during life. Even while yet a boy, Edwards on the Will and Butler's Analogy were his favourite books; and he would analyze as well as discuss them with great intelligence at the age of nine. His classical master dismissed him from school at eleven as already beyond the range of his own acquirements. He was in fact a young prodigy of genius and knowledge, and these precocious talents were combined with such genuine piety, that he was placed under the care of the Rev. John Ryland, tutor of the Baptist Academy, and at the age of sixteen, he was 'set apart' to the office of the ministry by his father in presence of the congregation at Arnsby. In pursuance of his ministerial views, he went to study at the univer deen, where he enjoyed the prelection Campbell, and Gerard, and where h private friendship of Mr. afterwards Mackintosh. He was noted among students as much for his habitual pie pre-eminent talents. On the compl college studies, Mr. Hall engaged hims cal tutor in the Baptist Academy at at the same time acted as assistant t in Broadmeadow chapel. At the end he removed to Cambridge, where he b tant, and afterwards successor to th Robinson in the baptist church in that c by his eloquent and elaborate discourses the meridian of that seat of learning the foremost rank of British preachers lic and occasional sermons were attende of the professors and young men, ma sought and valued his friendship, disse he was, amongst whom was the cel Parr. In Cambridge some of his gr were composed and published. His ' Consistent with the Love of Freedom' 'Apology for the Freedom of the Pre his far-famed sermon on 'Modern I 1799, his 'Reflections on War' in 18 'Sentiments Suitable to the Present C year following. These were politico-r courses, occasioned by the critical circu the country at the beginning of this c they touched a chord in every patriotic while they evince the great powers c and eloquence that so greatly distin Hall, they must not be considered san food with which he fed his people. H discourses, though always replete with eloquence, were evangelical, calculated people both by enlarging their Script ledge, and stimulating their faith and 1804, when he was at the very height tation, the mind of this extraordinary m a sad eclipse, and yet at intervals duri gress of his distressing malady, his g forth by sparks of surpassing power an His congregation showed their strong and sympathy by raising an amount o another of equal amount to be given t in the event of his death. Although h yet partial symptoms of the disorder themselves, his connection with the c in Cambridge was dissolved, and he w his friends in the private establishm Arnold of Leicester, by whose skilful a treatment, his health was soon re-esta he resumed his preaching by itinerati the villages around Leicester. He bec pastor of a church in Leicester, the san which the celebrated Dr. Carey had on and there by the splendour of his publ tions, his fame as a public orator w more widely than ever.—But Mr. H. allowed to continue in that comparati sphere. On the death of Dr. Rylan urged to undertake the pastorate of th flourishing baptist congregation in Bri that city he accordingly removed, all c ing his arrival with enthusiastic joy. A ing five years in that important spha

alled success, his health gave way. A spasmodic ction in the chest, added to his old constitutional plaint in the back, rendered him unfit for pub- duty. The unfavourable symptoms continued crease in spite of all the medical skill that enlisted in his behalf, and after a brief illness en days, this splendid orator and eminent ser- of Christ, died in February, 1831, in the y-seventh year of his age. [R.J.]

ALL, THOMAS, a learned nonef., 1610-1665.

ALLE, CLAUDE GUY, a French painter and tor of the Academy, 1652-1736. His son, , a painter and superintendent of the Gobe- 1711-1781. The son of the latter, JOHN , a physician and medical writer, 1754-1822.

ALLE, PETER, a French *savant*, 1611-1689.

ALLENBERG, JONAS, a Swedish historian turalist, an. of a hist. of Swed., 1748-1834.

ALLER, ALBERT, M.D., a learned and eminent omist and physiologist of last century, was at Berne, in Switzerland on the 18th October, . He was the son of Nicholas de Haller, vocate, and chancellor of the county of Baden, exhibited in early life very precocious powers, ticularly in the acquisition of languages; hav- at the age of nine composed for his own use a laic Grammar, a Hebrew and Greek Lexicon, an Historical Dictionary containing upwards 0,000 articles. He was originally destined for church, but subsequently turned his attention edicine, which he studied under Camerarius Duverney at Tubingen, and afterwards at den under Boerhaave, where he was the asso- of Albinus and Ruysch, and where also he ained as a doctor. After visiting England France, he returned to Berne in 1730, and in was appointed teacher of anatomy in that ; but his reputation having greatly extended, was nominated Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, Botany, in the university of Göttingen by ge II. of England in 1736. Here he remained seventeen years, and here his great work, putationes Anatomicæ Selectæ,' by which is chiefly known, was composed. He refused chair of botany in Oxford, and he declined itations from the king of Prussia, the states of land, and the empress of Russia. George II., consideration of his great merits, obtained for a brevet as a noble of the empire, and he is n spoken of as Baron Haller; but he never d this title in his native country. He left ttingen for Berne in the year 1753, and spent rest of his life in honourable but active re- ment in Switzerland. He died at Berne on 12th of December, 1777, in his seventieth r. [J.M'C.]

HALLET, JOS., a learned dissenting minister, r. of 'Discourses on the Miracles,' 1692-1744.

HALLEY, EDMUND, a celebrated astronomer, born in London on the 8th November, 1656. father, who was a soap-boiler, sent him to St. 's school, where he acquired such a taste for ronomy that before he left school he made servations on the variation of the needle. In he entered Queen's College, Oxford, while there devoted himself almost ex- ively to mathematics and astronomy. In he published his first paper in the Philoso- ical Transactions on the orbits of the primary planets, and such was the reputation it acquired him, that he was soon after sent by Charles II. to St. Helena to make a catalogue of the stars of the southern hemisphere. In the course of two years he completed this arduous task, and in 1679 he published his 'Catalogue of the Southern Stars.' In 1678 Halley was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the following year he went to Dantzic to settle the controversy between Hooke and Hevelius respecting the use of telescopic sights in astronomical observations. After performing the tour of Europe in 1686 with his friend Mr. Nelson, the author of 'Fasts and Festivals,' during which he made observations on the great comet in the observatory of Paris with Cassini, he returned to England, and married the daughter of Mr. Tooke, auditor of the exchequer, with whom he lived happily for fifty-five years. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1683 he published his 'Theory of the Variation of the Magnetical Compass,' in which he considers our terrestrial globe as one great magnet, with four magnetic poles near the north and south poles of the earth, the needle being always governed by the nearest of these poles.—In consequence of the bankruptcy of his father, our author's pursuits were for some time interrupted; but he soon returned to his studies, and was led in 1684 to examine Kepler's laws of the planetary motions, from which he drew the inference that the centripetal force must vary inversely as the square of the distance. Being unable to prove this geometrically, he applied to Dr. Hooke and Sir Christopher Wren for assistance; but having failed to obtain it, he set out for Cambridge in August, 1683, to consult Mr. Newton, who had by this time made great progress in establishing the doctrines of the Principia. Halley was delighted with his reception, and the good news that Newton had brought the demonstration of the laws of the celestial motions to perfection. Newton, however, could not lay his hands upon the papers, but wrought them over again, and sent them in November to Halley by Mr. Paget, in the form of four theorems and seven problems. Upon receiving them Halley took another journey to Cambridge in order to confer with their author on the subject, and we find him on the 10th December giving an account to the Royal Society of the curious treatise 'De Motu,' which Newton had shown him, to be entered upon their register. At a later period Halley prevailed upon Newton to complete his 'Principia,' the first book of which was exhibited to the Royal Society on the 20th April, 1686. It was put into the hands of Halley, then clerk to the Society, to report upon it; and at a subsequent meeting on the 2d of June, Halley undertook the task of correcting the press, and of printing it at his own expense.—In 1686 our author published an account of the trade winds and monsoons on the seas near and between the tropics, which was followed by several other chemico-meteorological papers, in one of which, 'On the Circulation of the Watery Vapours of the Sea, and the Origin of Springs,' published in 1691, he first pointed out that beautiful provision, in consequence of which, a constant circulation of water is kept up between the atmosphere and the ocean.—In 1691 he published a paper on the conjunction of the superior planets, in which he showed, as

James Gregory had done long before, the utility of observing these conjunctions in order to determine the sun's parallax and distance from the earth.—In the year 1691 Halley became a candidate for the Savilian chair of astronomy at Oxford, and was opposed by David Gregory, who was the successful competitor. His failure on this occasion arose, according to Whiston, from his maintaining infidel opinions, and being generally regarded as a sceptic and a 'banterer of religion.' The same charge was preferred against him by Flamsteed, and Newton is said to have often reproved him for his infidelity. There is reason, however, to believe that the charge of infidelity was founded on his having persisted in maintaining, as every philosopher and intelligent divine does now, that there was a pre-adamite earth, out of the ruins of which the present earth was made; and that he only laboured under imputations which have been often made since his day upon every distinguished individual who maintains great truths that appear to be inconsistent with the literal interpretation of Scripture.—In 1692 Halley published his Hypothesis Relative to the Change in the Variation of the Needle, in which he supposes an interior globe with magnetic poles to move within our earth, and to produce the variation by the change in the relative position of the external and internal poles.—In order to put this theory to the test of observation, he conceived the design of obtaining measures of the variation of the needle in different parts of the world. For this purpose King William appointed him captain of the Paramour Pink, in which he set sail on the 20th October, 1698, but after sailing along the coasts of Africa and America, a spirit of mutiny arose among his officers, and he returned to England in July, 1699. Having resumed his voyage, and finished his experiments, he returned on the 7th September, 1700, and was rewarded with the title of captain of the navy, and with half-pay during life.—On the recommendation of Queen Anne, the emperor of Germany consulted him on the formation of a harbour on the coast of Dalmatia, and he went twice to the Adriatic on that errand. The emperor when he saw him at Vienna presented him with a rich diamond ring, taken from his finger, and wrote a letter in his own hand recommending him to Queen Anne.—On the death of Dr. Wallis in 1703, Halley was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and forgetting, or rather perhaps having discovered the falsehood of the charge of infidelity which had formerly been made against him, the university conferred upon him the honorary title of Doctor of Laws. In furtherance of the plan recommended by Sir Henry Saville, he began, in conjunction with Dr. Gregory, to publish the works of the ancient geometers, and several of the writings of Apollonius and Serenus, translated and edited by them, appeared in 1706 and 1710.—Upon the death of Sir Hans Sloane in 1713, he was elected secretary of the Royal Society, and while he held this office he made a number of interesting experiments on the diving bell at great depths in the sea, which were described in the Phil. Trans. for 1716, under the quaint title of 'The Art of Living under Water.' When the important office of astronomer royal became vacant in 1719, by the death of Flamsteed, Halley was appointed his successor, and though he had now reached the sixty-fourth year of his age he continued for twenty years without the aid of an assistant to carry on the operations of the observatory with the most unremitting assiduity. In 1731 he published his 'Proposal for Finding the Longitude at Sea within a Degree,' a method which he had suggested so early as 1683, in an appendix to the second edition of Street's 'Caroline Tables.' In 1725 he drew up his tables for computing the places of the planets, but he delayed their publication till he was enabled by new observations to make them more perfect. They did not, however, appear till 1749, after his death; but they were long regarded as the most complete and accurate till they were superseded by others founded on newer and more accurate observations. In 1729 Halley was elected a foreign member of the Academy of Science in Paris. In 1737, when he was eighty-one years of age, he was struck with paralysis in his right hand, but he still continued to attend the Royal Society Club at its weekly meetings. The disease now gained ground upon him, and he gradually lost his strength. He was sustained chiefly by the cordials given him by Dr. Meed, and one day being tired of taking them, he asked for a glass of wine, and as soon as he had drank it he expired in his chair without a groan, on the 14th January, 1742, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was buried in the churchyard of Lee, and as he had himself requested, in the same spot with his wife, whom he had lost a few years before. His eldest daughter was buried in the same place in 1743. Besides this daughter he had other two, and several children who died in infancy. One of his sons, who lived to manhood, died long before his father. His two surviving daughters erected over his remains a handsome tomb of Portland stone. M. Mairan, who wrote the eloge upon Halley, which was read to the Academy of Sciences in 1742, concluded with the following just appreciation of the universality of his acquirements:—'While we thought the eulogium of an astronomer, a naturalist, a scholar, and a philosopher, comprehended our whole subject, we have been insensibly surprised with the history of an excellent mariner, an illustrious traveller, an able engineer, and almost a statesman.' Notwithstanding the copious details regarding the life of Halley given in the 'Biographia Britannica,' a good life of that distinguished individual is greatly to be desired, and we trust that the Rev. M. Rigaud of Ipswich will find leisure to fulfil the intentions which his distinguished father had so much at heart. [D.B.]

HALLIDAY, Sir Andrew, a physician and traveller, celeb. as a miscellaneous writer, d. 1840.

HALLIER, F., a Fr. controver. wr., 1595-1659.

HALLIFAX, S., a learned prelate, 1733-1790.

HALLOIX, P., a French *savant*, 1572-1656.

HALLORAN, Sylvester O', an Irish antiquarian, au. of a 'Hist. of Ireland,' &c., 1728-1807.

HALMA, F., a Flemish lexicographer, last cent.

HALMA, N., a Fr. archæologist, 1755-1828.

HALTAUS, C. T., a German hist., 1702-1758.

HALYBURTON, Thomas, a Scotch divine, author of 'Natural Religion Insufficient,' 1674-1712.

HAMAD, fndr. of a dynasty in Algeria, d. 1021.

HAMADANI, an Arabian *savant*, 968-1007.

HAMAKER, H. A., a Dutch Orient., 1789-1835.

HAMANN, J. G., a German philoso., 1730-88.

HAMAZASB, an Armenian prince, died 658.

HAMEL, JOHN BAPTIST DU. See DUHAMEL.

HAMILCAR, a general of Carthage, k. B.C. 229.

HAMILTON, a distinguished Scotch family, the principal members of which are—JAMES, *first* earl of Arran, d. 1519. JAMES, the *second* earl of Arran, duke of Chatelherault and regent of Scotland, died 1576. PATRICK, the *first* reformer, burnt alive by the bishop of St. Andrews, 1503-1527. JAMES, *first* duke of Hamilton, beheaded as a royalist after the battle of Preston 1649. WILLIAM, duke of Hamilton, died after the battle of Worcester 1652. ANTHONY, Count Hamilton, author of poetry and fairy tales, &c., 1646-1720.

HAMILTON, ALEX., succes. of Washington in the chief command, b. 1757, killed in a duel 1804.

HAMILTON, CHARLES, an East Indian officer and writer on Oriental subjects, died 1792.

HAMILTON, ELIZABETH, an Irish lady of considerable note as an essayist, 1758-1816.

HAMILTON, GAVIN, a Scotch painter, d. 1796.

HAMILTON, GEO., earl of Orkney, dist. at the battle of the Boyne, and in subsequent actions under William III. and the duke of Marlborough, d. 1737.

HAMILTON, HUGH, an Irish prelate, mathematical writer, and prof. of nat. phil., 1729-1805.

HAMILTON, SIR JOHN, a British officer, dist. in the East Indies and the peninsula, 1755-1835.

HAMILTON, R., a medical writer, 1729-1793.

HAMILTON, R., a Scotch mathematician and writer on public questions, 1742-1829.

HAMILTON, CAPT. THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, author of 'Cyril Thornton,' &c., d. 1842.

HAMILTON, W., of Bangour, a Sc. poet, 1704-54.

HAMILTON, W., a Scotch artist, 1751-1801.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., of Preston, county of Haddington, one of the many talented Scotchmen distinguished by labours in Mental Science. The family of Hamilton, which he represented, sprang from Sir Gilbert de Hameldon, founder of the House of Hamilton in Scotland, a staunch cavalier who obtained his patent of creation in 1673. Sir William was third Baronet in possession and eighth *de jure*. He was born in Glasgow in 1791, and educated at Oxford, where he obtained first-class honours. He was admitted a member of the Scotch bar in 1813, became a contributor to the Edinburgh Review, and for the last twenty years of his life filled with great success the chair of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. He died on the 6th May, 1856.—The following sketch was written during his lifetime:—It is now long years since Sir William Hamilton had achieved a name for Encyclopædiacal Learning in everything related, however remotely, to the history and condition of Mental Science; and certainly no other, in modern times, could readily be specified, with attainments of this description at all equivalent to his: nevertheless—at least until recently—it was known only by the few, that to acquisitions so various and vast, our countryman adds the power to marshal and command them all; and that his learning, however immense, is used by him simply as an instrument whereby to rear and consolidate a great and symmetrical body of Thought. Rarely indeed has the thirst unquenchable for what in common speech is termed *à posteriori* knowledge, been combined with so signal a development of *à priori* power: it seems the pre-eminent characteristic of our philosopher's mind, that these two *factors* of all Science, exist in it together—in full and symmetric integrity. No problem is resolved in his view, or even rightly *laid* for explication, until, in the first place, a complete scheme has been constructed of all its possible solutions, and the contributions of every former thinker arranged under due heads, and made to bring out their partial light: a step, preliminary indeed, but which can never be accomplished until the problem has passed through the mind, under the chief forms in which History presents it, and its fundamental conditions in all their purity and breadth been discerned. Few exercises are more pleasing than to follow Hamilton, as with eager and scrupulous conscientiousness he gathers together the scattered hints of his predecessors, assigns them their place, and marks them with their value: his intense Love of Truth rises into the form of Justice: great popular names never pass with him as badges of desert; nor is any one so obscure—to whom a fragment of truth has in any form ever appeared—that he may not be surrounded with his regard. A character so thorough, and, in the highest sense, *veracious*, must have at its root—assuredly as its concomitant—a clear and energetic moral nature; nevertheless, the source of its strength, in this instance, is manifestly what we have stated—an earnest and unfaltering love of truth, and faculties harmonized to discern it. Regarding Philosophy as man's highest intellectual attainment, must not all true workers appear as one brotherhood? Believing the conquest of august problems concerning Knowledge and Being, to be the Olympic prize of our Human Reason, shall the Runner not welcome every aid to his strength, or shall he expect that anything but *strength* can help towards the goal? Fortunate, if at a time when languor and dissolution threaten Philosophy once more, and reputations are sought and won through picking up and vending its mere *flotsam* and *jetsam*—our Youth might haply attain skill in Method, increase in Sincerity, and learn the dignity of intellectual toil, through the example of Hamilton!—Let us briefly glance at the leading provinces occupied by our Philosopher. 1. It is not unknown how important a share of modern speculation has been devoted to the subject of *Perception*, since the times of Reid. Not in this country alone—not even especially in this country; for some *critique* of the Act of Knowing, is at the basis of all recent German Systems. As customary with him, not confining his regard to modern times, but surveying philosophical history from Plato downwards, Sir William, in his remarkable papers on *Presentation* and *Representation*, appears for the first time to have *laid* or constructed the full problem, and to have resolved it. The solution was, amongst ourselves, peculiarly opportune, arriving to discredit and destroy the confusion threatened by the rash but imposing ignorance of Brown; nor was it less opportune abroad, inasmuch as it once more restored '*Natural Dualism*' to its sovereignty in Thought, and revealed the form of the gratuitous hypothesis that from earliest times had impelled men in vain search of schemes of *Unity* and the *Absolute*. Despotically, as the maxim of the im-

mobility of the earth ruled in Astronomy until the time of Copernicus, and equally unquestioned—the maxim that '*like only can know like*,' seems to have governed all theories of perception; exerting more extensive influence than any other principle in the History of Philosophy. Under its sway the problem of perception became this—how do Mind and Matter *seem* to meet? *Meet* they cannot, being unlike: is then Mind an illusion, or Matter an illusion; or is there a certain *medium* partaking of both, through which they come together? The maxim repudiated, and replaced by the simple assertion of consciousness, this immense fabric of speculation fell prone and helpless: and Hamilton's will ever be recognized as the hand that dealt the irrecoverable blow. Vindicating it, in name of Consciousness, as an undeniable fact, that the Ego and Non-Ego, as two distinct objects, are at the same moment, and with equal verity, present to the mind, he protested against all Unitarian Schemes, as insurrections, defying a primal Law; and it is not too much to say that the energy and directness of his protest, upheld by his searching dissection of all untrue or partially true opposing systems, ancient and modern, marks the beginning of a sounder period in Mental Science.—2. It is needless to recall to a British, or indeed to any reader, the amount of attention given by our distinguished countryman to the subject of LOGIC, or the fame that has hence accrued to him. The grounds of Knowledge ascertained, and the veracity of Perception vindicated, next in order stands the Inquiry, what are the primary laws of thinking, or according to what forms does the mind operate on the matter of its thoughts? A large, although purely notional Science; its foundation laid by Aristotle, and its domain surveyed; portions of it minutely explored by Lord Bacon; but in imminence of being all lost sight of, as a Science, in this country, or absorbed by its lowest and empirical part. Thoroughly has Hamilton revived the Stagyrite, and interpreted him to our compeers. Acknowledging to the full the merits of Lord Bacon, he has passed beyond him to the higher position of the Greek; and presented logic again, as it appeared to that penetrating and all-grasping intellect. Few will miss remarking that the fulness of his sympathy with Aristotle has its root in a corresponding universality of character: no form or mode of speculation is *foreign* to Hamilton, as none were so to his predecessor. Of special contributions to the doctrine of the syllogism we can say nothing here.—8. Logic we have termed a *notional* science, as it exclusively is. But it is conversant with laws obeyed by the Mind in thinking, and with primary notions that control, and are involved in these. What are these primary notions? Our notion of Causality, for instance, is it a mere notion, or does it belong to *Existence* also? *Space* and *Time* are forms, apart from which we can perceive nothing,—are they likewise external realities, or things from external realities? Questions these peopling the vast and difficult heights of *Metaphysics*; occupying intensely the greatest Inquirers of former times, and all Teutonic thinkers in our own; but, until Hamilton spoke, wholly neglected in this country, where we rested content amid the low levels of elementary Psychology. No more startling proof could be given of our inertness as to metaphysical research properly so called, than the criticisms on Kant, &c., one finds in Mr. Stewart's dissertations — dissertations, notwithstanding that Hamilton has written, still presented as an adequate account of Philosophy! With corresponding knowledge and power, our distinguished Thinker has passed into this field: and his speculations concerning the 'Law of the Conditioned'—concerning the principle of Causality—his adventures into the still more rugged sphere of Ontology, establish before every one who can think or judge—whatever the fate of his special conclusions—that an Inquirer is amongst us, who need bow his head before no Greek or Teuton of them all.—May health empower him to carry out his announced and cherished designs! Events indeed, are not in the hands of man; but the 'Edition of Reid,' and the 'Discussions of Philosophy,' are possessions; and with gratitude the long Future will receive them.—What, then, is the probable issue of a life and labours like these? Shall Hamilton succeed in reviving a taste for Metaphysics? Is it likely that many who profess to admire him will imitate his independence? Shall he be the founder of a new and purified, a profound and fearless Scottish School? If such a result were possible, Hamilton's achievements and example would secure it: but for two reasons, its advent seems, to the writer of this notice, more than doubtful. First, There are abroad many indications, that when a new School in Philosophy shall be formed, its Methods must take greater account than has yet been done, of the issues of physiological research, and of the position of Humanity in the great Hierarchy of Organization. It is most true, as laid down by Des Cartes, that the reality of mental phenomena needs no attestation beyond consciousness; but although physiology must not absorb psychology, the two ought not, and ultimately will not stand apart: the methods and science of the latter will assuredly be found to repose upon the former. But another cause adverse to the immediate reconstruction of any worthy and upright Mental Science, has sprung out of circumstances whose unravelling is probably still more remote. Changes in the social and political relations of the different classes in this country—however fertile otherwise of good fruits—have recently elevated into preponderance and power, those unsystematic views on mind and speculative subjects, which alone can be expected among busy multitudes; a condition not favourable, now nor at any period, to the existence of an independent philosophic class. In a country like ours, so practical, and where men are so fond of political station, the tendency natural to such an epoch will unquestionably be, rather to desire and furnish support—logical merely in *form*—to systems in vogue and popular, than daringly, and with single eye, to follow out Truth. For a season, therefore, Philosophy may descend into subservience. It remains to be ascertained by what instrumentality, in the course of Providence, sufficient esteem and freedom shall become assured to the Truth-Seeker; the Multitudes discerning, that in Truth alone, the prize of sternest quest, and not in heaps of Opinion, *rudis indigestaque moles* —abide Safety and Honour.

HAMILTON, Sir William, the friend of Nelson, known as a diplomatist and connoisseur in the arts, and in natural history, 1730-1803. His second wife, Emma, Lady Hamilton, married to him, after a long course of licentiousness, in 1791, was a woman of extraordinary beauty, and still more remarkable for her powers of fascination. She became the mistress of Nelson, and his political agent at the court of Naples, and died at Calais in the most abject distress 1816.

HAMILTON, William Gerard, a Scotch lawyer and statesman, remarkable for the eloquence of the only two speeches he was known to make in the House of Commons, 1729-1796.

HAMMOND, A., a miscel. writer, 1668-1738.

HAMMOND, H., a learned divine, 1605-1660.

HAMMOND, J., au. of 'Love Elegies,' 1710-41.

HAMON, John, a French Jansenist, 1618-87.

HAMPDEN, John, was born at London in 1594. There is little to be commemorated of his life save what belongs to the history of the period, and all his connection with it is on the surface, for his acts were open and public, and whatever his machinations may have been, he was ever free of secret machinations to serve private ends. He belonged, like nearly all the leaders of the parliamentary party, to one of the worshipful and ancient country families. His was widely ramified among the English gentry, and he counted Cromwell, with other opponents of the court, among his connections. In 1619 becoming married to Elizabeth Symeon, to whom he was tenderly attached, he led the life of a country squire, amid a numerous offspring. He represented Grampound, and afterwards Wendover, in the earlier parliaments of Charles I.'s reign, but he took little concern in public business until the long parliament, when he had gradually prepared himself to suffer or to strike, as occasion might require, in support of what he deemed the fundamental principles of the constitution. He was imprisoned in the gate-house for refusing to participate in one of the ex-

[Great Hampden Church, the burial place of Hampden.]

acted loans, but this effort at coercion was abandoned. His resistance to the imposition of a tax without authority of parliament, under the obsolete name of ship-money, came to its conclusion in 1637, when the question was solemnly tried in the Exchequer Chamber. The decision was against him, and satisfied him that armed resistance to the prerogative was necessary. He threw himself with entire devotion into the business of the Long Parliament, and much of the successful dexterity with which it was conducted was due to his skill and courage. He commanded a troop in the parliamentary army. He was mortally wounded in an affair with Prince Rupert on 18th June, 1643, and thus left the struggle while yet it seemed on the side of the parliament one of fair defence and self-protection, and before long-sustained animosity or projects of aggrandizement had mixed themselves with the views and conduct of the parliamentary leaders. [J.H.B.]

HAMPER, W., a miscellaneous writer, d. 1831.

HAMPTON, J., a classical translator, d. 1778.

HAMZA, the first prophet or high priest of the Druses, author of 'The Book of Testimonies to the Mysteries of the Unity,' 11th century.

HAMZEH, a shah of Persia, killed 1585.

HANBAL, a Mussulman sectarian, 786-855.

HANCKINS, M., a Ger. philologist, 1633-1709.

HANDEL, George Frederick, the son of an eminent surgeon and physician, was born at Halle in Saxony, on the 24th of February, 1684. His father had designed that he should follow the profession of the civil law, but his love for, and early progress in music, soon proved, as in many other instances, that the parental plans had to be given up. He was then placed under the tuition of Frederick Zachau, organist of the cathedral of Halle, where he made such rapid progress, that at nine years old he was able to officiate on the organ for his master, and had begun the study of composition. When only nineteen he went to Hamburgh, where he became director of the operas, and such was his ability and talent, that it excited the jealousy of a rival musician, John Matheson. These professors had been on terms of the closest intimacy and friendship for nearly six years, when a quarrel arose upon a point of professional etiquette which ended in a duel. They fought with swords, but luckily the point of Matheson's sword broke against a metal button on Handel's coat, which put an end to the combat. This encounter took place on the 5th of December, 1704. Matheson and Handel soon again became good friends, for we are informed by Matheson, that on the 30th of the same month he accompanied the young composer Handel to the rehearsal of his first opera 'Almeria,' and at the theatre performed the principal character in it. Next year Handel brought out his 'Florinda,' and in the year following 'Nerone,' both of which were favourably received. In 1708, he composed his 'Dafne,' up to which time he had written harpsichord pieces, songs, and cantatas innumerable. Having become possessed of some wealth, he went to Italy, and he composed in Florence the opera 'Rodrigo.' From Florence he went to Venice, where in 1709 he produced his 'Agrippina' which was received with acclamation, and in which horns and other wind instruments were first used to accompany the voice in Italy. Here Handel met with Dominico, Scarlatti, Gasparini, Lotti, and other great masters of musical art. He next went to Rome, where he met Alessandro Scarlatti, and had an opportunity of hearing music of the highest class. Here he composed 'Il Trionpho del Tempo' and gained the friendship of Cardinals Ottobeni and Pamfili, the latter of

whom wrote the libretto, for a sacred work named 'La Resurrezione.' After visiting Naples he returned to Germany in 1710, where he received the situation of Maestro di Capella to the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. Having obtained permission, he came to England in the latter end of the year 1710, between which year and 1720, he composed his opera of 'Rinaldi,' his 'Te Deum,' and 'Jubilate;' the 'Water Music,' his operas 'Amadis,' 'Fesco,' and 'Il Pastor Fido,' his 'Acis and Galatea,' 'Esther,' and other minor works. While he was in England, Queen Anne awarded him a pension of £200 *per annum*, and when the elector became king of England this allowance was doubled. Not many years after this, Handel having been appointed to teach the princess royal, an additional pension of £200 was added to the former grants by Queen Caroline. The busiest, but not the most fortunate period of Handel's life had now arrived, and that which forms the most splendid era in the musical annals of Britain. It was resolved that the king's theatre should be converted into an academy of music, and Handel was engaged as manager. During his management he produced fifteen new operas, but his troubles were so great that in 1726 he retired from his managerial duties with a loss of £10,000, and a constitution much damaged by incessant labour and turmoil. He then made an attempt to give operas at Covent Garden Theatre, but was equally unsuccessful. He next commenced giving oratorios, which he continued to nearly the last day of his life, and deriving considerable pecuniary advantage from them. It is an historical fact that the 'Messiah' was, during a long period, annually performed at the Foundling Hospital, and alone added £10,300 to the funds of that institution. Late in life, Handel lost his eyesight, but this affliction could not burthen or obscure his fine intellect, for he continued to play concertos and voluntaries between the parts of his oratorios, in the same masterly style which had distinguished his touch in the prime of his life. He died on the 13th of April, 1759, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument by Roubillac is erected to his memory. In 1784, a grand musical festival, the Commemoration of Handel (being the centenary of his birth), was held in Westminster Abbey, when nearly £13,000 was received for five days' performances.—In the Queen's Library are the original MSS. of nearly all Handel's works, filling 82 large folio volumes. These include 32 Italian operas, 23 oratorios, 8 volumes of anthems, 4 of cantatas, 3 of Te Deums and a Jubilate, together with concertos, sonatas, &c. Not in the royal collection are, 11 volumes consisting of operas, harpsichord lessons, fugues, organ concertos, water-music, &c. Of the oratorios, 'Esther' was first performed in 1732; 'Deborah and Athalia' in 1733; 'Acis and Galatea' in 1735; 'Ode, St. Cecilia's Day' in 1736; 'Israel in Egypt' in 1738; 'L'Allegro ed il Penseroso,' 1739; 'Saul,' 1740; 'Messiah,' 1741; 'Samson,' 1742; 'Semele,' 'Belshazzar,' and 'Susanna' 1743; 'Hercules,' 1744; 'Choice of Hercules,' and 'Occasional Oratorio' in 1745; 'Joseph' and 'Judas Maccabæus' in 1746; 'Alexander Balus and Joshua' in 1747; 'Solomon' in 1749; 'Theodora' in 1750; 'Jephthah,' and 'Time and Truth' in 1551.—Handel was great in every style of music. In sacred music; especially of the choral kind, he not only throws at an immeasurable distance all who preceded and followed him, but reached that sublimity to which the art is so capable of attaining. In manners, Handel was impetuous yet dignified and benevolent. In person he was large and bulky, but with pleasing and regular features. [J.M.]

HANMER, J., a nonconform. divine, died 1687.

HANMER, MEREDITH, an English clergyman and ecclesiastical author, committed suicide 1604.

HANMER, SIR THOS., a member of parliament, and editor of an edition of Shakspeare, 1676-1746.

HANNEMAN, A., a Dutch painter, 1611-80.

HANNIBAL, one of the most illustrious generals of antiquity, was born B.C. 247, the same year in which his father Hamilcar was appointed to the command of the Carthaginian army in Spain. At the age of nine he accompanied his father to the scene of war, having, before leaving Carthage, taken a solemn oath at the altar, in presence of his father, pledging himself to eternal hostility to Rome—a pledge to the fulfilment of which his whole future life was devoted. He was present in the battle in which his father perished, B.C. 229; and though only eighteen years old, his bravery and genius for war were already so conspicuous, that Hasdrubal, his father's successor, intrusted to him the chief command of nearly all the military enterprises which he planned. On the assassination of Hasdrubal, B.C. 221, the soldiers unanimously proclaimed him commander-in-chief, a choice which was speedily ratified by the government at Carthage. Being now invested with the entire conduct of the war, he quickly reduced to subjection the Spanish tribes which had not been conquered by Hasdrubal. In the spring of B.C. 219, he laid siege to Saguntum, a city in alliance with the Romans, though warned that an attack upon it would be held as a declaration of war, and took it after a blockade of eight months, thus setting at defiance the mighty power of Rome. Such was the commencement of the second Punic war. After passing the winter in making the necessary preparations for the invasion of Italy, he crossed the Ebro in the following spring, passed the Pyrenees with an army of 50,000 foot and 9,000 horse, and, marching through Gaul, reached the Rhone without interruption. Crossing the Rhone he ascended the left bank of that river till its confluence with the Isère, then struck off to the right, and surmounting the many and most formidable difficulties which obstructed his passage, reached the summit of the Alps, on the ninth day after leaving the plains of Dauphiné. When he reached the plains of northern Italy, his army was reduced to 20,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry, so that his march must have cost him 33,000 men. After recruiting the strength of his troops, he entered upon a career of unexampled success. He attacked and defeated the consul P. Scipio on the banks of the Ticinus, B.C. 218, and Tib. Sempronius at the Trebia, B.C. 218, thus making himself master of the whole of northern Italy; and, proceeding still southward, gained a signal victory over the consul Flaminius at the Trasimene lake, B.C. 217. The Romans now collected a fresh army, which was placed under the command of Fabius Maximus as dictator; and a defensive system of warfare

was adopted till the end of the year. In the spring of B.C. 216, the Romans raised an army of nearly 90,000 men, which, led by the consuls L. Æmilius Paulus and C. Terentius Varro, advanced to Cannæ, in Apulia, where the Carthaginian army was encamped. In the battle which ensued, the Roman army was annihilated, and the consul Æmilius Paulus slain. The whole of lower Italy was thereby placed in the power of Hannibal, and the fidelity of some of the Roman allies, who had hitherto been steadfast, began to give way. But the dauntless spirit of the Romans remained unshaken, although Hannibal was not the only enemy with whom they had to contend. They now adopted strictly the defensive system, counteracted the enemy's movements in every direction, and rendered it impossible for him to prosecute extensively a system of active aggression. Hannibal, notwithstanding, maintained his army in Italy for the next twelve years, having, in B.C. 207, sustained an irreparable loss by the destruction of the army under his brother Hasdrubal, who was marching to his assistance. In B.C. 204, P. Cornelius Scipio, who had completed the conquest of Spain, passed over into Africa, and, with the assistance of Masinissa, a Numidian prince, gained two victories over the Carthaginians. The war being thus carried into the enemy's country, Hannibal was recalled from Italy, and, landing at Leptis, advanced to Zama, a city five days' journey west from Carthage. Here he was entirely defeated by Scipio, B.C. 202, and the Carthaginians were obliged to sue for peace. Here ended the second Punic war, B.C. 201. After the conclusion of the war, Hannibal applied himself to the correction of the abuses which existed in the Carthaginian government; but was interrupted in his course by an embassy sent from Rome to demand his punishment as a disturber of the public peace. Making his escape from Carthage, he fled to the court of Antiochus at Ephesus, and assisted in fixing his determination to make war against the Romans. When peace was concluded between Antiochus and the Romans, Hannibal took refuge with Prusias, king of Bithynia, with whom he remained about five years. But the Romans could not rest so long as their once formidable enemy was alive, and Prusias agreed to put him into their hands. Hannibal, finding that escape was now impossible, destroyed himself by poison at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, B.C. 183, in the SIXTY-fifth year of his age. [G.F.]

HANNO, the name of several disting. Carthaginians; the *first*, an African explorer, author of the 'Periplus of Hanno,' 6th cent. B.C.; the *second*, an admiral, defeated by the consul Lutatius, 243 B.C.; the *third*, a general, and rival of Hamilcar and Hannibal, died 204 B.C.

HANSARD, LUKE, an em. printer, 1752-1828.

HANSCH, M. G., a Germ. philos., 1683-1752.

HANS-SACHSE, a German poet, 1494-1576.

HANVILL, JOHN, a Latin poet, 12th century.

HANWAY, JONAS, an English merchant and historical writer, best known as a philanthropist and friend of the lower classes. He was the principal founder of the Marine Society and the Magdalen Hospital, and a great promoter of Sunday schools, 1712-1786.

HAQUIN, king of Norway, the *first* of the name, born 915, reigned 931-963; the *second*, reigned 978-995; the *third*, 1161-1162; the *fourth*, 1202-1204; the *fifth*, 1217-1263; the *sixth*, 1297-1319; the *seventh*, born 1338, governed Norway after 1345, under the name of his father, who was king of Norway and Sweden; married Margaret of Denmark, 1360; deposed his father and usurped the throne 1361; died 1380.

HARALD, king of Norway, the *first* of the name, died 933; the *second*, succeeded 963, and was killed 978; the *third*, born 1017, reigned over half Norway 1047, and was killed 1066; the *third*, a pretended son of Magnus III., began his career about 1130, usurped the throne, and was vanquished by another pretender 1136.

HARALD, king of Denmark, the *first* of the name known to historians, called the *seventh*, reigned 930-980; the *eighth*, succeeded 1014, and died in England 1017; the *ninth*, reigned 1076-80.

HARALD, a king of Jutland, 9th century.

HARCOURT, COUNT HENRI DE LORRAINE, a French military commander, died 1666.

HARCOURT, WILLIAM, earl of, a British officer, disting. in the American war, 1743-1830.

HARDEBY, G., an English monk, died 1360.

HARDENBERG, CHAR. AUGUSTUS, Prince Von, a Prussian minister of state, and a principal actor in the political transactions connected with the recent war, 1750-1822.

HARDENBERG, FRED. VON. See NOVALIS.

HARDI, ALEX., a Fr. dramatist, died 1630.

HARDICANUTE, King. of England, d. 1042.

HARDING, J., an Eng. annalist, 1378-1466.

HARDING, TH., a Rom. Cath. div., 1512-1572.

HARDINGE, NICHOLAS, an English scholar and poet, 1700-1758. His son, GEORGE, a jurisconsult and man of letters, 1744-1816.

HARDION, JAS., a Fr. historian, 1686-1766.

HARDOUIN, H., a Fr. musician, 1724-1808.

HARDOUIN, JOHN, a French Jesuit of great learning, remarkable for his opinions on the literary history of antiquity, 1646-1729.

HARDOUIN, J. S., a Fr. writer, 1735-1817.

HARDT, HERMANN VAN DER, a German philologist and hist. of the reformation, 1660-1745.

HARDT, IGNATIUS, a Ger. biblio., 1749-1811.

HARDWICKE, the earls of. See YORKE.

HARDY, A., a French dramatist, 1560-1631.

HARDY, SIR C., an English admiral, d. 1779.

HARDY, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN, captain of the Victory in the battle of Trafalgar, b. 1769, d. gover. of Green. Hosp. 1839.

HARE, DR. FRANCIS, bp. of Chichester, dist. as a learned writer and controversialist, died 1740.

HARE, HENRY, Lord Coleraine, a dist. scholar and collector of antiquarian subjects, 1693-1749.

HARENBERG, J. C., a Ger. hist., 1694-1774.

HARETH-BEN-HILIZA, an Arab. poet, 6th c.

HARGRAVE, F., an English jurist, 1741-1821.

HARIOT, TH., an Engl. algebraist, 1560-1621.

HARIRI, ABEN-MOH., an Arab. au., 1054-1121.

HARLES, T. CHR., a Ger. *savant*, 1738-1814.

HARLEY, ROBERT, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, disting. as a statesman in the reign of Queen Anne, and in conjunction with the celeb. Bolingbroke, was born 1661. He became speaker of the House of Commons in 1700, privy councillor and secretary of state 1704, chancellor 1710, and lord high treasurer, after his elevation to the peerage, from 1711 to 1715, when he received his dismissal.

The principal event of his administration was the peace of Utrecht concluded 1713, and he took no share in public business after his retirement. He was a great patron of literature, and author of some political pamphlets, but deficient in nearly all the qualities of statesmanship. From 1715 to 1717 he was confined in the Tower with an impeachment over his head, but was finally acquitted. He died in 1724. [E.R.]

HARLOW, G. H., an Eng. painter, 1787-1819.

HARMAR, JOHN, a class. trans., 1594-1670.

HARMENOPULUS, CONSTANTINE, a Germ. jurisconsult, grand chancellor of Constantinople in the reign of John Palæologus, 1320-1383.

HARMER, THOMAS, a dissenting minister, au. of 'Observations on the Scriptures,' 1715-1788.

HARO, DON LUIS DE, a Spanish statesman, the minister and favourite of Philip IV., 1598-1661.

HAROLD, the *first* of the name king of England, succeeded his father Canute the Great 1035, died 1039; the *second* of the name, son of Godwin, earl of Kent, usurped the throne 1066, and was vanquished the same year by William the Conqueror, and killed at the battle of Hastings.

HAROUN-AL-RASCHID, in English 'Aaron the Just,' a renowned caliph of Bagdad, contemporary with Charlemagne and the empress Irene, was born in Media 765, and succeeded his elder brother as fifth caliph of the Abasside dynasty in 786. He had already acquired immense popularity by his victories over the Greeks, and had made Irene a tributary of the caliphate. He now raised the empire of the Arabs to its highest pitch of grandeur, uniting the talents of a philosopher to those of a conqueror, and, like Charlemagne in the West, making his court the centre of arts and letters, and the refuge of men of learning from all parts of the Eastern empire. The Arabs never tire of their eulogisms upon the magnificence, generosity, and wisdom of this prince, as all the world has read in the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments.' His reign was the Augustan era of the Arabian dominion, and his imaginative subjects have celebrated it as the age of enchantment and miracle. After the death of Irene, Haroun-Al-Raschid humbled her successor, the Emperor Nicephorus, still more deeply, made immense conquests among the Turks and other tribes of Asia, and subjugated the sect of Ali in his hereditary dominions. He died in 809, leaving his vast possessions divided under his three sons, which prepared the way for endless jealousies, and produced many civil commotions in after years. Haroun not only promoted learning and the arts in his dominions, but he was himself a poet, and was easily moved to tears by the recital of poetry. Yet he was often cruel, because, like a true child of the East, he was impulsive, and severe because politic. [E.R.]

HARPALUS, a Greek astronomer, 5th ct. B.C.

HARPALUS, the Greek governor of Babylon, appointed by Alexander the Great, killed 325 B.C.

HARPE, JOHN FR. DE LA. See LAHARPE.

HARPHIUS, H., a Flemish mystic, died 1478.

HARPSFELD, JOHN, an English prelate and religious wr., died 1578. His brother, NICHOLAS, a Greek scholar and ecclesiast. historian, d. 1583.

HARRIMAN, J., an Engl. botanist, 1760-1831.

HARRINGTON, H., a phy. and poet, 1729-1816.

HARRINGTON, J., a political wr., 1611-1677.

HARRINGTON, J., a lawyer and scholar, author of the life of Dr. Stradling, 1664-1693.

HARRINGTON, SIR J., an English poet, author of 'Epigrams and Letters,' 1561-1612.

HARRINGTON, JOHN, Lord, guardian of Elizabeth, daugh. of James I., and the friend and correspondent of Henry prince of Wales, 1591-1613.

HARRIOT, TH., an astronomer, 1560-1621.

HARRIS, G., a philological writer, died 1796.

HARRIS, GENERAL LORD GEORGE, a British officer, dist. in the Amer. war and India, 1759-1829.

HARRIS, J., a Gr. scholar and philos., known as a writer on art and the philosophy of language, 1709-1780. His son, of the same name, first earl of Malmesbury, a diplomat. and hist. wr., 1746-1820.

HARRIS, JOHN, a divine and mathematician, well kn. as the first projector and editor of a cyclopædia or dictionary of the sciences, died 1719.

HARRIS, WALTER, a medical writer, b. 1647.

HARRIS, W., author of sermons, died 1740.

HARRIS, W., a biographical writer, died 1770

HARRISON, J., inventor of the sea chronometer, for which he received a government premium of £20,000, 1693-1776.

HARRISON, JOHN, a general of the parliamentary army, executed after the restoration, 1670.

HARRISON, T., a dist. architect, 1744-1829.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, president of the United States, 1773-1844.

HART, G. V., a British officer, 1752-1832.

HARTE, WALTER, a poet and essayist, author of a history of Gustavus Adolphus, died 1773.

HARTLEY, DAVID, an English metaphysician of some note; born 1705 at Armley in Yorkshire; died in Bath 1757. Hartley's well-known, or rather, much-heard-of, work, entitled 'Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations,' occupies 3 volumes 8vo. It consists of three distinct parts. Adopting the sensational theory of the origin of human knowledge to its fullest extent—resolving Mr. Locke's 'Reflection' into a modification of sensation,—he endeavours first to explain all sensations and ideas, by material agency, viz., hypothetical vibrations of a hypothetical fluid, connected with the nervous system. It is not improbable that Hartley esteemed this theory of vibrations, his most important speculation: happily for the permanence of his repute he contributed to Psychology something much more valuable than one of those countless fancies, bubbling up in every age, but which attain no place in the History of Science. It is probably indisputable that since Aristotle's time the Law of *Association*, and its sway over the succession of mental phenomena, had not been so thoroughly studied or fully exposed as in the second division of Hartley's treatise. Hobbes and Locke had done little more than assert this great Law; but Hartley unfolded it with a clearness which left little to be desired. The last portion of the 'Observations' is occupied with discourses on human duty and virtue, on our relation to God, and hopes of a future life. Carried out logically, the materialistic views of the writer, on the fundamental problem as to the origin of Ideas, can never fail to issue in a scheme of simple negations on all these momentous theories: fortunately, however, Hartley's 'instincts' prevailed over his logic, and he has bequeathed much that is excellent and true. It

cannot be denied however, that his book as a whole is rather a set of dissertations, than a compact treatise: its scientific value being confined to its illustration of the Law already referred to.—Hartley's life and character were beyond reproach. He was cheerful, placid, and actively benevolent. The Heart is often a trusty safeguard of the Head, amid the perils of Speculation. [J.P.N.]

HARTLEY, DAVID, son of the celebrated philosopher, dist. as a practi. man of science, 1729-1813.

HARTLEY, THOMAS, rector of Winwick in Northamptonshire, known as a pious and learned divine, author of 'A Discourse on the Kinds of Enthusiasm and Religious Experiences,' 'An Account of the Mystic Writers.' 'Paradise Regained,' 'Sermons,' &c. In the latter part of his life he became the personal friend of Swedenborg, and the first translator of many of his works, 1707-1784.

HARTSOEKER, NICHOLAS, a Dutch physician and experimental philosopher, 1656-1725.

HARTUNGUS, JOHN, a Germ. transl., d. 1579.

HARTZHEIM, JOS., a Ger. *savant*, 1694-1763.

HARVARD, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, and founder of a college in North America, died 1688.

HARVEST, G., author of sermons, died 1776.

HARVEY, SIR ELIAB, a British admiral, descended from the illustrious Wm. Harvey, d. 1830.

HARVEY, GABRIEL, a lawyer and poet, about 1545-1630. His brothers, JOHN and RICHARD, known as writers on judicial astrology, &c.

HARVEY, GIDEON, a physician, died 1700.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, M.D., the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkstone, Kent, A.D. 1578, and died in London, A.D. 1657, aged seventy-nine years.—This remarkable man, whose name is indissolubly associated with one of the most important discoveries ever made in physiological science, was educated first at the grammar school of Canterbury, and subsequently at Caius College, Cambridge, where he spent five years. He afterwards travelled through Germany and France, and proceeding thence to Italy, he fixed himself at Padua, the medical school of which city had at that time a high reputation, and there he became the pupil of Fabricius ab Aquapendente, the most distinguished anatomist of his age, from whom he acquired a knowledge of the valvular structure of the veins, which laid the foundation of his future fame. In 1602 he returned to England and began to practise as a physician in London; and in 1615 he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Physicians. There can be no doubt that his particular opinions on the mechanism of the circulation were formed long before, but they were first publicly announced from the chair of the college to which he was now attached in the year 1616. We cannot enter into anatomical and physiological details in this place, and it must suffice to say, that Harvey for the first time demonstrated the double function of the heart in sending out blood from the left side, through the arteries, over the whole body, and in receiving it back by the veins to the right side, whence it is propelled into the lungs, where it loses its impurities, and is again rendered fit for use. This elementary truth, which is so familiar to us, was new in those days, and as it was opposed to the prevailing ideas upon the subject, it was regarded by his contemporaries as an audacious novelty; and for upwards of twenty years the propounder of this doctrine was assailed by every species of detraction and calumny. He had the good fortune, however, to survive these attacks, and to see his views universally adopted before his death; nor would it be easy to find a better instance of the application of the principles of the inductive philosophy to the investigation of natural phenomena than that supplied by the use which Harvey made of his knowledge of the internal structure of the veins, which, even in the hands of his master Fabricius, had been wholly unproductive. The veins have a feeble and imperceptible contractile power, if they have any at all, and Harvey at once saw that the valves were placed in these vessels to prevent the reflux of the blood in its progress back to the heart, and out of this conclusion mainly arose the discovery of the true theory of the circulation, with all its important consequences. Of this there can be no doubt, for there still exists in the museum of the College of Physicians six tabular views, as large as life, showing this peculiar structure of the veins, which were executed by him or to his order, and which were presented to that learned body by his collateral descendant, the earl of Winchelsea.—His right to the merit of this great discovery is incontestible, yet there have been those in modern times who have disputed it, and who have asserted that he was anticipated in his conclusions by several of the anatomists of the ancient world, and by some of his more immediate predecessors. The passages collected from the writings of antiquity by the diligence of such authors as Dutens go for nothing in an inquiry into the existence of a great physical fact, and touch Harvey's claims to the smallest possible extent; but one name deserves to be mentioned in connection with this subject, to wit, that of the celebrated and unfortunate Michael Servetus, the Spanish physician, whom Calvin and his consistory burned for heresy at Geneva. In the year 1553, a quarter of a century before Harvey was born, Servetus published a theological treatise, in which some singular passages occur on the functions of the heart and lungs, which, though vague, would seem to indicate that he had an obscure idea of the pulmonic circulation and its uses; but such loose speculations as Servetus indulged in cannot for a moment be compared to the severe methods and rigid deductions of Harvey, who took nothing for granted that could be experimentally proved. One of his rules was, that 'Nature herself is the most faithful interpreter of her own secrets' (De Generatione Animalium). He consulted her oracles and discovered the truth.—Harvey was physician successively to James I. and to his son, Charles I. In the train of the latter he visited Scotland in 1633, and he has left an account of an excursion which he made on that occasion to the Bass Rock, in the Frith of Forth; and having adhered to the fortunes of his patron, he was present, though not as a combatant, but as the guardian of the two young princes, Charles and James, at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642. During the fight he employed himself by reading a book under a hedge, but a large cannon ball grazing the ground close to him while he was so occupied, he removed with his charge to a distance from the scene of action. In 1651 his

residence at Whitehall was plundered, and his manuscripts destroyed, a loss which he ever after deplored, as they contained the results of the experiments of a life. His works are not numerous, but they are valuable; and his treatise on the Generation of Animals is still a standard book. He died worth £20,000, which he bequeathed to his brother, Mr. Eliab Harvey, with the exception of a yearly sum of £56 for the annual delivery of an oration at the College of Physicians, which is still known as the Harveian oration. He was diminutive in stature, with a small, round, but expressive black eye. His temper was naturally choleric, and was rendered perhaps more so by severe attacks of the gout; and in his philosophical sentiments he is believed to have inclined to the opinions of his friend Hobbes, to whom he left a legacy of £10. There is a tradition that he destroyed himself by an over-dose of opium, to avoid the pain of a fit of his habitual malady; but this story is now discredited, as it has been ascertained that he died of a slight shock of paralysis, which his aged and feeble frame could not withstand. [J.M'C.]

HARWOOD, Sir Baswick, an English physician and writer on anatomy and physiology, d. 1814.

HARWOOD, E., a disting. divine, 1729-1794.

HASDRUBAL. See Asdrubal.

HASE, Theodore, a German theologian and biblical commentator, 1689-1731. His son, James, a classical writer, died 1723.

HASENMULLER, Daniel, a Ger. Orientalist, author of 'Janua Hebraismi Aperta,' 1651-1691.

HASLEWOOD, Joseph, one of the founders and editors of the Roxburgh Club, and the collector of a large library of black letter lore and Elizabethan poetry, 1769-1833.

HASSAN, a grandson of Mahomet, born 625, caliph after the murder of Ali, 660, died 661.

HASSAN-PACHA, grand vizier of the Ottoman emp., and a dist. military command., d. 1790.

HASSE, J. A., a Germ. composer, 1705-1783.

HASSEL, J. G. H., a Ger. geogra., 1770-1829.

HASSELQUIST, Frederic, a Swedish botanist, au. of a 'Journey to the Holy Land,' 1722-52.

HASTED, Edw., historian of Kent, 1732-1812.

HASTING, a Danish adventurer, died 890.

HASTINGS, Lady Eliza., dau. of the earl of Huntingdon, founder of schools, &c., 1682-1789.

HASTINGS, Francis Rawdon, son of the earl of Moira, born 1754, distinguished as a British officer in the American war, in Holland, and the East Indies, and governor-general of India from 1812 to 1822, governor of Malta 1824, died marquis of Hastings 1826.

HASTINGS, Warren, was born in 1733. He was the son of obscure parents, but he claimed an ancient and renowned descent, and from his early childhood it was his ambition to win back the domains of his ancestors. He was educated at Westminster School, and in 1750 was appointed a writer in the service of the East India Company. In the emergency through which the ability and valour of Clive saved the British possessions, his capacity was seen while the obscure clerk carried a musket as a volunteer, and he was chosen diplomatic agent at the Durbar. After having remained fourteen years in India he returned to Britain, still comparatively obscure; but his talents were remembered, and after being named second in council in Madras, he was, in 1774, appointed to the newly-created dignity of governor-general of Bengal. The bold measures which he took to defend the British interests from Hyder Ally is one of the great epochs in the history of the British Eastern Empire. By its audacious and somewhat unscrupulous character, his career startled and alarmed British statesmen on the morality of the policy which guided the British system in the Eastern Peninsula, and he was recalled to meet the celebrated impeachment moved by Burke on 4th April, 1786. The trial was begun on 13th February, 1788, when, according to Mr. Macaulay, 'The high court of Parliament was to sit according to forms handed down from the days of the Plantagenets, on an Englishman accused of exercising tyranny over the lord of the holy city of Benares, and the ladies of the princely house of Oude.' Political events turned public attention into other channels during the impeachment, and when it had been almost forgotten it ended in an acquittal in April, 1795. He spent his old age in retirement; the injury which his fortunes received by the expense of his defence being but partially remedied by the gratitude of the East Indian Company. He had a taste for letters, and wrote some secondary works now forgotten. He died on 22d August, 1818. [J.H.B.]

HATCHER, Thomas, an editor of the 16th ct.

HATFIELD, Thomas, bp. of Durham, secretary of Edward III., and companion-in-arms of Percy and Ralph Nevill, died 1381.

HATSELL, John, chief clerk of the House of Commons, and a writer on parliamentary subjects, 1733-1820.

HATTO, or ATTO-VERCELLENSIS, an Ital. prelate, known as an ecclesiastical writer, 10th ct.

HATTON, Sir Christopher, a courtier and dramatic writer, chancellor in 1587, died 1591.

HAUBER, E. D., a German historian, 1715-63.

HAUBOLD, C. C., a Germ. jurist, 1766-1824.

HAUFF, Wilhelm, a German prose writer, author of 'The Man in the Moon,' 'Extracts from the Memoirs of the Devil,' &c., 1802-1827.

HAUG, J. C. F., a German poet, 1761-1829.

HAUGWITZ, Chr. Henry Charles, count of, the Prussian statesman who signed the treaty of Pilnitz, born 1758, retired 1806, died 1832.

HAUKSBEE, Francis, an English philosopher known for his experiments in electricity, last cent.

HAULTIN, J. B., a Fr. numismatist, 1580-164[illegible]

HAUSER, Gaspard, a mysterious boy found in Nuremberg 1828, assassinated 1832.

HAUTEFEUILLE, John De, a Fr. physician and mechanic., au. of curious treatises, 1647-17[illegible]

HAUTERIVE, Maurice, Count De, a French diplomatist and political writer, 1754-1830.

HAUTEROCHE, Noel Le Breton De, French dramatic poet and actor, 1617-1707.

HAUY, Rene Just, a celebrated mineralogist, was born at Saint Just in 1743. He died in 18[illegible]—Sprung from poor parents, who were not able to give him an education, his excellent behaviour while a child, attracted the notice of some benevolent individuals in his native town, who induced his mother to take him to Paris. After some little time his kind friends obtained him a bursary at the College of Navarre. When he had completed his

Gallini, then manager of the King's theatre, Haymarket, and at which period he produced the remaining six of his 'Grand Symphonies.' While in London, the greatness of his genius, and the amiability of his manners, brought him many friends, and rendered his success quite triumphant. At the close of this engagement Haydn returned to Vienna, and never afterwards left it. In 1795, Haydn commenced the composition of his 'Creation,' and was two whole years employed upon it. On one occasion, when asked why the Oratorio was not finished, Haydn answered with the utmost tranquillity 'I am long about it, because I wish it to last long.' This wish was a prophecy, his 'Creation' will last for ever. The 'Creation' was brought out in 1798, and two years afterwards he gave to the world his 'Seasons.' The last great work upon which his genius exerted himself, was two sets of quartetts. In his latter years he employed himself in setting accompaniments to some Scotch airs for the late Mr. George Thomson of Edinburgh. In 1805, he, by the advice of his physician, gave up all study, and from this time he never left his villa at Gumpendorff. The closing scene of this great composer's life was not less remarkable than his career was illustrious. The last time he appeared in public was at the performance of the 'Creation,' which was honoured by the presence of more than 1,500 people, amongst whom were many of the nobles and princes of Austria. 'Surrounded by the nobility of Vienna and his friends, by artists, by lovely women, whose eyes were fixed upon him, listening to the praises of God, which he himself had imagined, Haydn bid a glorious adieu to the world.' Soon after this, war broke out between France and Austria; this intelligence vexed him and exhausted the last remains of his strength. 'The French armies advanced rapidly, and on the 10th of May, 1809, having reached Schonbrunn about half a league distant from Haydn's villa, they fired next morning hundreds of cannon shot upon Vienna, that city so much beloved by him. Four bombs having fallen close to his house, his two servants, with terror depicted in their countenances, ran to him; the old man, by an effort, rose from his arm-chair, and with a dignified air, cried, 'Why such alarm! know that, where Haydn is, no evil can happen.' But this exertion was beyond his strength; a convulsive shivering prevented him adding more, and he was immediately conveyed to bed. On the 26th of May, he was almost completely exhausted; notwithstanding, he had his piano moved towards him, and sung three times with a voice as loud as he could, 'God save the Emperor.' These were his last words. At his piano he became insensible, and he expired on the morning of the 31st. Haydn was very religious. The commencement of all his scores are inscribed with one of the following mottoes '*In Nomine Domini*,' or '*Soli Deo Gloria*,' and at the end of them all '*Laus Deo*.' His works are exceedingly numerous in all classes. Among them are 116 symphonies, 83 violin quartetts, 60 pianoforte sonatas, 15 masses, 4 oratorios, a grand 'Te Deum,' a 'Stabat Mater,' 14 Italian and German operas, 42 duets and canzonets, and 200 divertimentos for particular instruments. [J.M.]

HAYDON, Benjamin Robert, was born at Plymouth, 23d January, 1786; his father was a bookseller, and he was educated in early youth at Plympton Grammar School, where Sir Joshua Reynolds had been brought up. Haydon determined upon becoming a painter, contrary to the wishes of his parents. His father, however, assisted him for several years in the metropolis: he visited London in 1804, and became a pupil of the Royal Academy in 1805. He had the advantage of the acquaintance of Northcote, Opie, and Fuseli, as advisers, and of Jackson and Wilkie as fellow-pupils. His ambitious views of art were early developed: in 1807 he exhibited a picture of the 'Flight into Egypt,' purchased by Mr. Hope, which procured him a commission from Lord Mulgrave for 'Dentatus,' a picture which, from the dissatisfaction he felt at its being placed in the ante-room in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1809, appears to have been the first cause of most of his subsequent trouble, for not imagining that others might not think so highly of the picture as he did himself, he made the supposed injustice a cause of quarrel with the Academy, and the notion of injustice, or rather owing to his inordinate vanity, a conspiracy to suppress him, developed itself into a monomania, and possessed his mind the whole of his life. Dentatus has been admirably engraved in wood by his pupil Harvey. — The encouragement, however, which Haydon got from Lord Mulgrave, both social and professional, gave a great impulse to his exertions, and Dentatus was succeeded by a considerable series of great works. He now, to make up some deficiencies of execution, devoted himself for half a year to the practice of portrait painting at Plymouth, and after his return to London he became an enthusiastic student of the Elgin Marbles, then recently brought from Greece; the excellence of which he professes to have been the first to point out to the British public, rather naively overlooking the claims of Lord Elgin himself, who had spent £52,000 in securing them and bringing them to England.—The following are Haydon's principal works in the order of their production:— In 1812 'Macbeth,' for Sir George Beaumont; in 1814 the 'Judgment of Solomon,' for which he was voted the freedom of his native town, and in this year he visited Paris; in 1820 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' (now in America,) which produced him nearly £3,000 by its exhibition alone, in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; in 1821 'Christ's Agony in the Garden,' (in this year he was married); in 1823 'The Raising of Lazarus,' (now at the Pantheon,) in this year he was arrested for debt, and passed through the Insolvent Court; in 1826 'Pharaoh Dismissing the Israelites,' and 'Venus and Anchises; in 1827 'Alexander and Bucephalus,' for Lord Egremont, and 'Eucles;' in 1828 'The Mock Election in the King's Bench,' purchased by George IV.; in 1830 'Napoleon at St. Helena,' for Sir Robert Peel, a picture he afterwards repeated in small nearly thirty times; in 1832 'Xenophon's First Sight of the Sea,' in the retreat with the 10,000; in 1834 'The Reform Banquet,' for Lord Grey, 'Cassandra,' and 'Waiting for the Times;' in 1835 'Achilles at the Court of Lycomedes Discovering his Sex;' in 1836 'Samson and Delilah,' (this year he passed a second time through the Insolvent Court;) in 1838 'Christ Blessing Little Children,' for Liverpool; in 1839

'The Duke at Waterloo,' also for Liverpool; in 1840 he lectured (gratis) at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and henceforth his time was divided between lecturing and painting; he found the former the more profitable pursuit, his lectures are published; in 1841 'The Anti-Slavery Convention,' and 'The Maid of Saragossa;' in 1842 'Curtius Leaping into the Gulf;' in 1843 the cartoon of the 'Entry of the Black Prince into London,' with King John of France prisoner; this was in competition for Westminster Hall, in which Haydon failed, a failure which some of his friends supposed to have been fatal to him; in 1844 'Alexander Killing the Lion,' and a large repetition of 'Napoleon at St. Helena,' which was purchased by the king of Hanover; in 1845 'Uriel and Satan;' and lastly, in 1846 the 'Banishment of Aristides,' and 'Nero Watching the Burning of Rome,' representing the evils both of democracy and of despotism: these last were two of a series of six which he had designed years ago, for the illustration of the old House of Lords.—These pictures Haydon exhibited as usual, but he was unusually unsuccessful with them. He had often lost by his exhibitions, but sometimes had gained large sums, as in the case of 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem;' in this last exhibition he lost £111 11s. 5d., and this loss at a time when he was penniless, added to his deep disappointment at not being employed in the decoration of the Houses, at last overcame his all but indomitable energy, and he destroyed himself on the 22d of June of this year, 1846. One of the latest entries in his diary is:—'Tom Thumb had 12,000 people last week, B. R. Haydon, 133½ (the ½ a little girl). Exquisite taste of the English people.'—It may be supposed by some that Haydon was a martyr to his love of what is termed *High Art*; the facts of his life show anything but this. He began his career with almost unexampled encouragement, and appears even at all times to have found friends, who gave and lent him considerable sums of money, from £50 to £1,000, and his professional receipts were by no means small; from the years 1831 to 1836 inclusive, he received from this source alone £4,617 2s. 3d., an average of £750 per annum; yet he was always in difficulties sufficient to have harassed most men to death in as many months as Haydon endured them years: his debts amounted to about £3,000 at his death. The cause of common justice renders these details imperative, both from the extraordinary circumstances of Haydon's death, and his habitual accusations against the Academy for its jealous tyranny, and the people for their hopeless want of taste. Haydon had no other enemy than himself; he appears to have been wholly wanting in common sense; his ambition was so excessive that it destroyed his judgment, and his extraordinary energy wanted that counterbalancing ability to insure a real artistic success: he was impulsive and desultory, mistook the will for the deed, and neglected the commonest elements of excellence in execution; he was extremely mannered; with the exception of a large style of design (indicated, not executed), and a warm and powerful colouring, we miss every other requisite of a fine picture; yet such was his extraordinary vanity, that he identified the fate of the art of his country with that of his own efforts, and assumed all progress to have proceeded from himself, while perhaps no individual artist ever had less influence on the taste of his time, or even that of his own pupils, who do not retain a single trace of his style; indeed, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Edwin Landseer, and Lance, the fruit painter, Haydon's principal scholars, illustrate three as opposed paths, as the whole province of painting could possibly display.—(See *Memoirs of B. R. Haydon from his Journals.* Longman, 1853.) [R.N.W.]

HAYER, J. N. H., a Fr. relig. writer, 1718-80.

HAYES, Ch., an Eng. mathema., 1678-1760.

HAYES, W., a musical composer, 1708-1777.

HAYGARTH, J., a medical author, d. 1813.

HAYLEY, W., a poet and mis. wr., 1745-1820.

HAYM, N. F., an Ital. numismatist, 1670-1730.

HAYMAN, F., an English painter, 1708-1776.

HAYMO, a German commentator, died 853.

HAYNAU, Jules De, an Austrian general noted for his cruelty to the Hungarians in 1849, 1786-1853.

HAYNE, F. G., a Germ. botanist, 1763-1832.

HAYNE, Isaac, a colonel in the American army, executed by the English as a traitor 1781.

HAYNE, Th., a learned divine, 16th century.

HAYTON, the *first* of the name, k. of Armenia, 1224-1268; the *second*, 1289-1308.

HAYTON, an Armenian historian, died 1310.

HAYWARD, Sir J., an Eng. historian, d. 1627.

HAYWOOD, Elizabeth, a miscel. writer, author of 'The Female Spectator,' &c., 1693-1756.

HAZAEL, a king of Syria, 9th century B.C.

HAZLITT, William, a well-known essayist and critic of art and poetry, was the son of a unitarian minister, and was born at Maidstone 1778. He was in early life an artist, but not satisfied with his attainments in this profession, he came to London and commenced the career of an author in 1803, from which time till his death in 1830, he was constantly before the public as a journalist and miscellaneous writer. His largest work is the 'Life of Napoleon,' in 4 vols., but he is most esteemed for the philosophical spirit of his criticisms. His literary remains, with a biographical memoir, were published by his son shortly after his death.

HEADLEY, H., an English poet, 1766-1788.

HEAPY, T., a water-colour painter, 1775-1835.

HEARNE, S., an English navigator, 1735-92.

HEARNE, T., an Eng. antiquar., 1680-1735.

HEARNE, T., an archit. engraver, 1744-1817.

HEATH, Benj., a learned writer, last century.

HEATH, James, an historical writer, 1629-64.

HEATH, Jas., a dist. engraver, 1756-1834. His son, Charles, also an em. engraver, 1784-1848.

HEATH, Nicholas, archbishop of York and chancel. of Engld. in the reign of Q. Mary, d. 1560.

HEATHCOTE, R., a miscel. writer, 1721-1795.

HEBEL, J. P., a German poet, 1760-1818.

HEBER, or EBER, a patriarch of Syria, from whom it is supposed the Hebrews derive their name (Genesis x. 24).

HEBER, Reginald, a learned clergyman of the Church of England, 1728-1804. His son, of the same name, the well-known bishop of Calcutta, distinguished as a poet and essayist, 1783-1826. Richard, half-brother of Bishop Heber, known as a learned editor, 1773-1833.

HEBERDEN, William, M.D., F.R.S., a learned and distinguished English physician, was born at

London in 1710. After the usual preliminary education at the Grammar School of St. Saviour, which he entered at the early age of seven, and where he remained till 1724, he was transferred to St. John's College, Cambridge. Here he graduated as B.A. in 1728, and as A.M. in 1732; and having resolved to follow medicine as a profession, he obtained his degree as M.D. in that university in 1739. He practised as a physician at Cambridge, giving lectures on materia medica at the same time in the university till the year 1746, when he removed to London, where he speedily attained to great eminence, and where he continued to reside ever afterwards. He died in Pall Mall on the 17th of May, 1801, in the ninety-first year of his age. Dr. Heberden was one of the best classical scholars of his time, and one of the most perfectly instructed medical men England has ever possessed. It was to a suggestion of his that the 'Medical Transactions' owe their origin, and he contributed to the first three volumes of that valuable publication many important papers; he is best known, however, by his 'Commentaries on the History and Cure of Disease,' a posthumous work, published by his son in 1802. [J.M'C.]

HEBERT, a French writer, 13th century.

HEBERT, James Rene, one of the Jacobin leaders of the French revolution, commonly called 'Père Duchesne,' from the name of his journal, was born at Alençon towards 1755, and executed with his accomplices Chaumette, Anacharsis Cloots, and others, on the 24th of March, 1794. He was the most brutal journalist of the period, and played a leading part in every conspiracy against the establishment of law and order, and in the detestable massacres of September, 1792. On the 10th of August preceding he had been installed among the magistrates of the people at the Hotel de Ville, and from this period he laboured to exalt the municipal authority above that of the convention. The Girondins were sacrificed in the struggle which ensued, but Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety only awaited a proper opportunity, and arrested the party of Hébert, at the very moment they were threatening a new insurrection. The followers of Hébert and Chaumette, generally called 'Hébertists,' were atheists, and their leaders were as obscene and cruel in outward conduct as they were irreligious in heart. The charge on which they were executed was that of endeavouring to destroy the republic by immorality. [E.R.]

HECART, G. A. J., a Fr. philologist, 1755-1838.

HECHT, Christian, a Ger. divine, 1696-1748.

HECHT, Godfrey, a learned writer, d. 1721.

HECKEL, J. F., a Ger. philologist, d. 1715.

HECQUET, P., a Fr. med. author, 1661-1737.

HEDERIC, Benjamin, a German philologist, au. of a well-known Greek Lexicon, 1675-1748.

HEDIN, Sueno Andrew, a Swedish physician, and author of medical works, 1750-1821.

HEDGES, Sir Ch., a min. of state, d. 1714.

HEDIO, Gaspar, a Ger. reformer, 1495-1552.

HEDWIG, John, a Ger. botanist, 1730-1799.

HEDWIGA, a queen of Poland, 1371-1399.

HEDWIGA, St., a religious founder, d. 1243.

HEEM, J. De, a Dutch painter, 1600-1674.

HEEMSKIRCK, Martin Van Veen or, a Dutch painter, time of Michelangelo, 1498-1574.

HEEN, Chris., a Swiss numismatist, 1715-69.

HEENE, Lucas De, a Flem. paint.,

HEEREN, Arnold Hermann L learned professor and historian of Ger.,

HEERKENS, G. N., a Germ. poet,

HEGEL, George William Frede at Stuttgardt 1770, died at Berlin, in the fame, November 14, 1831. A philoso power and renown remind one of traditio ing a Pythagoras: he created a Schoo numbering in its ranks his most di contemporaries, but exciting a whole influence of Hegel diffused itself throu tics and religion, as well as through all lation of Germany. The principles on remarkable thinker constructed his syste fold. *First*, his discovery, or alleged d a universal law according to which Thou itself—the fundamental and sole law of Every thing or notion, says Hegel, ex mind, because it has, or is seen to have *dictory:* in other words, there is some or notion standing out right against opposition marking it off, or *defining* tion and its opposite, or *contradictor* elements essential to every act of thinki soon as these are realized, a *third* act or supervenes—viz., the effort *to reconcile t tradictories*, or to find some third, an higher notion, in which they unite Three elements, therefore,—a notion, dictory, and the solution of the contr *a thesis*, its *anti-thesis*, and the *syn-thesi* —represent a complete act of logic, or ment of dialectic; and on the type of this Hegel undertook to explain the entire action of Thought in its efforts to comp Universe. It were not easy to over-e surprising skill with which a task so no duous has been executed: in this respect *'Encyclopædia of Philosophical Science* be a marvel. Thought is presented to ished reader, rising up from its barest through a gigantic scheme of ascendi until, having comprehended every form of possible knowledge, it reaches the A the Infinite. The attempt has indeed failure was as necessary and has been that of Babel; nevertheless, in makin had successes that might have achieved many minds instead of one: he has t on the methods and relationships of seve ments of knowledge, that will abide com his name, as a rare and beneficent cont philosophy. *Secondly*, Hegel's next yet more distinctive, is also mor Schelling before him had spoken of the the necessarily existing *Unity*—blending t whole variety of thought and things; b solute he deemed an *Essence*, not irreconc the notion of God. Hegel resolved th unintelligible—no obscure residuum—ab in philosophy. What, he asked, is *Reali* is the thing truly known, in the *Cog* Cartes? Is it other than *Thought?* self or my existence, because I *think* to the *external world*, as men term it, monstrated it a mere modification of th principle;—what is it too, then, save a of *Thought?* What need in such a case

and *Substances*? *Thought* is at once *Knowledge* and *Existence*; the *Ideal* is the true and only *Real*. And so disappear for ever, unknown quantities or substances from philosophy; and science at last is *adequate*! Singular as this principle, taken by itself, must look to the English reader, the consequences of its union with Hegel's *first* assumption, are still more astounding. If the knowledge of Things can be expressed or referred to one universal movement of dialectic, are not Things themselves—all the reality we can reach—simply the evolution of Thought, according to this movement? In other words, does not Dialectic represent, nay *create* by its movements, all that we call the Universe? At this point Hegel starts farthest away from Schelling. Schelling's *Absolute* was *primary*, the great first and ultimate principle necessary to harmonize the variety of existence: according to Hegel the Absolute is *evolved—created* as well as *risen to*, by Thought;—God, in short, is not the *discovery*, but the *law* of dialectic; and exists nowhere nor in any manner, apart from our human consciousness! It is needful in candour to warn the student, that he must not judge of the verisimilitude of a scheme so extraordinary, by this barest outline. No remarkable system of thought, can fairly be separated from its details, inasmuch as *these* are the bridge by which alone we can pass over from ordinary modes of contemplation; and it will not be concluded that the high genius of Hegel failed to provide the strong semblance of such a bridge, seeing that multitudes of the keenest thinkers in Germany not only became passionate adherents of his doctrine, but put their sincerity to the test, by accepting all its practical conclusions. It were evidently out of the question to attempt here a formal criticism of Hegelianism: nevertheless there are a few general remarks on the whole set of these 'Philosophies of the Absolute,' which, from our British point of view, it may not be unfitting to venture, as the conclusion of this article. (See art. SCHELLING.) 1. There is one meaning and application of the term *Absolute*, legitimized and accepted in this country, which must be carefully distinguished from the common significance of the same term in Germany. Truths fundamental to, and inseparable from our human nature, are in our English phraseology, *absolute*, to that Nature: in other words, we must accept these as ultimate and inviolable conditions of human thought—expressive, as to speak, of the *structure* of that physical and psychical fabric, which *is* the composite being, *Man*. A transcendental philosophy of the Absolute, on the other hand, is not a philosophy aspiring to discern and rest on truths of the nature of the foregoing; but one which aims at grasping, defining, and unfolding the absolute principle of the whole universe: not a transcendental philosophy aspiring to discern the existence of a Primal Cause, a substratum and providence; but to apprehend the whole structure of that prime efficiency, to *formalize* it, and deduce from it the necessity of all that has been, that is, and that shall unfold. To Man, such a philosophy is simply unattainable. On the vexed question, whether it is possible to effect the transition from Metaphysics to Ontology—to infer from the existence of necessary truths, the existence of corresponding realities—one may hold by the affirmative with all tenacity, and yet repeat the assertion that a philosophy with such aims is utterly unattainable. From the intellectual and moral constitution of Humanity it may be legitimate to conclude something concerning the attributes of the Primal Cause: but to fathom the nature of the Cause, is beyond reach of all those faculties that belong to us. Humanity is but one force among myriads—one solitary though rich and potent *Monad*—and it cannot encircle or comprehend the Infinite. Nay, this is manifested, by the very progressiveness of our own nature. What is absolute to us, we reach by Intuition; and there is no part of humanity so *educable* as the Intuitive faculty. In the growth of this power lies the secret of the growth of *civilization*: and evidence abounds, that what we now discern of absolute or intuitive truth, is far from the measure of what may one day be *accessible*, without any transcendence of the sphere of Humanity. How vain then, how vainly audacious the attempt, through our present or realized insight, to reach the ultimate depths of Being! 2. To whatever extent we can discern the Absolute or Infinite, it clearly must be through reliance *in the first place* on those ultimate elements or constituents of human thought: and as well in logic, as in masonry, it were fatal to remove the foundation scaffolding, simply because we have ascended several stages above it. But, these philosophies of the absolute, destroy the foundation on which alone they can rest: the logical scheme of Hegel obliterates as entirely, human liberty, human personality, human morality in every one of its directest consequences, as the lowest materialistic systems. It is thus a practical paralogism, and issues in a defiance of that very *Cogito* of Des Cartes, to which at the outset it professes unquestioning allegiance. These irremediable defects inhere in most of our recent transcendental systems; which are liable, besides, to equally fatal specific objections. It is gratifying to know, that in Germany itself, they seem to have run their course; and that modern thinkers, with aspirations humbler but more real, are now working out the various invaluable hints which their founders have thrown, on themes sufficiently promising, such as the Philosophy of History. Hegel's works have been collected and published in a great many volumes by the most eminent of his disciples. [J.P.N.]

HEGESIPPUS, an ecclesiasti. historian, 2d ct.

HEGEWISCH, T., a Germ. histor., 1760-1815.

HEIDEGGER, J. H., a Swiss theologian and historian, an. of 'Historia Papatus,' &c., 1633-98.

HEIM, ERNEST, L., a German medical writer, 1747-1834. His brother, J. L. HEIM, a mineralogist, and writer on Thuringia, 1741-1819.

HEIN, PETER, a Dutch captain, 17th century.

HEINE, H., a German author, 1797-1847.

HEINECCIUS, JOHN GOTLIEB, a German lawyer, and antiquarian writer, 1681-1741. His brother, JOHN MICHAEL, an antiquar., 1674-1722.

HEINSE, J. J. G., a Ger. novelist, 1746-1803.

HEINSIUS, DANIEL, a Dutch philologist, historian, and Latin poet, 1580-1665. NICHOLAS, his son, a poet and classical editor, 1620-1681. ANTHONY, a member of the same family, grand pensionary of Holland, 1641-1720.

HEINZ, J., a Swiss painter, 16th century.

HEISS, J. DE, a German historian, died 1688.

HEISTER, LAWRENCE, a celebrated German

physician and surgeon of the last century, was born at Frankfort on the 21st of September, 1683, and died at Helmstadt on the 18th of April, 1758. He was much distinguished in his day both as a physician and a surgeon, particularly as the latter, having acquired a practical knowledge of the art of surgery as a surgeon of the allied army in the low countries. He was successively professor of anatomy and surgery at Altorf and Helmstadt. His works are numerous, and embrace treatises on anatomy, surgery, and medicine, but they are now little consulted. [J.M'C.]

HELE, THOS., an English dramatist, d. 1780.

HELENA, ST., mother of Constantine the Great, and founder of a church on Calvary, 247-328.

HELIODORUS, a Greek mathematician, 2d ct.

HELIODORUS, a Gr. bishop and an., 4th ct.

HELIOGABALUS, a Roman emp., 218-222.

HELL, MAXIMILIAN, a Hungarian astronomer and writer on the magnet, &c., 1720-1792.

HELLOT, J., a French chemist, 1685-1766.

HELMAN, J. S., a Fr. engraver, 1743-1797.

HELMERS, J. F., a Dutch poet, 1767-1818.

HELMICH, W., a Dutch theolog., 1551-1608.

HELMONT, JEAN BAPTIST VAN, generally numbered among the alchymists, was a native of Brussels, and was born 1577. He was a public lecturer on medicine when only seventeen years of age, and at twenty-two received his diploma as a physician. Being rendered independent by his marriage with a lady of property in 1609, he displayed his benevolence by practising his profession gratuitously, and devoted his leisure to the studies of which his name has become such a famous representative. It is admitted that he was a great pioneer in chemical discovery, but there is also a fund of valuable truth under the obscure terms which are generally regarded as the mere conceits of his imagination. The *archeus*, for example, which makes a conspicuous figure in his works, is the mover of all the functions in the animal economy, and may be regarded as the vital aura which is the subject of so much popular curiosity, and the ridicule of so many learned professors, at the present day. It was from the archeus that Barthez derived his idea of a vital principle, and operated a revolution in physiology. The same element, or spiritual essence of life, is recognized by nearly all the old philosophers under different names, and there is now every prospect of its coming within the pale of experimental philosophy. Of course, it is not pretended to deny that Helmont's works abound in crude notions, and wild fantastic theories, but even in these cases the imaginative may often find the road to some true, and now forgotten principle, from which the author wandered away in the fire-mists with which he surrounded himself. Apart from all this, he was a perfect master of his art, and there is evidence of the astonishing cures he performed as a physician. He died in 1644, and in 1648 his collected works were published, according to his dying request, by his son, FRANCIS MERCURY VAN HELMONT, who was also a speculative writer, and lived 1618-1699. [E.R.]

HELMONT, M. VAN, a Dutch paint., d. 1726.

HELSHAM, R., a natural philosopher, d. 1738.

HELST, B. VAN DER, a Dutch pain., 1613-70.

HELTAI, G., a prot. wr. of Hungary, 16th ct.

HELVETIUS. The physicians and philosophers of this name are sprung from a family of the Palatinate, the first founders of which fled to Holland to avoid persecution at the period of the reformation.—1. JEAN FREDERIC, (SCHWEIZER), who bears the reputation of an alchymist, was first physician to the armies of the republic, and had several medals struck in honour of the services rendered by him, flourished 1625-1709.—2. JEAN ADRIAN, who carried the family name to Paris, by going there in his youth, was the son of the preceding, and was known in the city of his adoption as the Dutch physician. He was ennobled by Louis XIV. for his services, having been successively equerry, counsellor of the king, and inspector-general of hospitals. He is the author of several medical works, especially on fevers, on the plague, and on the extirpation of cancer, and is the discoverer of the curative virtues of ipecacuhana. Some of his works went through several editions during his lifetime and afterwards; lived 1661-1727.—One of his sons, 3. JEAN CLAUDE ADRIAN, became councillor of state and first physician to the queen, and was a member of most of the learned societies of Europe. His works are, 'Idée Générale de l'Economie Animale, et Observations sur la Petite Vérole,' and 'Principia Physica-Medica,' in which he attributes all diseases to the fermentation of the blood, and its irruption into the lymphatic vessels. Like the other members of his family, he was of an original and speculative turn, and his hypotheses generally provoked controversy. His son, the fourth and most famous of the name, is the subject of the following notice. [E.R.]

HELVETIUS, CLAUDE ADRIAN, born i Paris 1715, died December, 1771. The celebrit at one time enjoyed by Helvetius, rests on his wo *De l' Esprit*—a treatise on theoretical and practic morality. Starting from the ground that man a being simply and purely *sensible*, he rapidly i fers that morality signifies the search after pleas and effort to avoid pain. Nevertheless, as remar in the article EPICURUS, granting the postul the inquiry remains, how can one best attain p sure and avoid pain? And Helvetius desire raise men to the pursuit of large objects. contrasts with this view, the mean morality o purely self-seeking and vulgar-minded, with higher but still narrow morality of sects and ries, and this last with the generous and unfe action and serene enjoyments of the man sympathies are coextensive with his race. to be said, in justice to one whose merit thinker are not great, but often unduly and depreciated, that *action* according to l cepts, would, by no means frequently, be f jar with the results of a better system. H was a good and keen observer: hence the r Madame du Deffand, 'C' est un homme le secret de tout le monde.'—Besides hi he wrote a treatise *De l' Homme*. They and wearisome in the main. and befo mending their perusal even to a stu fullest leisure, it would be fair to say t thing good in them may be obtained cheaper rate.

HELVETIUS, J., a Dutch poet, las

HELVICUS, C., a German *savant*,

IV., eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III., and the Lady Blanche, born 1366, usurped the throne 1399, died 1413. HENRY V., son of the preceding, and Mary de Bohun, daughter of the earl of Hereford, born 1388, succeeded 1413, invaded France and fought the battle of Agincourt 1415, died 1422. HENRY VI., son and successor of the preceding, when only ten months old, 1422, crowned at Paris 1430, imprisoned by the faction of York, and killed in the Tower, 1471. HENRY VII., son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and Margaret, a descendant of John of Gaunt, born 1456, defeated Richard III., and proclaimed king 1485, married to Elizabeth the heiress of the house of York, 1486, died 1509. HENRY VIII., second son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, born 1491; succeeded his father, and married to Catherine of Arragon 1509; defeated the French army at the battle of Spurs, and the Scotch at Flodden, 1513; interview with Francis I. on the field of the cloth of gold, 1520; war with France 1522; treaty of peace 1526; married to Anne Boleyn 1533; to Jane Seymour after the execution of Anne 1536; to Anne of Cleves after the death of Jane Seymour, and to Catherine Howard after the divorce of the latter, 1540; to Catherine Parr 1543; invasion of France 1544; peace with Fr. and Scotland 1546; d. 1547.

HENRY. The emperors of Germany of this name are—HENRY I., son of Otho, duke of Saxony and Thuringia, born 876, reigned 919-936. HENRY II., great grandson of the preceding, born 972, king of Bavaria 995, succeeded Otho III. on the throne of Germany 1002, crowned emperor at Rome 1014, died 1024. HENRY III., brother and successor of Conrad II., reigned 1039-1056. HENRY IV., son of Henry III., born 1050, succeeded his father 1056, commenced the great war of investiture 1077, deposed by the diet of Mayence and died miserably 1106. HENRY V., son of the preceding, born 1081, reigned 1111-1125. HENRY VI., born 1165, succeeded his father, Frederic Barbarossa, 1190, died of poison 1197. HENRY VII., duke of Luxemberg, elected 1308, died 1313. Another HENRY, landgrave of Thuringia, was proclaimed emperor on the deposition of Frederick II. 1246, and died the following year.

HENRY, em. of Constantinople, reig. 1174-1216.

HENRY. The kings of France of this name are—HENRY I., born 1005, succeeded his father Robert, 1031, died 1060. HENRY II., born 1518, married to Catherine de Medicis 1533, succeeded his father Francis I. 1547, died of a wound received at a tournament 1559. HENRY III., third son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, born 1551, elected king of Poland 1573, succeeded his brother Charles IX. 1574, assassinated 1589. For HENRY IV., called 'the Great,' see NAVARRE.

HENRY. The kings of Castile of this name are—HENRY I., born 1205, reigned 1214-1217. HENRY II., count de Transtamare, born 1333, maintained a contest for the throne, which he obtained 1366-1368, died 1379. HENRY III., reigned 1390-1406. HENRY IV., born 1423, succeeded his father John II. 1454, died, and was succeeded by his sister, Isabella of Castile, 1474.

HENRY, count of Portugal, killed 1112.

HENRY, king of Portugal, reigned 1578-1580.

HENRY, fourth son of John I. of Portugal and Philippine, sister of Henry IV. of England, known as Henry of Portugal, or the duke of Viseu, and disting. as a promoter of discovery, 1394-1463.

HENRY, king of Jerusalem, reigned 1150-97.

HENRY, the *first* of the name king of Cyprus, reigned 1218-1253; the *second*, 1285-1324.

HENRY, prince of Prussia, third son of Frederic William I., distinguished in the seven years' war, and as a diplomatist, 1726-1802.

HENRY OF BLOIS, bp. of Winchester, nephew of William Rufus, and brother of king Stephen, founder of the Hospital of St. Cross, died 1171.

HENRY OF GHENT, a scholastic phil., d. 1293.

HENRY OF HESSE, a German phil., d. 1397.

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, an ancient chron., au. of a 'History of Engld. to A.D. 1154,' d. 1168.

HENRY, CHAS., M.D., a chemist, 1775-1836.

HENRY, DAVID, a Scotch printer, 1710-1792.

HENRY, F., a French mathematician, 1615-85.

HENRY, MATTHEW, the celebrated commentator on the Bible, was a native of Flintshire, where he was born at the farm-house of Broad Oak, the dwelling of his maternal grandfather, in 1662. His parents had retired to that place in consequence of his father, Rev. Philip Henry, having been ejected from his parish in the neighbourhood by the tyrannical act of uniformity. He was of a very weakly and delicate constitution in his childhood. But his mental faculties were remarkable for their precocious development and vigour; and as an evidence of this, it is said that he could read the Bible distinctly in his third year and the Greek New Testament in his ninth. At a very early age he received deep and lasting impressions of religion; insomuch that when he removed to a public academy at Islington, he was distinguished amongst his school-fellows not more by the superiority of his classical and general learning, than by his settled piety. In 1685, he entered Gray's Inn as a student of law, not with any view to the legal profession, but according to the fashion of the time, which considered law a branch of liberal education, and an excellent discipline for the youthful mind. But the bent of Henry's inclinations had been all along towards the ministry, and by a prudent economy of his time, he pursued his theological studies, while resident at that school of law. He began to preach at first in a room which his father had fitted for public worship, and to which the people in the neighbourhood were in the habit of repairing. After a few of these private trials, he went on a visit to a friend at Nantwich, where he preached with great acceptance; and the fame of his discourses having spread, he was invited to Chester, where he preached in the house of a merchant to a small audience which formed the nucleus of his future congregation. Such privacy was necessary at a period when the law imposed great restriction on the freedom of preaching. But in 1687, prudence or necessity led the government to adopt a more liberal policy, and license was granted to dissenters to preach. Mr. Henry having accepted a call to undertake the functions of the ministerial office in Chester, he was privately ordained, for the dissenters wisely avoided in those days all ostentatious display; and he had not been long settled in that town, when he drew around him a large and flourishing congregation. The duties of a minister

were much more onerous then than they are now; and yet Mr. Henry found no difficulty in accomplishing all that was required: two long services on Sabbath, a discourse in the neighbouring villages almost every evening in the week, besides visits to the sick of his congregation, as well as to the poor prisoners in Chester jail. He continued twenty-five years pastor of that place, and during this period, he went through the Bible more than once in the course of expository lectures.—In 1712, he was translated to Hackney, London, and in that new sphere of ministerial labour, he determined to pursue the same course of exposition he had adopted in Chester. At the commencement of his ministry, therefore, he began with the first chapter of Genesis in the forenoon, and the first chapter of Matthew in the afternoon. Thus gradually and steadily grew his 'Exposition' of the Bible. A large portion of it consists of his public lectures, while many of the quaint sayings and pithy remarks with which it abounds, and which give so great a charm of raciness to its pages, were the familiar extempore observations of his father at family worship, and noted down by Matthew in his boyhood.—Worn out by his excessive labours both in the pulpit and the study, the constitution of Henry began to give way. On returning from a visit to his friends at Chester, the fatigue of travelling, increased by his corpulency, brought on a attack of paralysis, which laid him up at Nantwich, and in the triumphant exercise of faith and love, this great and good man was removed from the world and the church below on 22d June, 1714, in the fifty-second year of his age. [R.J.]

HENRY, N., a French Hebraist, 1692-1752.

HENRY, P. F., a Fr. historian, 1795-1833.

HENRY, P., a nonconformist divine, 1631-96.

HENRY, R., a Scotch historian, 1718-1790.

HENRY, S. E., a Fr. pharmacop., 1769-1832.

HENRY, W., an English chemist, 1775-1836.

HENRYS, CL., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1615-1662.

HENRYSON, R., a Scottish poet, 16th cent.

HENSLEN, P. G., a Ger. med. wr., 1733-1805.

HENZI, SAMUEL, a Swiss poet, and hero of one of Lessing's tragedies, executed for conspiracy, 1749. His son, RODOLPH, an author, 1731-1803.

HEPBURN, J. B., an Eng. linguist, 1573-1624.

HEPBURN, R., a miscell. writer, 1690-1712.

HERACLEON, a heretic of the 2d century.

HERACLIDES, a Grk. philosopher, 4th ct. B.C.

HERACLITUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, lived in the 69th Olympiad, about 500 B.C. The principle of his theory is the recognition of the fire of life, and the ethereal element of wisdom, as the ground of all visible existences. Only fragments of his works have been preserved, which are written in the symbolic or transcendental manner of the Pythagoreans. [E.R.]

HERACLIUS, the *first* of the name emperor of the East, reigned 610-641; the *second*, HERACLIUS-CONSTANTINE, son of the preceding, survived him only three months.

HERACLIUS, or EREKLI, king of Georgia, succeeded by right when an infant, on the death of his father, 1648, obtained the government about thirty years subsequently; died 1708. HERACLIUS II., his grandson, b. about 1720, began his political career 1747, and died after a long reign 1798.

HERAULD, DIDIER, a Fr. scholar, 1579-1649.

HERAULT-DE-SECHELLES, MARIE JEAN, the friend of Danton, was born at Paris, of a noble family, in 1760, and when the revolution broke out had arrived at the post of advocate-general in the parliament of the capital. Notwithstanding the favour he enjoyed at court, Herault de Séchelles did not hesitate to join the popular party in the debates preceding 1789, and was present at the taking of the Bastile. In September, 1791, he was returned to the legislative assembly (the first biennial parliament) by the electors of Paris, and the year following represented the department of the Seine and Oise in the national convention. In each of these bodies he exercised great influence upon the direction of affairs, and when the constitution was accepted, he was made president of the national fête. For this post he was equally fitted by his eloquence as an orator, and the elegance of his person, for he was considered the handsomest man in France, but it was also the well-earned reward of his political honesty and patriotism. As events proceeded, the Committee of Public Safety was erected, and Herault became a member of it, in which capacity he received a letter from Lavater, who had been acquainted with him, expressing the surprise of the philosopher 'That a man placed so high by his birth, his education, his talents, the goodness of his character, and the sweetness of his manners, should become the accomplice of scoundrels, so gross, so ignorant, and so stupid as his colleagues.' Herault de Séchelles received this letter in committee, and smiling as he read it, observed to one of his companions, 'These people do not understand our situation!' On the division of parties, Herault sided with his friend Danton, with whom he was guillotined, 5th April, 1794; his affianced bride, a young lady of high birth, and remarkable for her beauty, vainly endeavouring to move the heart of Robespierre. On the scaffold, Herault de Séchelles stept forward to embrace Danton, but the executioner prevented him, which gave occasion to the last words uttered by the great chief: 'Miserable! tu n'empêcheras pas nos têtes de se baisir dans le panier' (wretch! you cannot hinder our heads from kissing in the basket). Herault de Séchelles is the author of several works, among others, of the 'Theory of Ambition,' published after his death, and of a work entitled 'Thoughts and Anecdotes.' [E.R.]

HERBART, J. F., a Ger. philosopher, b. 1776.

HERBELOW, BARTHOLOMEW D', professor of Syriac in the College of France, and author of 'Bibliothèque Orientale,' 4 vols. 4to, 1625-1695.

HERBERT, EDWARD, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, a distinguished writer on natural religion, and the last of his age to embody the principle of deism in the language of a refined philosophy, was born of an ancient family at Montgomery castle in Wales 1581, and died in London 1648. He was one of the most accomplished gentlemen at the court of James I., and distinguished himself by his romantic bravery in the service of the prince of Orange, and at a later period in the parliamentary army. His greatest work, 'De Veritate,' was published at Paris, where he was resident ambassador, 1624, and for a time he hesitated whether to give it to the world. 'Being thus doubtful in my chamber,' he writes in his 'Memoirs,' 'one fair

day in summer, my casement being opened to the south, the sun shining clear, and no wind stirring, I took my book, *De Veritate*, in my hand, and kneeling on my knees, devoutly said these words: —O thou Eternal God, author of the light which now shines upon me, and giver of all inward illuminations, I do beseech thee, of thy infinite goodness, to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make. I am not satisfied enough whether I shall publish this book *De Veritate*. If it be for thy glory, I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven; if not, I shall suppress it. I had no sooner spoken these words, but a loud, though yet gentle noise came from the heavens (for it was like nothing on earth), which did so comfort and cheer me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign I demanded, whereupon also I resolved to print my book.' 'This,' he adds, 'how strange soever it may seem, I protest, before the Eternal God, is true; neither am I in any way superstitiously deceived herein, since I did not only clearly hear the noise, but in the serenest sky that ever I saw, being all without cloud, did, to my thinking, see the place from whence it came.' Some writers have accused Lord Herbert of hypocrisy, and others of vanity and self-delusion on this point, but, however extraordinary in a writer whose work was directed against belief in a revelation to a part of the world only, it is, to our mind, the highest proof of his sincerity. Besides this work, which was replied to by Gassendi, Lord Herbert is the author of Latin poems of great beauty, and of an Inquiry into the Errors of Paganism—'De Religione Gentilium, &c.' He was a general favourite, both at the English and French courts, and perhaps indulged in an excusable vanity on that account, but his frankness, generosity, and bravery, besides his great literary abilities, are acknowledged by all parties. [E.R.]

HERBERT, George, a younger brother of the preceding, is remarkable for the contrast exhibited by his life and character when compared with that of Lord Edward, in whose refinement of nature he shared most liberally. The tastes of George inclined him to the public life of a courtier, but he was educated for the church, and became rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he settled down with a firm resolve to consecrate all his learning and all his abilities to advance the glory of that God which gave them; 'knowing,' he said, 'that I can never do too much for him that hath done so much for me *as to make me a Christian*.' George Herbert is remembered for the singular purity and beneficence of his secluded existence, and chiefly as the author of poems, often quoted for their earnest delineations of the soul's experience, and for the spirit of love and gentleness breathed into them. These simple, yet beautiful compositions are contained in his 'Remains,' together with 'The Country Parson's Character,' which exhibits his own rule of life, and is a picture of continued benevolence, and unwearied devotion to the service of others. He was born in 1593, and died of consumption in 1632. [E.R.]

HERBERT, William, earl of Pembroke, a great patron of letters, and himself a poet, 1580-1630. Sir Thomas Herbert, of the same family, author of travels, and assistant of Dugdale in his antiquarian labours, born about 1622. Mary Herbert. See Sidne

HERBIN, A. F. J., a Fr. Orientalist,

HERBST, J. A., a German musician

HERBST, J. F. A., a Ger. naturalist,

HERBURT, J., a Polish historian, 1

HERDER, Johann Gottfried Vo in 1744, in East Prussia. Younger th and older than Göthe and Schiller, he timately connected with all of these di men; and he shares with them the having created the literature of German is one of the most eloquent writers Europe; his works have the fervour with a brilliancy of fancy which almo poetical; and he is one of the few men united impressiveness and skill of c various and exact erudition, and orig comprehensiveness of philosophic tho father, a schoolmaster, was both too p ignorant to give facilities for the deve his son's genius: his early studies were by stealth. The kindness of a Russi carried him to Königsberg, where he st Kant and others, and was able to obta dinate appointment as a teacher. Aba study of medicine, he entered the chur 1764, at Riga, holding an appoint preacher, along with a mastership in th school, he gained celebrity by the d earnestness of his pulpit oratory. He a an author, and published some of the critical treatises on literature and a making one or two changes of place, he s five years as court-preacher at Bückeb principality of Schaumburg-Lippe. T produced several of his principal theolo In 1775, he was appointed to a theolog soraship at Göttingen; but the governm confirming the nomination, insisted on tion as to the professor's orthodoxy, t hesitated to submit. The difficulty w by the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who, l lous in his theology than George, king and aiming at gathering about him a spirits of his country, nominated him preacher and general superintendent o siastical consistory. In 1776, Herde Weimar; and in that little capital, the as the Athens of Germany, he spent th of his life, respected as a preacher, and promoter of education and other publi ments, and labouring unwearied in farious literary pursuits. He died in voluminous works fall into three secti logy; philosophy and history; and lit the fine arts. The third section is th he displays most decisively his felicit tion of dissimilar powers. Notice is es to his 'Spirit of Hebrew Poetry;' to t che Wälder,' which is a treatise on th as exhibited in art; and to those balla on the Spanish romances of 'The showed how very little was wanting to der an illustrious poet.

HERIOT, John, a miscel. writer, 1

HERISSANT, Louis Anth. Pros geologist and naturalist, 1745-1769.

L. Theodore, a diplomatist and histo

1811. J. T. HERISSANT DES CARRIERES, of the same family, a grammarian, 1742-1820.

HERITIER, CHARLES LOUIS DE BRUSELLE L', an eminent French botanist, an. of 'Flore de la Place Vendome,' b. 1745, found murdered 1801.

HERITIER, NICHOLAS L', a French translator and dramatic wri., d. 1680. His daughter, MARIE JEANNE DE VILLANDON, a novelist, 1664-1734.

HERLICIUS, D., a Ger. astrologer, 1557-1636.

HERMANN, J., a Ger. mathemat., 1678-1733.

HERMANN, J., a Ger. naturalist, 1738-1800.

HERMANN, PAUL, a Ger. botanist, 1646-95.

HERMANT, J., a French historian, 1650-1725.

HERMAS, Sr., author of a book entitled 'The Pastor,' and supposed to be the same mentioned in Rom. xvi. 14. The 'Pastor' of Hermas was highly esteemed by many of the early fathers, and Origen expresses his belief that it was divinely inspired. It contains an account of the visions of Hermas, said by him in a state of ecstacy, and to be understood in a symbolic sense: to which are added the excellent precepts of morality and piety, and 'Similitudes' or figures of truth. In the ninth of these similitudes an ancient white stone of immense magnitude is described, which had a new door opened in it; and in the 'visions' Hermas relates that he saw six young men or angels building a tower of square white stones, symbolic of the Christian Church. This book is further interesting as affording evidence that the early Christians believed in the ministration of angels around men. [E.R.]

HERMBSTÆDT, SIGISMUND FREDERIC, a German writer on practical chemistry, 1760-1833.

HERMELIN, SAMUEL GUSTAVUS, Baron, a Swedish mineralogist and statistician, 1744-1820.

HERMENGILDE, pr. of the Visigoths, k. 586.

HERMES, or MERCURIUS, TRISMEGISTUS, a revered priest and philosopher of Egypt, who is represented by Sanconiatho as the secretary and scribe of Cronus, and as the original author of the 'Cosmogony.' Although it creates some inconsistencies, he is supposed to be the same as Athothis, the second king of Egypt, who, Manetho says, 'Built the palaces at Memphis, and left some anatomical books, for he was a physician.' This supposition is founded on a passage in Sanchoniatho's 'Generations,' where we read, 'From Taautus (Miarain) descended Taatus (or Athothis), who invented the writing of the first letters; him the Egyptians call Thoor, the Alexandrians Thoth, and the Greeks Hermes.' These points may be examined in the fragments of Cory. The works extant under the name of Hermes are, 'Pymander, or the Power and Wisdom of God;' 'Asclepius, a Dialogue on the Deity, Mankind, and the World,' and some others supposed to be of less antiquity than these, and all alike regarded as supposititious. Their value, however, will be found very great in any attempt to determine the history of philosophy. In all likelihood the name belongs to two distinct persons, the later of whom was an Egyptian philosopher and legislator, and the earlier a deification of all the ancient philosophy and instruction of that mysterious country. [E.R.]

HERMES, G., a Prussian theolog., 1775-1831.

HERMES, J. A., a Ger. theologian, 1736-1821.

HERMIAS, a Christian philosopher, 2d cent.

HERMIAS OF ALEXANDRIA, a neo-plat., 5th c.

HERMILLY, V. D., a Fr. historian, 1707-78.

HERMODORUS, a Gr. philoso., 5th cent. B.C.

HERMOGENES, a Greek rhetorician, 2d cent.

HERMOGENES, a Latin jurist, 4th century.

HERNANDEZ, F., a Sp. naturalist, 17th cent.

HERO, a cel. mathematician and machinist of Alexandria, 3d cent. B.C. Another of the name distinguished as a military engineer about 6th ct.

HEROART, J., a Fr. medical author, d. 1627.

HEROD, surnamed 'the Great,' k. of the Jews, b. B.C. 71, named king by the Roman senate B.C. 40, married to Mariamne 38, gained possession of his kingdom 37, occupied in rebuilding the Temple B.C. 17-19, died in the seventieth year of his age.

HEROD, AGRIPPA. See AGRIPPA.

HEROD, ANTIPAS, son of the preceding, tetrarch of Galilee and Peræa, executed John the Baptist about A.D. 26, deposed by Caligula 39.

HERODES. See ATTICUS.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, 3d century.

HERODOTUS. Very few facts connected with the biography of the 'Father of History' have come down to us. With the exception of the few data incidentally and indirectly supplied by himself, the notices of his life rest on comparatively recent or questionable authority. Herodotus was a native of Halicarnassus, a Dorian city in Asia Minor, was born B.C. 484, and was perhaps alive in the beginning of the following century. According to Suidas, his father was called Lyxas, and his mother Dryo, both descended from noble Halicarnassian families. Disgusted with the government of Lygdamis, the grandson of Artemisia, who was tyrant of his native city, he retired for a time to the island of Samos, whence he acquired the Ionic dialect, in which he afterwards composed his history. To collect the necessary materials for his great work, he entered, in early manhood, upon that course of patient and observant travel which was destined to render his name illustrious in all future ages. During his wanderings he visited almost every part of Greece and its dependencies, and many other countries, the affairs of which are treated in his work; investigating minutely the history, manners, and customs of the people. The shores of the Hellespont, Scythia, and the Euxine Sea; Syria, Palestine, Colchis, the northern parts of Africa, Ecbatana, and even Babylon, were the objects of his unwearied search. On his return from his travels he took a prominent part in delivering his country from the tyranny of Lygdamis. But the expulsion of the tyrant did not bring tranquillity to Halicarnassus; and Herodotus having himself become an object of dislike, again quitted his native city, and settled along with a colony from Athens, at Thurii, in the south of Italy, B.C. 443. Here he spent the remainder of his life, and here he wrote the work which has immortalized his name. The time and place of his death are matters of dispute. According to some he died at Thurii, and was buried in the market-place; while others assert that he died at Pella, in Macedonia. His history consists of nine books, which bear the names of the nine Muses. 'Next to the Iliad and Odyssey,' says Colonel Mure, 'the history of Herodotus is the greatest effort of Greek literary genius. The one is the perfection of epic poetry, the other the perfection of epic prose. Were it not for the influence which

the prior existence of so noble a model, even in a different branch of composition, has evidently exercised on the historian, his title to the palm of original invention might rival that of his poetical predecessor. In the complexity of the plan (of his history), as compared with the simplicity of its execution; in the multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of its materials, and in the harmony of their combination; in the grandeur of its historical masses, and the minuteness, often triviality, of its illustrative details; it remains not only without equal, but without rival or parallel in the literature of Greece or of Europe.' [G.F.]

HEROLD, J. B., a Bavarian historian, 1511-81.

HEROLD, L. J. F., a Ger. comp., 1791-1833.

HERON, ROBERT, a miscel. writer, died 1807.

HEROPHILUS, a Grk. physician, 4th ct. B.C.

HERRERA, FR. DE, a Span. lyric, 16th cent.

HERRERA, FRANCESCO DE, called 'The Elder,' a Span. painter, 1576-1656. The younger of the same name, a paint. and architect, 1622-85.

HERRERA, G. A., a Spanish agricult., 16th ct.

HERRERA-TORDESILLAS, ANTONIO DE, a Span. hist., an. of a 'History of India,' 1565-1625.

HERRGOTT, M., a Ger. antiquar., 1694-1762.

HERRICK, HEARICK, or HIRECK, ROBERT, an English clergyman and poet, descended from Eric, a Danish chief subdued by Alfred the Great, and settled with his people in East Anglia, and intermediately from a well-known family in Leicestershire, was born 24th August, 1591. His uncle, Sir W. Heyrick, undertook the charge of his education at Cambridge, and having friends at court, he was presented to the living of Dean Prior in Devonshire, 1629. In 1648, he was deprived by Cromwell, and coming to London, assumed the lay habit, and in the course of the same year published his poems under the title of 'Hesperides, or the works, both Humane and Divine, of Robert Herrick, Esq.,' another collection in the same volume being styled 'His Noble Numbers, or his pious pieces, wherein (amongst other things), he sings the Birth of his Christ; and Sighes for his Saviour's Suffering on the Crosse.' The poems of Herrick were well received at the time, but were almost forgotten again till the time of Dr. Drake. They are now recognized as genuine effusions of the English muse, and the best of them are unsurpassed in melody, sweetness, and variety of rhythm, by any similar compositions in the English language. They afford admirable illustrations of old English manners, English feelings, and English scenery, and a noble strain of piety breathes through the whole volume, notwithstanding its frequent licentiousness. Herrick himself was painfully conscious of these blemishes, but the poor royalist, wanting his 'fifths,' and cast upon the streets of London, should not be too harshly censured for a fault to which Shakspeare himself was not superior. Being a bachelor, he had no home in the metropolis, and his best hours were given to the wits and courtiers of the period. Selden, Ben Jonson, Denham, Cotton, and Endymen Porter were among his friends. The date of his death is not known, but it was probably soon after 1660, when he was restored to his living by Charles II. 'A Genealogical Register of the name and family of Herrick,' was published by Jedediah Herrick, at Bangor, U.S., in 1846, and is a curious example of the pride of their English ancestry remaining wi lican descendants of this ancient famil

HERRMANN, F. A., a Fr. diploma.

HERSCHEL, WILLIAM, a distingu nomer, was born at Hanover on the 1 ber, 1738. He was the second o who were all educated as musicians, f same profession as their father. At of fourteen William was placed in the Hanoverian foot guards; but seeing th little prospect of promotion in his na he resolved to try his fortune in En he arrived about the end of 1757. encing the difficulties to which early quently exposed, he was engaged by Darlington to instruct a military ban then forming in the county of Durham had fulfilled this engagement he esta self as a teacher of music in the vicini Pontefract, and Doncaster, and conduct concerts and oratorios in these town he obtained the situation of organist and soon afterwards a more lucrative in the Octagon chapel in Bath, where successful as a teacher of music, and the public concerts. During his resid fax he acquired a considerable k mathematics, and having studied astr popular writings of James Ferguson, ous to see with his own eyes the won tial phenomena disclosed by the tele tunately for science he was unable to instrument for this purpose, and resolved to construct one with his After surmounting the difficulties v the practice of grinding and polishin completed in 1774 a five feet Newton with which he could see the satellite and the ring of Saturn. Not conten instrument he made for himself seve five feet, seven feet, eighteen feet, and Newtonian telescopes, besides Gregori inches, one foot, two feet, three feet, a focal length, and in order to get a go he ground and polished a large numb same tool, and selected the one which have the best figure. In this way he m than 200 *seven* feet, 150 *ten* feet, a *twenty* feet telescopes. His mechanical were carried on along with his optical invented and executed a number of sta ent forms for these instruments.—His observations with the telescope were m and subsequent years. They were pub Philosophical Transactions for 1780, to the periodical star in the neck o and the height of the lunar mountains. discovered what he at first thought a turned out to be a new planet, which Georgium Sidus, but which has n the name of Uranus, from its being turn. After this discovery, which e reputation over Europe, George III. enabled him, by the grant of a salar the whole of his time to astronomy. took up his residence at Datchet, n where he made many discoveries on triple stars, on the proper motion of

lar system, the spots at the pole of Mars, d the nebulæ and cluster of stars observed by ssier and Mechain. On the 11th January, 81, he discovered a second and fourth satellite the Georgium Sidus, and in 1790 and 1799, ber five satellites, viz., the first, third, fifth, and th, all of which move in a retrograde direction, orbits almost perpendicular to the plane of the liptic.—Thus successful as an observer, he began 1781 to construct a thirty feet reflector, but e mirror, which was no less than three feet diameter, cracked in the cooling, and frustrated plan. This disappointment induced him to k for extraneous assistance in carrying out his ws; and on the recommendation of Sir Joseph nks, George III. offered to defray the expense a forty feet telescope, with a mirror four feet diameter, three and a-half inches thick, and ghing 2118 pounds. With this magnificent rument he discovered the *sixth* and *seventh* llites of Saturn, and also the spots, belts, flattening, at the poles of that planet. Till year 1820 Sir William Herschel communicated ost every year important papers to the Royal ety on nebulæ, clusters of stars, the construc- of the heavens, the motion of the solar system, ouble stars, and on the four new planets be- Mars and Jupiter. We owe to him also the very of invisible heating rays beyond the red mity of the spectrum. Sir William Herschel elected an honorary member of most of the ific institutions in Europe and America. In he received the honorary degree of Doctor of , and in 1816 he was presented with the deco- of the Guelphic order. In 1820 he was d the first president of the Astronomical So- and he published in the 1st volume of its Trans- , a paper on 145 new double stars. He had reached that age when the mind as well as the requires a cessation from labour. His health begun to decline, and on the 25th August, he died in the eighty-fourth year of his age. year 1788 Sir William married the widow hn Pitt, Esq., and left behind him only one the present Sir John Herschel. [D.B.]

(Herschel's Tomb in Upton Church.)

HERSCHEL, CAROLINE LUCRETIA, sister of the great Herschel, distinguished for the arduous assistance she rendered her brother in his astronomical pursuits, as well as for her own numerous and important observations, 1750-1848.

HERSCHELL, DR. SOLOMON, a Jewish rabbi, cele. for his learning and benevolence, 1760-1842.

HERSENT, G., a French divine, 1590-1660.

HERTIUS, J. N., a Germ. civilian, 1651-1710.

HERTSBERG, EWALD FREDERIC VON, a Prussian statesman, distinguished under Frederic the Great, 1725-1795.

HERVAS, L., a Spanish *savant*, 1735-1809.

HERVAY, NOEL, a schol. philosopher, d. 1323.

HERVET, G., a French *savant*, 1499-1584.

HERVEY, JAMES, a pious clergyman of the Church of England, an. of 'Meditations and Contemplations,' 'Theron and Aspasia,' &c., 1714-58.

HERVEY, JOHN, Lord Hervey of Ickworth, a poet and political writer, author of 'Memoirs of George II.,' only recently published, 1694-1743.

HERY, THIERRY DE, a med. author, d. 1599.

HESHUSIUS, T., a Germ. divine, 1526-1588.

HESIOD, an ancient Greek poet of uncertain date, whose works are chiefly valuable so far as they illustrate the Orphic philosophy and the mythology of the ancients. The ascertained fragments of his writings are the 'Theogony' or generation of the gods, and the 'Works and Days.' The latter is a kind of rude pastoral or calendar of agriculture, with occasional reflections. The fragment of another poem attributed to him entitled 'The Shield of Hercules,' and containing an account of the most celebrated heroines of antiquity, is considered doubtful. [E.R.]

HESNAULT, J., a French poet, 17th century.

HESS, J. J., a Swiss theologian, 1761-1828.

HEUMAN, CHR. A., a Ger. theolog., 1681-1764.

HEUSINGER, J. M., a Ger. critic and philologist, 1690-1751. His nephew, JAS. FREDERIC, a philologist and classical scholar, 1718-1778.

HEVELIUS, JOHN, a celebrated astronomer of Dantzic, author of 'Machina Cœlestis,' 1611-1687.

HEVIN, P., a French jurisconsult, 1621-1692.

HEYDEN, J. VANDER, a Dut. pain., 1637-1712.

HEWSON, W., a disting. physiologist, 1739-74.

HEYLIN, PETER, an Eng. historian, 1600-62.

HEYM, J., a Ger. lexicographer, 1759-1821.

HEYNE, CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB, was born in 1729, at Chemnitz, in Saxony, where his father was a poor linen-weaver. His education was gained through struggles as severe and protracted as any that have ever been undergone by men of letters; and it was in the midst of great poverty that he was able, in 1755, to publish his edition of 'Tibullus,' the first work that made him known as a classical scholar. So obscure was his position long after this, that, when he was appointed to the professorship of eloquence at Gottingen on the recommendation of Ruhnken, it cost some trouble to discover where he was. Entering on his duties at Göttingen in 1763, he passed nearly fifty years in that university, with unwearied industry, distinguished and varied usefulness, and brilliant and increasing reputation. In classical studies, his own peculiar department, he was especially noted for the fine spirit which he breathed into criticism, and for the richness of illustration which he threw on the

ancient masterpieces of poetry from history and topography, and from the existing monuments of the fine arts. His 'Opuscula Academica' contains many admirable treatises; and there is great value in the critical apparatus embodied in his editions of Virgil, Pindar, Homer, and Apollodorus. Heyne died in 1812. [W.S.]

HEYWOOD, ELIZA, a novelist, 1693-1756.

HEYWOOD, JOHN, a dramatic poet of the age of Henry VIII., author of an apologue in verse, entitled 'The Parable of the Spider and the Fly,' and of some plays and epigrams, died 1565.

HEYWOOD, OLIVER, a noncf. div., 1629-1702.

HEYWOOD, THOMAS, an English actor and dramatist, author of 'A Woman Killed with Kindness,' and a great number of plays, of which the most part are lost, beginning of the 17th century.

HIÆRNE, URBAN, a Swd. nat. phil.,1641-1724.

HIBBERT, GEORGE, a merchant of London, distinguished for his public spirit as one of the founders of the West India Docks, and as a public speaker and member of parliament, 1757-1837.

HICKERINGILL, E., a military officer, afterw. in holy orders, kn. as a pamphleteer, 1630-1708.

HICKES, DR. GEORGE, a Saxon scholar and antiquarian writer, 1642-1715. JOHN, his brother, a nonconf. minister, exec. as a traitor 1685.

HICKS, FR., a classical editor, 1566-1630.

HICKS, W., a fifth monarchy man, 1620-1659.

HIDALGO, J. G., a Spanish artist, born 1656.

HIDALGO Y CASTILLA, DON MIGUEL, a priest, dist. as a patriot in Mexico, executed 1811.

HIEROCLES, an eclectic philosopher, 5th cent.

HIEROCLES, a topographical writer, 6th cent.

HIEROCLES, a Grk. grammarian, 7th century.

HIEROCLES OF BITHYNIA, governor of Alexandria, a writer against Christianity, and a great persecutor of the Christians in the time of Diocletian, 4th century.

HIERON, the *first* of the name king or tyrant of Syracuse, 478-467 B.C.; the *second*, 269-215 B.C.

HIERONYMUS, grandson and suc. of the preceding, murdered after reign. ten months, 214 B.C.

HIERONYMUS, ST. See JEROME.

HIFFERNAN, P., an Irish author, 1719-1777.

HIGDON, RALPH, an Engl. historian, d. 1363.

HIGGINS, G., an antiquarian wr., 1771-1833.

HIGGINS, J., an editor and divine, 16th cent.

HIGGONS, SIR THOMAS, an English ambassador and man of letters, 1624-1691. His younger son, BEVIL, a dramatist and historian, died 1735.

HIGGS, G., an English theologian, 1589-1659.

HIGHMORE, J., an Eng. painter, 1692-1780.

HIGHMORE, NATHANIEL, a celebrated English anatomist and physiologist, 1613-1684.

HIGUERA, J. R., a Span. Jesuit, 1538-1611.

HILARION, ST., a monastic founder, 292-372.

HILARY, a pope of Rome, suc. 461, d. 467.

HILARY, ST., a bishop of Arles, 401-449.

HILARY, ST., (HILARIUS PICTAVIENSIS), was born at Poitiers in France, and became bishop of his native town about the year 350. Though he had been trained in paganism, and did not embrace Christianity till he had arrived at manhood, yet his convictions were founded on enlarged intelligence, and his life was spent in earnest, powerful, and successful support of Trinitarian orthodoxy against the innovations of Arianism. At the synod of Bessieres, 356, he so provoked the Arian deputies, that on their application to the emperor, Constantius, he was banished into Phrygia. Here he remained in exile about four years, and composed his principal works. But his uncompromising opposition to Asiatic Arianism so enraged his opponents, that they petitioned for his recall, and the champion returned in triumph to Poitiers, where he died in 367. Four years before his death he had impeached Auxentius, bishop of Milan, but the accused unexpectedly proved his orthodoxy face to face with his accuser before the emperor Valentinian, and Hilary was expelled from Milan as an enemy to the peace of the church. His principal works are—Twelve Books 'De Trinitate,' a 'Tract upon Synods,' and 'Two Addresses to Constantius,' one a petition, and the other a coarse invective. In his commentaries on the gospel of Matthew, and on the Psalms, the chief portion is taken from Origen. Jerome compares his style to the Rhone, not for its copiousness, but for its quickness. But it is rugged, verbose, elaborate, and occasionally obscure. The best edition is the Benedictine, improved by Maffei, Verona, 1730, 2 vols. folio. [J.E.]

HILDEBERT, an archp. of Tours, 1057-1134.

HILDEBRAND, the proper name of Pope Gregory VII. See GREGORY.

HILDEBRAND, a Lombard king, 736-744.

HILDEBRAND, G. F., a Ger phy., 1754-1816.

HILDEBRAND, J., a Ger. theol., 1623-1691.

HILDEGARDE, SAINT, a German visionary, ab. of St. Rupert's Mt., on the Rhine, 1098-1180.

HILDERIC, a king of the Vandals, 523-530.

HILDERSHAM, a puritan divine, 1563-1631.

HILDIBALD, king of the Ostrogoths, 540-42.

HILKIAH, a high priest of the Jews, 7th c. B.C.

HILL, AARON, an English poet, 1685-1750.

HILL, ABRAHAM, an Eng. scholar, 1633-1721.

HILL, GEORGE, a Scottish divine, 1748-1820.

HILL, SIR JOHN, a miscell. writer, 1716-1775.

HILL, JOSEPH, a lexicog. and antiq.,1625-1707.

HILL, SIR RICHARD, Bart., eld. bro. of the col. Rowland Hill, kn. as a polemical wr., 1733-1808.

HILL, ROBERT, a self-taught Oriental scholar and critic, author of 'Remarks on Berkeley's Essay on Spirit,' &c., 1699-1777.

HILL, REV. ROWLAND, A.M., a popular and pious, though eccentric minister, was born at Hawkstone, Shropshire, in the year 1745. He was the sixth son of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., of Hawkstone, in the parish of Hodnet. His views were early directed towards the ministry in connection with the Church of England; not, however, as a profession, but as affording him the best and most influential means of communicating to others those saving truths he felt of such vital interest and importance to his own soul. He was a very pious youth; and his strong impressions of religion were all the more remarkable that the higher classes generally in England at that time, were either indifferent to religion, or held most false and defective views as to the leading principles of Christianity. Sir Rowland's family were distinguished for the regard they cherished and exhibited for genuine piety. Richard, the eldest son, in particular, had early received serious impressions; and it was through his influence and correspondence that his younger brother, even while a scholar at Eton, was brought to attend to

the one thing needful. From Eton, Rowland removed to Cambridge, and the principles which had been sown in his mind at Eton, acquired greater power and vitality during his residence at the university. He was a devoted and successful student, for his intense application to his studies appeared at his examination for his degree of bachelor of arts, and he carried off the palm over all his competitors by his superior acquirements in physical science, particularly in optics, mechanics, and astronomy. But his mind at the same time was ardently bent towards the ministry; and he began to exercise the sacred functions during his collegiate career, by not only holding meetings with some young friends of congenial views for prayer and mutual improvement, but even forming plans of Christian usefulness beyond the walls of the university. They visited, exhorted, and prayed in various parts of the town of Cambridge, particularly in the hovels of the poor and sick, and with the prisoners in the jail. Conduct, so much at variance with the propriety of established academic rules, drew down upon him and his friends, the indignation of the college authorities. Six of the young preachers, amongst whom were Whitfield and Beveridge, received sentence of expulsion from the university, and Hill was saved from a similar fate only by the weight of his family influence. Rowland loved to itinerate, and he retained the same fondness for open-air preaching after he was ordained. He was appointed to the parish of Kingston, Somersetshire, in 1773, and there in accordance with his favourite habits, he was instant in preaching almost every day in the week. The freshness and originality of his addresses attracted crowds to hear him. Nor was he admired by a vulgar and uneducated class only. Sheridan used to say 'I often go to hear Rowland Hill, because his ideas come red-hot from the heart;' and Dean Milner, the church historian, was so affected by hearing one of his sermons, that he went to the vestry on the conclusion of the service and said, 'Mr. Hill, I felt to-day—'tis this *slap*dash preaching, say what they will, that does all the good.'—Mr. Hill had a country house in Wales, where he erected a chapel, and was constantly engaged preaching throughout the neighbourhood during his summer residence. His wife kept a note of his various engagements; and when announcing them from the pulpit, he used to look to her on naming every place to see if he was correct. And so much was he accustomed to confide in her accuracy, that he used to say at the breakfast table, 'Where do I preach to-day?' Many persons of rank and fortune having become his stated hearers, Surrey chapel was built for him in 1782, and in that chapel a vast congregation assembled every Sabbath. His eccentricities of manner, his quaintness of expression, his anecdotes, and even witticisms in the pulpit, were quite forgotten and overlooked by the regular frequenters of this place of worship in the rich vein of sterling piety and spiritual instruction that ran through the service. In 1798, Mr. Hill went to Scotland on the invitation of Robert Haldane, and preached to crowds in Edinburgh in the circus and on the Calton Hill, as well as in various parts of the country. In 1824, he made another 'Gospel Tour,' as he called it, in Scotland, and after a brief stay, returned to his labours in Surrey chapel. He was a truly evangelical preacher, and he used to say 'Were I to live my life over again, I would preach just the same.' He closed his life and labours on 11th April, 1833. [R.J.]

HILL, ROWLAND, Lord, a British general distinguished in the late war, particularly in the peninsula, and at the battle of Waterloo, born 1772, appointed commander-in-chief 1828, created a viscount, and died 1842. Lord Hill was the son of Sir John Hill, who succeeded to the title of Sir Richard Hill, Bart., elder brother of him and of the celebrated minister of Surrey chapel.

HILL, SIR TH. NOEL, a younger broth. of Lord Hill, known as a peninsular officer, 1784-1832.

HILLEL, called 'the Elder' to distinguish him from the subject of the following notice, is regarded by Jewish writers as the most eminent among their ancient rabbis. He was born at Babylon, commencement of the 1st century B.C., and when about 40 years of age removed to Jerusalem, where he became chief of the Sanhedrim, and lived to the extraordinary age of 120 years. He was the first to classify the oral or traditional laws, subsequently embodied in the Mishna, or first part of the Talmud, and the transmission of which is verified in the work itself, at the commencement of the treatise *Aboth* or 'Ethics of the Fathers.' The other portion of the Talmud, called 'The Gemara,' contains expositions of the Mishna; the latter, therefore, is really the text-book of rabbinical lore, and hence the importance of its arrangement in a comprehensive digest. Hillel is always spoken of with respect for his humanity and patience, as well as his profound wisdom as a moralist. See SHAMMAI. [E.R.]

HILLEL, 'the Younger,' lived in the time of Origen, who is said to have been acquainted with him, about the middle of the 3d century. He was a great reformer of the Jewish calendar, his arrangement of which was nearer by far to astronomical exactness than that of Julian, which remained in use among Christians until its reform by Pope Gregory. Hillel has the reputation, also, of reforming the equinoctial and solstitial periods, and leaving behind him a correct text of the Bible, which he wrote with his own hand, besides contributing to the Talmud. He bears the title of *Nasi*, or prince of the captivity, and there is a tradition that he was privately baptized before his death by the bishop of Tiberias. [E.R.]

HILLER, M., a Ger. Orientalist, 1646-1725.

HILLIARD, N., an English painter, 1547-1619.

HILPART, JOHN, a Ger. divine, born 1627.

HILTON, WALTER, an English ascetic, 15th c.

HILTON, WILLIAM, R.A., an English historical painter, distinguished for his refined taste in design, and a harmonious and rich style of colouring, was born at Lincoln, 3d June, 1786, and died in London 30th December, 1839. He succeeded Fuseli in 1825 as keeper of the Royal Academy. Owing to the too great quantity, or bad quality of his vehicle, his pictures are already going to pieces. 'Serena,' and 'The Red Cross Knight,' presented to the National Gallery in 1841, is in too bad a condition to be exhibited. The morbid search after nostrums and glazing media, has been one of the most fatal obstructions to the establishment of a great school of painting in England.—(*Art Union Journal*, 1840.) [R.N.W.]

HILTZ, JOHN, a German architect, 15th c.
HIMERIUS, a Greek sophist, 4th century.
HIMLY, C., a German physician, 1772-1837.
HIMMEL, F. H., a Ger. musician, 1765-1804.
HINCHCLIFFE, JOHN, the son of a stable-keeper, rose to be bishop of Peterborough, 1731-94.
HINCKLEY, JOHN, an Engl. theol., 1617-95.
HINCMAR, archbishop of Rheims, known as a controversial and learned writer, 9th century.
HINDMARSH, ROBERT, a minister and controversial writer of the 'New Church,' author of 'A Seal on the Lips of Unitarians,' &c., died 1835.
HIPPARCHUS, a tynt. of Athens, 528-514 B.C.
HIPPARCHUS, the greatest Astronomer of Antiquity; or rather the founder of Astronomical Science. The dates of the birth and death of Hipparchus are lost; Ptolemy speaks of him as alive between 160 and 125 B C.: neither do any of his writings remain, excepting the Commentary on Aratus,—a production of his youth. It has often been asserted that he observed at Alexandria; but the careful criticism of Delambre leaves no ground for such a supposition: he laboured most probably in Bithynia; certainly at Rhodes. It is to Ptolemy that we owe our knowledge of Hipparchus, who in the fulness of his admiration applies to him the epithet—φιλόπονος καὶ φιλαλήθης (the lover of labour and truth); nor do we think that his successor has ever done him injustice, or sought, as Delambre would insinuate, to absorb a part of his glory into his own. As a pure observer, Hipparchus was probably never surpassed. Of course he wrought with rude instruments, affected by large errors; but all that the Observer himself had to do, was achieved with highest probity and sagacity, and shaped by a rare philosophic spirit. To collect and describe facts *exactly*, is a service always valuable to Science; more especially when Inquiry is in its infancy: but Hipparchus added the loftier faculty of knowing the precise description of facts, which ought to be observed—the facts pregnant with laws; and he succeeded, therefore, in laying the sure foundation of Astronomical Theory. The Ancients, it is well known, imagined the Earth motionless, and that all celestial bodies move *uniformly* in *circles* around it; but, as motions had been detected in the sky which are not uniform, it became the question, how, on the ground of these suppositions, can the observed irregularities be explained? A very fertile idea had been started by Plato and Eudoxus, that a heavenly body moving uniformly on a small circle, might be carried round the earth by a larger circle; and that apparent irregularities, would issue from the combination of these uniform motions. (See article PTOLEMY). Hipparchus appropriated the idea, and *realized* it; *i.e.* he laid down the actual machinery which would account for the precise irregularities observed. In this way he constructed a theory of the Sun and Moon; and originated that refined scheme which endured until the period of Copernicus. Knowing where to stop as well as how far to adventure, he only collected materials for the Planetary Theory,—afterwards completed by Ptolemy. We owe besides, to this great Observer the discovery of the *Precession of the Equinoxes*—a first essential to a knowledge of the motions of the Fixed Stars: he may be said to have invented Trigonometry, plane and spherical; and to have originated our graphical Geo
The reign of Induction in Physical Scienc
began with Hipparchus.
HIPPASUS, a Pythagorean phil
HIPPIAS, an Athenian prince, killed
HIPPIAS OF ELIS, a sophist, 5th cen
HIPPISLEY, SIR J. C., a magistr., 1
HIPPO, a Pythagorean philoso., 5th c
HIPPOCRATES, a Gr. geometrician,
HIPPOCRATES. A name common t
four physicians of antiquity, but generally
for Hippocrates the 2d, who was in many
the most celebrated physician of ancient
times, and to whom the title of 'Father
cine' has been applied. He was the son
clides, a physician of Cos, in which islan
born, in the year 460 B.C. His mother's
Phænarete, by race a Heracleid, while
belonged to the Asclepiadæ, as the desce
Esculapius were called. His ancestors fo
tions had resided in Cos, where they all
have practised the healing art; but little
that can be relied upon of the incidents o
life, and what we have to say of him
therefore scanty and unsatisfactory.—Hi
received his elementary medical educatio
father, and subsequently studied under H
a physician of Selymbria in Thrace, who
of the first persons to apply gymnastic ex
the cure and prevention of diseases; a
structions in general science and philoso
Gorgias of Leontini, in Sicily, a distingu
phist and orator of those times, who wou
to have been the brother of Herodicus. T
at which he lived was also favourable t
velopment of his powers, for he was the
porary of Socrates, Plato, Pericles, Herod
Thucydides; and we may perhaps attribu
circumstance, as well as to the complete ge
professional education he had received, t
and elegance of his style. On the dea
father he left Cos, and travelled for twe
through Greece and Asia Minor, passing
his time in Macedonia, Thrace, and Thes
as dates are wholly wanting, it is impossi
in what years of his life these travels
formed. The same uncertainty attaches
all the subsequent movements of his life,
possible to determine whether he lived per
in Cos, the medical school of which he
the highest pitch of eminence, or wheth
lected some city of extra-Peloponnesian
his fixed place of abode. He died at L
Thessaly, though in what year is unknow
age at the time of his death has been
stated at eighty-five, ninety, one hundred
and one hundred and nine years. He left
Thessalus and Dracon, both of whom wer
men; and a daughter whose name has
preserved, but who married Polybus, also
man.—An account of the medical syste
pocrates would be unsuited to a work of
but we may state generally that he was
and sagacious observer of nature, and
practice was regulated very much by th
tions which a disease presented; hence
been considered the founder of the dogm
rationalists, in medicine, a sect of great
and which is not perhaps wholly extin

y. That the humoral pathology, which maintained its ascendancy in Europe for twenty centuries, was originally derived from his theory of the ing fluids, which he divided into blood, phlegm, ack bile, and yellow bile, is certain; and there n be no doubt that many of his opinions on climate, diet, individual temperament, and the constitution of the atmosphere in the four different asons of the year, influenced the belief of the edical world down even to the age of Sydenham. He knew little or nothing of anatomy, and was not only unacquainted with the circulation of the blood, but with the distinction between arteries and veins, which he arranges in the same class with nerves and tendons; but in spite of this his fame was great, and numerous stories were invented after his death to illustrate his extraordinary celebrity. Thus he was said to have stayed the plague of Athens, though Thucydides, who has described it, and was himself a sufferer from it, makes no mention of him whatever. It has been also recorded that he was solicited by the inhabitants of Abdera to visit their city and to cure Democritus the philosopher of insanity, and there is extant a letter which is urged as a proof of this, though it be a manifest forgery; and that nothing might be wanting to impress upon posterity a sense of his universal authority, it is related of him that he refused an invitation from Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia, to visit that country, together with a large sum of money, but that he declined it because Artaxerxes was the enemy of Greece. These and similar stories are now disregarded, and are looked upon as the fictions of a subsequent age.—Hippocrates wrote in the Ionic dialect of the Greek, and is considered by modern scholars a critical authority in that tongue. His works are generally published in two folio volumes with Latin translations; but there is considerable difference of opinion among critics as to what properly belongs to him in the Hippocratic collection, and what should be assigned to others, probably members of his own family. Those treatises which are received as the genuine compositions of Hippocrates are—I. The 1st and 3d Books of the Epidemics; II. The Prognostics; III. The Aphorisms; IV. The 1st and 2d Books of the Predictions; V. The Treatise on Air, Water, and Places; VI. The Regimen in Acute Diseases; VII. The Treatise on Wounds of the Head. [J.M'C.]

HIPPOLYTUS. Our space does not suffice to record the numerous and contradictory theories which have been formed regarding this remarkable man. Eusebius, Jerome, Gelasius, and Photius, in earlier times, have referred to him, but with an indistinct and inaccurate knowledge of him; the Benedictine monks could not dispel the obscurity which hung over him, and the hypotheses of Baronius, Tillemont, Fabricius, Le Moyne, Basnage, Cave, and others, still left the subject in mist and confusion. The very common opinion prevailed that he was a bishop in the East, and specially in some part of Arabia. It is now ascertained that he was a disciple of Irenæus, was a bishop of Portus Romanus—the harbour of Rome, after the reign of Trajan; and suffered martyrdom under Maximus about the year 236. His statue was accidentally dug up in 1551, and on its sides were inscribed a list of his works and the Paschal Cycle. All this is confirmatory of the description given of him by the Christian poet Prudentius. His works, so called, were published by Fabricius, in 2 vols. folio, and by Gallandi in the second volume of his Bibliotheca Patrum. Hippolytus, as attested by all antiquity, was a voluminous writer on a vast variety of subjects, the majority of which were of a polemical character. A list of his polemical, doctrinal, historical, and exegetical works, the greater part of which are lost, will be found in the first volume of 'Bunsen's Hippolytus and his Age.' A MS. was brought from Mount Athos in 1842, which was called a treatise 'On all Heresies,' and was deposited in the royal library in Paris. In 1846, M. Millar having looked into the book, considered it to be a lost work of Origen, and had it printed in 1851 by the Oxford University Press, under the title of 'Origen Philosophumena.' The Chevalier Bunsen eagerly read the publication, and brought to bear upon it the peculiar sageness and tact of his critical erudition. The result is, that he has proved that the treatise belonged not to Origen as its author but to Hippolytus. In the course of his discussions he has thrown great light on the times and creed of Hippolytus, as well as upon the theology and government of the Roman Church in the times of Severus and Commodus. Hippolytus was more a man of labour than of original thought; rather an honest and learned compiler than a writer of independent vigour. [J.E.]

HIPPONAX, a Greek satirist, 6th century B.C.

HIRAM, a king of Tyre, 1025-985 B.C.

HIRE, L. De La, a French painter, 1606-1656. His son, Philip, cel. as an astronomer, 1640-1719. Gabriel Philip, son of the latter, and successor in his employments, 1677-1719.

HIRSCHING, F. C. G., a Ger. *savant*, au. of a 'Dictionary of Celebrated Men,' &c., 1762-1800.

HIRT, Aloys, a Ger. archæologist, born 1759.

HIRT, J. F., a German theologian, 1719-1783.

HIRZEL, H., a German author, 1766-1833.

HJELM, P. J., a Swed. mineralog., 1746-1813.

HOADLEY, Benjamin, a prelate of the English Church, and a chief of the party whose principles were brought into fashion by the revolution of 1688, and the accession of the house of Hanover, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1676, and died at his palace in Chelsea, 1761. His ability as a controversialist, and his love of civil and religious liberty, became conspicuous in the strife of parties at the beginning of the last century, when he entered the field against Bishop Atterbury, and the High Church party. His share in this debate, and its intimate connection with the settlement of the new dynasty and the liberties of the country, was recognized by the House of Commons, who addressed the queen in his favour, and thus paved the way for his rapid promotion to the sees of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, which he held in succession. In 1717, while bishop of Bangor, he preached the sermon before the king which gave rise to the famous Bangorian controversy, in which Hoadley was assailed by the chiefs of the non-jurors, and with most effect by William Law, the doughty champion of authority, both in church and state. This controversy was brought to a close about 1720, without conciliating either the high church party, on the one hand, or the dissenters on the

other, and without adding much to Hoadley's character for consistency. With a fine intellect, he was constitutionally compliant and easy, and seems to have been wanting in fidelity to his conscientious convictions. In a word, it is most difficult to justify the career of such a man on any other principles than those of a worldly policy, and of that preference for the good and the true which may often be indulged in as a kind of luxury. Besides his numerous controversial publications, Hoadley was author of 'An Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Samuel Clarke,' prefixed to the posthumous works of the latter, published 1732: 'A Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,' 1735; and a 'Letter' Addressed to Clement Chevalier, in 1756. [E.R.]

HOADLEY, BENJAMIN, eldest son of the preceding, was a physician and philosophical writer. He assisted Hogarth in composing his 'Analysis of Beauty,' and is well known as the auth. of a comedy entitled 'The Suspicious Husband,' 1706-1757.

HOADLEY, JOHN, the youngest son of Bishop Hoadley, was educated for the law, but finally entered the church, and enjoyed several valuable preferments. He is the author of several dramatic works and poems, 1711-1776.

HOAI-TSONG, an emperor of China, 1627-44.

HOARE, P., F.S.A., a dram. au., 1764-1834.

HOARE, SIR R. C., a county hist., 1758-1838.

HOARE, W., an English divine, died 1657.

HOARE, W., an ingenious artist, 1707-1792.

HOBBEMA, M., a Dutch painter, 1611-1699.

HOBBES, THOMAS, born at Malmesbury on the 5th April, 1588, died on 4th December, 1679:—'a great name in philosophy, on account both of the value of what he taught and the extraordinary impulse which he communicated to the spirit of free inquiry in Europe.' Criticism of Hobbes's speculations is here beyond our reach: the statement of a few facts regarding him will enable the student to judge whether the high eulogy just quoted, probably surpasses his deserts. So soon as Hobbes left Magdalen Hall, Oxford, we find those connections beginning which bound him, during a long life, in amity and confidence with the best families of England. Tutor to Lord Cavendish heir of the princely house of Devonshire, he travelled with him through France and Italy. Death struck the pupil only two years after the demise of his father the earl of Devonshire. Hobbes, stung with grief, travelled again; but returned in 1631, at the entreaties of the dowager countess, to teach the young earl, then only thirteen. An inmate of this noble house, which he virtually continued until his own decease, he mingled with all their extensive and distinguished circle; and lived in intercourse with the most celebrated literary men of his own and other nations. Kennet in his 'Memoirs of the Cavendish Family' offers an interesting glimpse of the philosopher's daily life. He dedicated the morning to exercise; the afternoon to study. Having climbed a hill and breakfasted, he went his rounds in the family, waiting also on distinguished strangers, and conversing on the themes which occupied him. At twelve o'clock he dined unceremoniously alone, and then returned to his study, where, with the companionship of his pipe, he devoted the hours to meditation and writing. The subjects occupying him were th that engage the human mind; an time had they engrossed the thoug man in England. Loving truth, n coveting the grounds of it—not in th without grounds, and averring w standing—he sought in an analysis Intellect and Affections, the basis o personal, social, and political: in o longed to discern his place in the reasonable being, and like a brave an man to assert it. The enterprise w and hazardous: novel, for in psyc not one predecessor: hazardous, be save one of the first order, would l the necessary freedom, under press throned and inveterate Ignorance a lived, and of influences insidious more alarming, springing from his ments. But Hobbes surmounted a can be said of him with perfect trut in his life nor writings, did he fail i effect on him of circumstances we trace; he thought as a freeman, seductions or frowns; nay,—the having given him Charles II. as a t —he perilled the royal favour, as sacrifice; to the honour of Charles that the philosopher's uprightness d the monarch's regard. It is easy long life of such a kind, thrown of those ages, could be no welcome need Cromwell himself have dread just contemporary appreciation tha it is our grief and shame, that cont der has its voices still; that men in m never read one page of this illustrio who desire their criticisms to be pa in making him a bugbear. Surely than evil lay at the root of his extra No man ever excited a wider an commotion. Clarendon, Cudworth, nison, Harrington, Henry More,—n of Warburton—'every young Churc would try his arms in thundering o cap.' Now as then, men will rep his opinions: that searcher for Trut and he erred like others. Few thou unaffected by much that will perish all, abides the Thinker,—a veritab ture, formidable, incorruptible, fr all these centuries, gnarled it may l lish oak, but also with roots pro by the Earth, while slighter g and disappear. Hobbes's style the didactic; clear and deep as the graver. Hallam says truly, that on change a word or expression in i exactest mathematical formula. I in distinctly expressing distinct tho alone is its aim. No more accepta recently been made to the stud philosophy and literature, than the of Hobbes's works in 16 volumes owe to Sir William Molesworth.

HOBE, CHARLOTTE DE, a Fren ting, for her sweetness and sensibil

HOBHOUSE, SIR BENJAMIN, a House of Commons and of the go

of Mr. Addington, distinguished as the adver- of Pitt, and especially of his action against French republic, 1757-1831.

OBLER, FRANCIS, the well-known clerk of Mansion House, London, 1766-1844.

OCCLEVE, THOMAS, an English poet, 15th c.

OCHE. LAZARE HOCHE was born in 1768 ontreuil, near Versailles, where his father was er of the royal stag-hounds. Hoche entered army at the age of sixteen, and studied the ary sciences with great diligence. He was a us supporter of the republican principles h the French revolution called into activity, e rose rapidly into distinction in the wars st the allied sovereigns. He behaved with ir skill and courage at the siege of Dun- in 1793, and materially aided General Son- n defending that city from the English army the duke of York. He then received the and of the army of the Moselle, and on the nd 27th December, 1793, gained an impor- ictory at Weissenburg. He now fell under spicion of Robespierre and St. Just. He recalled from his command and sent to . The overthrow of Robespierre on the 9th idor, saved Hoche from the guillotine; and placed at the head of one of the armies of nvention, that acted against the Vendeans sanguinary civil war by which the west of was desolated. Hoche here displayed the es of a statesman, as well as those of a l. He reorganized his own army, which come under his predecessors as disorderly as ferocious. He practised, and he made his practise, humanity and good faith towards asantry. He won the confidence of the m priests; and by these means, and by with the greatest skill and energy against yalist bands as held out against him, Hoche plished the pacification of La Vendée and y; an achievement more difficult, and truly glorious than the most showy suc- of the other French generals of the revolu- wars. In 1795 Hoche defeated at Quiberon empt made by the French emigrants, with d of the English, to renew the war in Brit- and in 1796 he was placed at the head of pedition by which the French directory de- to drive the English from Ireland, and her a sister republic of France. Hoche on the 15th December, 1796, from Brest fleet of forty-three sail, and an army nearly strong; but this noble armament was ed by storms, and the frigate on board of Hoche himself had embarked, was separated he rest of the squadron, and with difficulty d the French coast. In 1797 Hoche re- the command of the army of the Sambre e Meuse, and prepared to invade Germany, strike as deep blows against Austria in her n provinces, as Buonaparte was then deal- her in the south. Hoche defeated the ians at Heffendorf, and was on the point ating his opponent, General Kray, and the army of the imperialists, when he was ed in the mid career of success by the news e pacification which Buonaparte and the duke Charles had agreed on at Leoben.— e died in 1797 after a short illness, at the early age of thirty-three. Many attributed his death to poison, but there seems to have been no ground for these suspicions. He was not only one of the bravest soldiers and most skilful generals that the French revolution brought forward, but he was also an accomplished statesman, a sincere patriot, and a man of honour, generosity, and integrity. Napoleon, in speaking of him at St. Helena, truly said,—'Had Hoche lived, I must have subdued him, or he would have subdued me.' Unfortu- nately for France the chance of her being saved by Hoche from Napoleon's despotism, was taken from her by the premature death of the best of the heroes of the republic. [E.S.C.]

HODGES, NATHANIEL, a med. au., 1672-1684.

HODGES, W., a landscape painter, 1744-1798.

HODGSON, JAMES, a mathema. wr., last cent.

HODGSON, DR. R., dean of Carlisle, a nephew and biographer of Bishop Porteus, died 1844.

HODIERNA, J. B., a Sicilian astro., 1597-1660.

HODY, HUMPHREY, a learned divine, 1659-1706.

HOEDT, GERARD, a Dutch paint., 1648-1733.

HOEL, the *first* of the name, duke of Brittany, 509-545; the *second*, killed by his brother, 547; the *third*, 594-612; the *fourth*, 953-980; the *fifth*, 1066-1084; the *sixth*, 1148-1156.

HOESCHEL, D., a Ger. Hellenist, 1556-1617.

HOEST, G., a Danish navigator, 1734-1792.

HOFER, ANDREW, was chief of the Tyrolese in their heroic war against the French and Ba- varians in 1809. The Tyrol had been ceded to Bavaria by Austria at the peace of Presburg. But the Bavarians and their French allies had treated with insult and injury the ancient rights and usages of the Tyrolese, which their Austrian sovereign had always respected. Hence the feel- ing of loyalty to the Austrian emperor was fervent in the Tyrol; and when Austria renewed war with France in 1809, the Tyrolese rose almost to a man in her cause. These brave mountaineers chose Hofer as their generalissimo. Hofer was at this time about forty-two years of age, and kept an inn in the village of Passayer. He showed him- self well worthy of his countrymen's confidence. Under his command the Tyrolese gave the French and Bavarian troops repeated and severe defeats, and for a time expelled them from the whole of the Tyrol. Hofer now acted as viceroy for the Austrian emperor; and throughout his career he was as eminent for moderation and humanity, as for intelligence and valour. When Austria capitu- lated to Napoleon by the treaty of Schönbrun, in October, 1809, she again ceded the Tyrol to Bavaria; and the Tyrolese were ordered to submit to their beaten and bitterest enemies as their lawful masters. They resisted gallantly; and it was only after repeated battles that the over- whelming armies of French, Saxons, and Bava- rians, which were now poured into the Tyrol, succeeded in quelling the brave mountaineers. Hofer for some time escaped the pursuit of his enemies, but he was at last captured on the 27th January, 1810. He was immediately sent to Mantua for trial before one of Napoleon's military tribunals. He was condemned to death, and ordered to be shot within twenty-four hours. He met his fate as a good Christian and a brave sol- dier. The spot on the bastion at Mantua, where he fell, is still visited as a holy place by his

countrymen, who cherish with just pride the memory of their hero-martyr. [E.S.C.]

[Monument to Hofer at Inspruck.]

HOFER, J. A., a Tyrolese juriscon., 1765-1820.
HOFFBAUER, J. C., a Ger. philo., 1766-1827
HOFFMAN, DANIEL, a Germ. divine, d. 1611.
HOFFMAN, FREDERICK, a disting. German physician and writer on pathology, 1663-1742.
HOFFMAN, F. B., a Fr. dramatist, long time lit. critic of the 'Journal des Débats,' 1760-1828.
HOFFMAN, G., a Ger. medical au., 1572-1649.
HOFFMAN, JOHN JAMES, a literary *savant* of Basle, author of a 'Universal Lexicon,' 1635-1706. JOHN MAURICE, his son, a physician and professor, au. of some valuable works on botany, 1653-1727.
HOFFMAN, MAURICE, a Ger. physician and anatomist, best kn. as a wr. on botany, 1622-1698.
HOFFMANN, C., a Ger. med. author, d. 1648.
HOFFMANN, C. G., a Germ. jurist, 1692-1735.
HOFFMANN, CHR. LOUIS, a German physic. and prof., au. of a 'Theory of Disease,' 1721-1807.
HOFFMANN, ERNEST THEODORE WILLIAM, a Ger. dramatic writer and composer, 1776-1822.

HOFLAND, MRS. This popular authoress was the daughter of Mr. Robert Wreaks, a manufacturer of Sheffield, where she was born in 1770, and where, at the age of twenty-six, she was married to her first husband, Mr. Hoole. That gentleman dying two years afterwards, left her in embarrassed circumstances, and she published a volume of poems by subscription, with the proceeds of which she opened a school at Harrowgate, where she commenced the series of works which have rendered her name so popular, and effected so much good among young people. In 1808, she was married to Mr. Hofland, an admired landscape painter, and the year following she removed to London with him. In a few years, the fame of Mrs. Hofland was so well established that Queen Charlotte became her unsolicited patroness, and 'The Son of a Genius,' published in 1813, was translated into several of the continental languages. The works of Mrs. Hofland are chiefly in the form of novels, or of contributions to the magazines and annuals, but they are all marked by her desire to promote the improvement and elevation of character
testimony of Mr. and Miss E
other book in their time had
good in Ireland, as the nove
Mrs. Hofland died in 1844, as
her domestic virtues, her happ
conversational powers, as for
have rendered her name familia
English literature.

HOFLAND, THOMAS CHR
tinguished landscape painter, f
scenery and classic subjects, 17

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, was
10th December, 1697; he was
early age to Gamble, a silversmi
piration of his term in 1718, he
in copper for the booksellers.
the only daughter of Sir James
her father's consent, and set up
ter with considerable success. H
his remarkable series of satirical
ing on the social abuses of his

[Hogarth's Hou

lot's Progress' in 1734; the '
1735; and the 'Marriage à la
in the National Gallery. In
an author in his 'Analysis
with a View of Fixing the
Taste.' In 1757 he wa
painter to the king: he
October, 1764, and was bu
garth was a good painter a
—(Nichols, *Biographical*
1782; Ireland, *Hogart*
1791.)

HOGENDORP, G. C.
who greatly promoted th
Orange by the insurrecti
His brother, THIERRY,
war under Louis Buona

HOGG, JAMES, the
— erroneously it is
on the 25th of Januar
He belonged to the
shire, where he follo
of his ancestors. His
Macdonald,' acquired
several successful l
siderable of which
'The Mountain M
in sundry sheep-f

to Edinburgh in 1810, with the view of living by his wits. He there published a volume of songs, 'The Forest Minstrel,' and conducted a periodical called 'The Spy,' which existed for about a year. It was not, however, until the appearance of 'The

[Birth-place of James Hogg.]

Queen's Wake,' in 1813, that he became greatly distinguished as an author. Besides 'The Pilgrims of the Sun,' 'Queen Hynde,' and other poetical works, Hogg wrote numerous tales and novels, few of which are now much read. He was on terms of friendship with Scott, Wilson, and other literary magnates of Edinburgh, and the manner in which he was made to figure in the celebrated 'Noctes' of Blackwood—although sometimes complained of by himself—contributed not a little to his fame. With less masculine sense than Burns, and far inferior in tender and passionate earnestness, he yet possessed a higher creative fancy; and many of his pieces, such as 'Bonny Kilmeny,' are marked by a certain wild and dreamy fascination, unlike anything else with which we are acquainted. Hogg spent his later years at Altrive, on the Yarrow, where he died on the 21st November, 1835. [J.H.]

HOHENLOE, Alexander Leopold, prince of, and bishop of Sardica, celebrated for the surprising cures effected by him, was born in the principality of Hohenloe 1794, and died at Grosswaradin in Hungary 1849. The mother of the young prince was a woman of remarkable piety, and being left a widow when he was only two years of age, she had the entire control of his education. The religious habits induced upon him at home were confirmed by his attachment to the Jesuits when he went to Rome to complete his studies, and he at length embraced the ecclesiastical profession with the enthusiasm of a saint of the middle ages. He commenced his duties at Bamberg and Munich 1817, and his preaching, it is said, drew tears from the most insensible, and brought the most hardened to repentance. In 1821 the rumours of his miraculous power of healing began to spread abroad, and it is remarkable that his cures were chiefly effected by prayer, and that many of them are said to have been performed at a distance with as much effect as under his own hand. Space is not afforded us to recite particular instances, but he gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, and caused the lame to walk. The derision which marks the recital of these facts by biographers who cannot dispute them, only proves their own want of that living faith and fervid charity which was the secret of the success of Prince Hohenloe. The flippant explanation of such phenomena by the sudden tension of the spirit, the 'force of imagination,' or by other kinds of mental impressions, is mere verbiage, unless it be understood that the spirit is also *substance*, as implied by Lord Bacon, who writes: 'There is the possibility of an action of one person upon another by the force of the imagination of one of those two persons; because as one body receives the action of another body, so, one spirit is adapted to receive the action of another spirit;' which agrees with what Dr. Heylin declares of touching for the scrofula, that he has 'Seen children brought before the king—some hanging at their mothers' breasts, and others in the arms of their nurses, all touched and cured.' There is every reason to believe that the cures of Prince Hohenloe were magnetic healings, rendered doubly powerful by the religious spirit associated with them; and that the substantive operation is the same in ordinary magnetism and in the cure of disease by faith, with a distinction which is more clearly traced in the article Mesmer. It is no disparagement of the mere facts in this case, that they were eagerly promulgated, and in some particular instances, perhaps, exaggerated by the Jesuits, whose re-establishment was greatly aided by them. Whether this 'new Xavier' lost his power, or chose to exercise it in private after the attacks that were made upon him by the sceptics is not known, but the fame of his performances had died away many years before his death. Prince Hohenloe is the author of several devotional treatises published between 1820-30. [E.R.]

HOHENLOE, L. C. F. Leopold, prince of, one of the most ardent enemies of the French revolution, in whose principality the emigrant nobles were permitted to organize their armies, and who furnished them with two auxiliary regiments, 1731-1799. His son, E. Aloys Joachim, distinguished in the same line of policy, and a marshal of France under Louis XVIII., died 1829.

HOHENLOE-INGELFINGEN, Frederick Louis, prince of, a distinguished general in the wars of the Fr. rev., and commander of the Prussian and Saxon army defeated at Jena, 1746-1818.

HOHENLOE-KIRCHBERG, prince of, a general of artillery in the service of Austria, died while commanding the army on the Rhine, 1796.

HOLBACH, Paul Thyry, Baron D', a Germ. mineralogist, and wr. on Nat. Religion, 1723-1789.

HOLBEIN, Hans, or Johannes, was born at Augsburg in 1498, his father and grandfather of the same name, being also natives of that city: the father, however, when Hans was about seventeen or eighteen years old only, settled in Basle in Switzerland, apparently in 1519. The celebrated Erasmus is said to have been one of the first to appreciate young Holbein, and an unauthenticated story is told that the earl of Arundel, passing through Basle, recommended him to try his fortune in England. He, however, finally made the visit to this country to escape the ill-temper of his wife: he came to London in 1526, bringing letters from Erasmus to Sir Thomas More, who ultimately

for of the eight different epochs assigned to him, the oldest differs from the most recent by a period of 460 years. According to the theory which carries along with it the greatest amount of probability, Homer flourished in the second century after the taking of Troy, from about B.C. 1019 to B.C. 984, or from 165 to 200 years after the Trojan era, having been born about B.C. 1044. He appears to have been an Asiatic Greek, and a native of Smyrna, an Ionian city on the coast of Asia Minor; and from the circumstance of having been brought forth on the banks of the Meles, a river which ran beside the city, is said to have obtained the name Melisigenes. It is impossible, however, to come to any satisfactory conclusion on subjects which history has given us such scanty materials to determine. On one point all traditions agree, that he was afflicted with blindness; and his descriptions of external nature warrant the conclusion that this misfortune arose from accident or disease, and not from the operation of nature at his birth. The writers of antiquity unanimously considered the Iliad and Odyssey as the productions of a certain individual called Homer; and there is no evidence that the question of divided authorship was ever entertained by them. The existence of wandering minstrels is recognized in the early literature of Greece; and it has accordingly been inferred that the minute and accurate geographical knowledge which is displayed in his works, was acquired by the poet as he wandered from court to court, delighting his auditors with the 'Tale of Troy Divine.' 'Homer,' says Bentley, 'wrote a sequel of songs and rhapsodies, to be sung by himself for small earnings and good cheer, at festivals and other days of merriment; the Iliad he made for the men, and the Odysseis for the other sex.' Such, it is probable, was the state of the Homeric poems till the time of Pisistratus, who, aided by certain literary men, made a collection of the poet's works, superior in extent and accuracy to all that had preceded it, and thus preserved to future generations the noblest monuments of Greek genius. The poems attributed to Homer are the Iliad and Odyssey, to which some have added the Homeric Hymns. The Iliad stands first as the oldest, and also the most complete specimen of a national heroic poem. Its subject is the revenge taken by Achilles on Agamemnon for depriving him of his mistress, Briseis, during the siege of Troy, and the evils which in consequence befell the Greeks. The poem is divided into twenty-four books, which detail the movements of the besiegers during the period of Achilles' wrath, and end with the death and burial of Hector. The Odyssey, which is likewise divided into twenty-four books, contains the adventures of Ulysses when on his return from Troy to his native island Ithaca. The hymns, epigrams, &c., which are ascribed to Homer, are of very doubtful origin. 'In conception and portraiture of character,' says Colonel Mure, 'and the deeper vein of tragic pathos, Homer may be equalled, if not surpassed, by Shakspeare; in moral dignity of thought and expression by Milton; in the grace and delicacy of his lighter pictures by Petrarch and Ariosto; and in the gloomy grandeur of his supernatural imagery by Æschylus or Dante. But no one of these poets has combined, in a similar

degree, those various elements of
of which they may separately c
with him.'

HOMER, H., a classical editor,
HOMILIUS, G. A., a Ger. con
HOMMEL, C. F., a German ju
HONAIN, ABOU-YEZID, an A
and translator of learned works, 9
HONDEKOETER, GILES, a
painter, born 1588. GYSBRECHT
pil, celebrated for the represent
born 1618. MELCHIOR, son of
his superior in the same line of ar
HONDIUS, or DE HONDT, a
the first of whom, JOST or JO
guished as an engraver, especially
1611. His son, HENRY, called th
traits and landscapes, 1578-161
HENRY for his portraits of the
1588-1644. WILLIAM, a son of
portrait engraver, born 1601. A
posed grandson of the first Hondi
as a painter of hunting pieces, 16
HONE, N., an Irish enamel pa
HONE, WILLIAM, a miscellan
political satirist, whose 'Every-da
of acknowledged value; though p
earlier part of his career for a par
gy, he latterly became sub-edito
newspaper, 1780-1842.
HONORATUS. There are tw
name in the Romish calendar; th
Arles and founder of the monaste
429. The *second*, bishop of M
religious writer, born about 420 o
HONORE - DE - SAINTE - M
VANZELLE, called the fath., a Fr.
HONORIUS, son of Theodosiu
384, became emperor of the West
Arcadius emperor of the East,
Theodosius 395; died, after being
jugated by the Goths under Alari
HONORIUS, the *first* of the
Rome, 626-638; the *second*, 1124
distinguished for his political activ
firming the order of St. Dominic a
Assise, 1216-1227; the *fourth*, 12
HONORIUS OF AUTUN, profes
of theology and metaphysics, died
HONTHEIM, JOHN NICHOLA
Catholic theologian, author of w
effect a union among Christians,
the political system of the Vatica
HONTHORST, GERARD DE, a
known in Italy as Gerardo della N
His brother WILLIAM, also a pai
HOOCH, P. DE, a Flemish pai
HOOD, ROBIN, a chivalrous ou
of Richard I., whose exploits in
are the subjects of many admired
popular legends celebrate his ge
in archery. The principal incide
are to be found in Stowe, and a co
of the ancient poems, songs, an
to him was published by Ritson in
HOOD, SAMUEL, Viscount,
mander, distinguished in several
commencement of the last war, p
bombardment of Havre; the de

De Grasse under Rodney; the siege of Toulon; and the capture of Corsica; after which he was named Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and promoted to the rank of admiral. Born at Farncombe in Devonshire, 1724, died 1816.

HOOD, SIR SAMUEL, a cousin and companion-in-arms of the preceding, died in the chief command of the East Indian fleet, 1814.

HOOD, THOMAS, the son of a bookseller in London, was born there in 1798. After receiving miscellaneous education, he was placed, in his tenth year, in the counting-house of a Russian merchant; but, after an interval of repose on account of ill-health, he learned the art of engraving. In 1821, having already contributed fugitive papers to radicals, he became sub-editor of the *London Magazine*; and for all the rest of his life he was author by profession, though he also frequently sold himself and his readers by inserting in his books humorous illustrations designed and etched by himself. His career was that of an honourable, lively, and industrious man, who was never able to raise himself above the necessity of toiling for a livelihood; and who, long suffering under ill health, continued bravely, even on his deathbed, his efforts to provide for his wife and children. Hood's humour was of an extremely singular cast. It was, in an unusual degree, intensely serious even when with strength of comic humour; and perhaps his chief defect lay in his incapacity of either combining these elements harmoniously, or giving himself to either without the other. As a punster he was inimitable; yet even here his most humorous flights bear with them a burden of thoughtful meaning which is hurtful to their comic effect. His two novels, 'Tylney Hall,' and the uncompleted story called 'Our Family,' are the least successful of his attempts. The chief collections of his witticisms are the 'Whims and Oddities,' and the Comic Annual.' In a volume containing The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies,' and other poems, he indicated the power of rising into a higher sphere of poetry. 'Eugene Aram's Dream' is very striking; and yet more pathetic is his well-known 'Song of the Shirt.' This wild and vigorous piece was written shortly before his death, which took place in 1845. [W.S.]

HOOFT, CORNELIUS VAN, an eminent Dutch poet and historian, 1581-1647.

HOOGE, P. DE, a Dutch painter, died 1708.

HOOGE, R. DE, a Dutch eng., abt. 1638-1720.

HOOGEVEEN, H., a Dut. Hellenist, 1712-91.

HOOGSTRAATEN, DAVID VON, a Latin poet, wrote a Dutch and Latin dictionary, 1658-1724.

HOOGSTRAATEN, JAMES VAN, a Dutch friar, one of the first opponents of the reform., d. 1527.

HOOGSTRAATEN, THIERRY VAN, a landscape painter of Antwerp, 1596-1640. His son, DAVID, a painter and poet, 1627-1678.

HOOK, JAMES, a composer of operas, melodramas and songs, distinguished for his amazing industry, 1746-1827. His son of the same name, dean of Worcester, author of some dramatic writings, but more celebrated as a controversial divine and political pamphleteer, died 1828.

HOOK, THEODORE EDWARD, born in London in 1788, was the son of a musical composer. Educated finally, he became, in his teens, a writer of opera and farces (some of them successful); while he was yet more famous for audacious practical jokes. He found his way into gay and aristocratic society through his ready wit and inexhaustible fertility of puns, his musical accomplishments, and his extraordinary feats of extemporaneous rhyming. In 1812, the liking which the Prince Regent had formed for him made him treasurer of the Mauritius, without either knowledge of business or common prudence. In 1818, he was sent home under a guard, being accused of peculation; and, though the criminal charge was dropped, he was held a debtor of government in a very large amount, which he never made any endeavours to discharge. He attempted, however, not unsuccessfully, to serve the ministry of the day, by establishing, in 1820, the 'John Bull' newspaper; and in it appeared his best witticisms, which indeed do not rise above the level of newspaper jesting. He wrote novels, the earlier of which, particularly 'Sayings and Doings,' were once fashionable. But for not a few years his career was both discreditable and really unhappy. He was tasking his mind in authorship, while the greater part of his time was engrossed by the gay society in which his wit made him so acceptable; his affairs were falling into irretrievable disorder through thoughtless extravagance; and his health was giving way under increasing habits of intoxication. He died in 1841. [W.S.]

HOOKE, NATHANIEL, a native of Ireland, known as a zealous catholic and historian of Rome, and as the assistant of Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, when compiling her memoirs, died 1763.

HOOKE, ROBERT, a mathematician and experimental philosopher, dist. for his numerous mechanical inventions and discoveries in science, 1635-1703.

HOOKER, JOHN, a learned historian and antiquarian, born about 1524, died 1601.

HOOKER, RICHARD, the famous author of the 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' was born about 1553, at the village of Heavitree, near Exeter. His own parents were in narrow circumstances, but the family had given several mayors to that city, and Richard was nephew of John Hooker, the historian, by whom he was introduced to Bishop Jewel. The latter provided for his education by sending him as clerk to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and settling a pension upon him. In 1577 he was received Master of Arts, and two years later appointed professor of Hebrew. Having taken holy orders in 1584, he was presented to the rectory of Drayton-Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire, and about a year afterwards became master of the temple in London, where, at that time, Walter Travers, a zealous puritan, was afternoon lecturer. The opposition between the doctrines taught by Hooker, a staunch episcopalian, in the morning, and those of the presbyterian in the afternoon, soon grew to an open controversy. Travers was at length put to silence by the court of High Commission, and published his appeal to the Privy Council, the answer to which by Hooker, was the germ of the work on which his celebrity now rests. The extensive learning and eloquent command of the resources of the English tongue displayed in that work have been the admiration of some of the greatest names in literature. It is hardly necessary to state that its principles are a defence of the English establishment, but it is

kable at the same time for its anticipation
e political doctrines of the Whigs, deriving
overnment from the implied consent of the
ple, or the free choice and judgment of the
erned. The 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' is to this
thor the armoury of the Anglican Church. Its
00. His life was written by Isaac Walton, and
ublished with the second edition of Hooker's
works in 1666, and has since been frequently
reprinted with them. [E.R.]

HOOKER, Th., an English divine, 1586-1647.
HOOLE, Charles, a schoolmaster, author of
several introductory works in Latin, 1610-1666.
HOOLE, John, a celebrated dramatic writer,
translator of Ariosto and Tasso, &c., 1727-1803.
HOOPER, George, bishop of Bath and Wells,
distinguished as an Oriental scholar and ecclesias-
tical antiquarian, 1640-1727.
HOOPER, HOPER, or HOUPER, John, bishop
of Gloucester under Edward VI., author of many
pious works, burnt in the time of Qu. Mary, 1555.
HOORNBEECK, J., a Dutch divine, 1617-66.
HOORNE, J. Van, a distingd. Scottish lawyer—
HOPE, Charles, a Scotch botanist, 1725-1786.
Lord President of the Court of Session, 1763-1851.
HOPE, John, celebrated for his works in
HOPE, Thomas, illustration of art, especially of ancient costume
and the life of the Greeks, died 1831.
HOPE, Sir Th., a Scotch lawyer, died 1646.
HOPITAL, Michael De L', a French states.
HOPITAL, cel. for his integrity, died 1573.
and diplomatist, Wm. Francis Anthony De L',
HOPITAL, Marquis De St. Mesme, a Fr. mathem., 1661-1704.
HOPKINS, Ezekiel, a learned English prelate,
1633-1690. His son, Charles, a dramatist,
1664-1699. John, brother of the latter, author of
'Amasia,' a collection of poems, born 1675.
HOPKINS, Lemuel, an American physician,
distinguished as a political writer, 1750-1801.
HOPKINS, Samuel, an American sectarian,
au. of a 'Treatise on the Millennium,' 1721-1803.
HOPKINS, Stephen, an American statesman,
dist. as an economist and mathematician, 1707-85.
HOPKINS, W., an English divine, 1647-1700.
HOPKINS, W., an Arian writer, 1706-1786.
HOPKINSON, Francis, a distinguished poli-
tical writer of America, and an active promoter of
American independence, 1738-1791.
HOPPERS, J., a Dutch diplomatist, 1523-76.
HOPPNER, J., a portrait painter, 1759-1810.
HOPTON, Arthur, a mathemat., 1588-1614.
HOPTON, Ralph, Lord, an Engl. general dist.
in the Low Countries, and as a royalist, d. 1652.
HOPTON, Susanna, a religi. wr., 1627-1709.
HORACE. Quintus Horatius Flaccus, was
born near Venusia (now Venosa), a town on the
confines of Apulia and Lucania, in the south of
Italy, on the 8th of December, B.C. 65. The ma-
terials for his life are derived almost entirely from
his own works. His father, who was a respectable
freedman, exercised the profession of a collector of
payments at auctions; and having, by this com-
paratively humble calling, realized a competency,
which he invested in the purchase of a house and
farm in the neighbourhood of Venusia, there set-
tled as a small farmer. In this house the poet was
born, and here he spent the years of his boyhood.
When he was about twelve years of age, his father,
not satisfied with the provincial school of Venusia,
had him removed to Rome, and placed under the
care of Orbilius, an old military man, whose aca-
demy was for a long period one of the first in
Rome. Though by no means rich, he had a ten-
der regard for the feelings of his son who was now
to mix with boys of the highest class; and he ac-
cordingly provided him with the requisite dress
and attendance of slaves, he himself watching over
his morals with gentle severity. At the school of
Orbilius, Horace was instructed in grammar, and
in the Latin and Greek languages; Livius Andro-
nicus being the class-book in the former, and
Homer in the latter. Athens was at this time re-
garded as the university of the world; and thither
Horace, in accordance with the prevailing practice,
repaired in his eighteenth year, B.C. 46, to complete
his education by a course of philosophy and science,
under Greek masters. The advantages which he
derived from his residence there are evinced by
his familiarity with the whole range of Greek poe-
try, and especially with the terse and pointed lan-
guage of the Comedians. But the civil wars which
followed the death of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 44, in-
terrupted him in his studious and peaceful retire-
ment. The arrival of Brutus at Athens, roused
the patriotic feelings of the youthful Romans, and,
along with others, Horace ardently embraced the
cause of the Republic. Though entirely inex-
perienced in war, he was promoted to the rank of
military tribune, with the command of a legion,
and in this character shared in the defeat at
Philippi, B.C. 42. After the battle, having now
forfeited his estate, he returned to Rome, where
his poverty perhaps saved him from proscription;
and by acting as a clerk in the quæstor's office,
and practising the strictest economy, he contrived
to live till he found means of making himself
known to the poets Varius and Virgil, by whom
his name was first mentioned to Mæcenas. The
first interview with his future patron and friend
seems not to have been satisfactory; for it was not
till after nine months had elapsed that Mæcenas
requested him to repeat his visit. This apparently
unpropitious beginning, however, was soon fol-
lowed by a friendship which speedily ripened into
intimacy; and which introduced the poet to the
highest and most refined society in Rome. The
friend of the prime minister found easy access to
the emperor; Horace was soon on terms of fami-
liarity with Augustus, and enjoyed his friendship
and patronage during the remainder of his life.
But the friendship of Mæcenas brought something
more substantial to Horace than the mere increase
of acquaintance in the higher circles—his patron
made him independent for life by the gift of an
estate in the Sabine territory, about thirty-four miles
from Rome. The estate was not large, but it was
prettily situated, and entirely suited to the tastes
and wants of the poet. His admiration of the
beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood of Tibur
(Tivoli), induced him to hire or purchase a cottage
in that romantic town; and all the later years of
his life were passed between these two country
residences and Rome. Horace died on the 19th of
November, B.C. 8, at the age of fifty-seven—a few
months after the death of his friend and patron
Mæcenas. His works consist of two books of

Satires, a book of Epodes, four books of Odes, two books of Epistles, and a treatise on the Art of Poetry. Want of space prevents us from offering a sketch of Horace's character as a man and as a poet. Though living on terms of intimacy with the great, he retained through life his cherished independence, and complimented his powerful patrons without the servility of flattery. His works have commanded the admiration of all succeeding ges; and though deficient, perhaps, in some of e highest elements of poetry, will continue to be d and studied as models of simplicity and cultsted taste. [G.F.]

ORAPOLLO. See ORUS APOLLO.

ORBERG, M., a learned English divine, au- of a 'Treatise on Hell Torments,' 1707-1773.

ORBERG, P., a Swedish painter, died 1814.

ORDT, COUNT DE, a Swedish officer in the e of Russia, au. of 'Historic Memoirs,' d. 1785.

ORMAN, W., a botanical author, died 1535.

ORMISDAS, pope of Rome, reigned 514-523.

ORMISDAS, the *first* of the name, king of , reigned 271-272; the *second*, 303-311; , usurped the throne, 457-460; the *fourth*, ul successor of the great Chosroes, 579-592.

ORN, the name of a distinguished family in en, the best known of whom are GUSTAVE, Horn, one of the lieutenants of Gustave phe, and field-marshal and constable of Sweden e reign of Christina, born 1592. ARVID RD, Count Horn, of the same family, prinstigator of the revolution of 1719, and chief e English party, 1664-1742. FREDERICK N, a general in the service of France, afterds counsellor to Adolphus Frederick and tave III., 1715-1796. The son of the latter, NT HORN, a man of letters, banished for his plicity with Anckærstroem, died 1823.

HORN, CHARLES EDWARD, a ballad and opera mposer, author of 'Cherry Ripe,' 'I've been aming,' and similar songs, 1786-1849.

HORN, F. CHR., a German critic, 1781-1837.

HORN, G., a Bavarian historian, 1620-1670.

HORN, J. VAN, a Swedish physician, 1662-1724.

HORN, or HORNES, PHILIP DE MONTMORENCI-NIVELLE, Count, a Spanish general of the Low Countries, executed for conspiring with the house of Orange 1568. His son, FLORIS DE MONTMORENCI, executed in Spain 1570.

HORNE, GEORGE, a learned English prelate, well known as the author of 'A Commentary on the Book of Psalms,' was born 1730, and was early distinguished as a diligent Hebrew scholar, and a partizan of John Hutchinson. His first publication was an ironical attack on Newton, in 1751, entitled 'The Theology and Philosophy in Cicero's Somnium Scipionis Explained; or a Brief Attempt to Demonstrate that the Newtonian System is agreeable to the Notions of the Wisest Ancients, and that mathematical principles are the only sure ones.' This was followed by several works of a similar character in the course of the next ten years, including attacks on Dr. Shuckford, and Dr. Kennicott, with the latter of whom, the young scholar, at a later period, became intimately acquainted. Horne took orders in 1753, was successively president of Magdalen College 1768, chaplain to the king 1771, vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford 1776, dean of Canterbury 1781, and bishop of Norwich 1790. He died in 1792, and was buried at Elham, in Kent. There can be no hesitation in pronouncing that Bishop Horne was a great biblical scholar, but too much inclined perhaps to write on subjects of which he had no true understanding. In proof of this it is enough to say, that the same hand which wrote in support of John Hutchinson, wrote against William Law. He is the author of many works besides the 'Commentary,' on which he bestowed nearly twenty years' labour, and the latter must always hold a distinguished place in biblical literature. [E.R.]

HORNECK, A., a German divine, 1641-1696.

HORNECK, O., a Ger. poet and hist., 1250-1310.

HORNEMANN, FREDERIC CONRAD, a celebr. Ger. traveller empld. by the African Soc., 1772-97.

HORNER, FR., a political economist, 1778-1817.

HORNIUS, GEO., a Ger. historian, 1620-1670.

HORNSBY, TH., an Eng. astronom., 1734-1810.

HORNTHORST, GERARD, a distinguished Dutch painter, 1592-1660.

HORREBOW, P., a Danish astron., 1697-1764.

HORREBOW, V., a Danish navigator, 1712-60.

HORROX, JEREMIAH, a distinguished discoverer in astronomy, author of a theory of lunar motion, afterwards verified by Newton, 1619-1641.

HORSBURY, J., a Sc. hydrograph., 1762-1836.

HORSLEY, JOHN, an antiq. *savant*, 1685-1731.

HORSLEY, SAMUEL, an English prelate, celebrated for his numerous works in theology, science, and classical literature, 1733-1806.

HORSTIUS, JAMES, a German physician, author of a work on Sleep-walking, 1539-1600. His nephew, GREGORY, a physician and medical author, 1578-1636. The son of the latter, of the same name, published his father's works in 1660, and his brother, DANIEL JOHN, was a writer on anatomy and editor of several medical works.

HORSTIUS, J. M., a Germ. editor, 1597-1644.

HORT, or HORTE, J., an Engl. div., d. 1751.

HORTA, GARCIAS AB., a Portu. herbal., 16th c.

HORTENSE EUGENIE DE BEAUHARNAIS, daughter of Josephine, the consort of Napoleon Buonaparte, and of the Vicomte De Beauharnais, her first husband, was born at Paris 1783, and married to Louis Buonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, in 1802. The match had been desired by the consul for political reasons, and it proved a most unhappy one. In 1806, Hortense became queen consort of Holland, and about a year afterwards was separated from her husband after giving birth to three sons:—1. NAPOLEON CHARLES, who died in infancy, and whose intended adoption by Napoleon was refused by Louis. 2. NAPOLEON LOUIS, who was baptized by the pope Pius VII., and instead of attaining the high destiny proposed for him, was killed in an insurrection at Romagna 1832; and 3. LOUIS NAPOLEON, the present emperor of the French. On the divorce of her mother, Josephine, Queen Hortense joined her in her retirement at Malmaison, and after her death in 1814, so soon followed by the fall of Napoleon, became an unprotected and calumniated wanderer, until her residence was fixed at Augsburg by the king of Bavaria. She died October 5th, 1837. Her disposition was modest and retiring: her influence at the court of Napoleon was generously exercised in favour of the

distressed, and her affectionate solicitude for the emperor was fully manifested after the disaster of Waterloo. Hortense was duchess of St. Leu in virtue of a settlement made by the allies betw. the first fall of Napoleon and the hundred days. [E.R.]

HORTENSIUS, a German classic, 1501-1577.

HORTENSIUS, QUINTUS, a celebrated orator and consul of Rome, died B.C. 50.

HORTON, TH., a learned divine, died 1673.

HORUS APOLLO. See ORUS APOLLO.

HOSEA, a prophet of Samaria, 8th cent. B.C.

HOSEA, the last king of Israel, 8th cent. B.C.

HOSKINS, JOHN, an Engl. poet, 1566-1638.

HOSPINIAN, R., a Swiss controv., 1547-1626.

HOSPITAL, MICHAEL DE L'. See HOPITAL.

HOSSFIELD, J. W., a Ger. mathe., 1768-1837.

HOST, N. TH., a German botanist, 1763-1834.

HOSTE, JOHN, a Fr. mathematician, d. 1631.

HOSTE, PAUL, a French engineer, 1652-1700.

HOSTILIAN, a son of the emperor Decius, reigned some months with Gallus, and died 252.

HOSTUS, M., a Germ. antiquarian, 1509-1587.

HOTHAM, H., the admiral intrusted with the blockade of the western coast of France after the battle of Waterloo, and who received Napoleon on board the Bellerophon, 1776-1833.

HOTMAN, F., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1524-1590.

HOTTINGER, JOHN HENRY, one of the most learned of the Swiss reformers, especially in the Oriental languages, 1620-1667. JOHN JAMES, his son, also a classical scholar and theologian, author of Theological Dissertations, and an 'Ecclesiastical History of Switzerland,' 1652-1735.

HOTZE, J. C. VAN, an Austrian gen., k. 1799.

HOUARD, D., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1725-1802.

HOUBIGANT, CH. FR., a learned French priest, au. of a Latin version of the Bible, &c., 1686-1783.

HOUCHARD, JEAN NICHOLAS, a general of the French revolution, the successor of Custine in the command of the armies on the Moselle and the Rhine, executed on a charge of treason, 1740-93.

HOUDON, J. A., a French sculpt., 1741-1828.

HOUDRY, VINCENT, a Fr. Jesuit, 1631-1729.

HOUEL, J. P. L., a French painter, 1735-1813.

HOUGH, JOHN, bishop of Worcester, celebrated for his opposition to James II., 1651-1743.

HOUGHTON, MAJOR, an African trav., d. 1791.

HOULAGOU, a Mogul prince, died 1265.

HOUMAIOUN, the second Mogul sultan of Hindostan, born 1509. Being defeated in 1541 by Chir-Khan, he reconquered his kingdom in 1555, and died the following year.

HOUNG-WOU, a Chinese emperor, 1327-1398.

HOUSTON, W., a disting. botanist, died 1733.

HOUTEVILLE, C. F., a French ecclesiastic, author of 'La Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne, Prouvée par les Faits,' 1688-1742.

HOUTMAN, CORNELIUS, founder of the first Dutch factory in the East Indies, 1550-1608. His brother, FREDERIC, governor of Amboine, and author of a Malay dictionary, 1607.

HOVEDEN, ROGER DE, an English historian, of the times succeeding the annals of Bede, namely, from 731 to the third year of King John, 1202. His work is held in the highest esteem by the learned for its faithfulness.

HOW, WILLIAM, a botanist, 1619-1656.

HOWARD. The Howards are well known as one of the noblest families of England, and many of them have arrived at distinction. The principal are—THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Surrey, and third duke of Norfolk, an eminent statesman and naval and military commander, distinguished at the battle of Flodden, 1488-1554. EDWARD, a younger brother of the preceding, and admiral of England, killed in action with the French, 1512. HENRY, earl of Surrey, eldest son of Thomas, an accomplished chevalier, and the first polite writer of love verses in the English tongue, beheaded on a trumpery charge of high treason, 1516-1546. HENRY, second son of the poet, and earl of Northampton, known as a trimmer at court and as a man of letters, implicated in the murder of Overbury, 1539-1614. CHARLES, known as Lord Effingham and earl of Nottingham, and grandson of the duke of Norfolk, commander of the channel fleet on the invasion of England by the Spanish Armada, 1536-1624. THOMAS, earl of Arundel, and earl marshal in the reign of Charles I., known as a diplomatist and antiquarian, died 1646. HENRY, his second son, and sixth duke of Norfolk, by whom the Arundelian marbles, collected by his father, were presented to the university of Oxford, about 1668. CHARLES, eleventh duke of Norfolk, and formerly earl of Surrey, known as a statesman in opposition to Lord North and Pitt, 1746-1815.

HOWARD, CATHERINE, daughter of Lord Edmund Howard, third son of Thomas duke of Norfolk, married to Henry VIII. on his divorce from Anne of Cleves, 1540, beheaded 1549.

HOWARD, EDWARD, a lieutenant in the royal navy, author of 'Rattlin the Reefer,' 'Jack Ashore,' and other marine novels, died 1842.

HOWARD, FREDERIC, earl of Carlisle, son of Henry the fourth earl, and grandson of William fourth Lord Byron, known as a poet and a partizan of the government, 1748-1825.

HOWARD, GEORGE EDWARD, a poet, architect, and political writer, died 1786.

HOWARD, H., a miscellaneous writer, author of 'Memorials of the Howard Family,' 1757-1842.

[Birth-place of Howard, Clapton, Middlesex.]

HOWARD, JOHN, the philanthropist, was born at Hackney, London, in 1726. His father left an immense fortune, but in his will, expressly prohibited his getting the control of it till he had reached his twenty-fifth year. His guardians bound him an apprentice to a grocer. But having purchased his indentures, he left the business in

disgust, and set out on a continental tour. On his return to London, he married his landlady, a widow considerably older than himself, out of pure gratitude for her attentions to him during a lingering sickness. But she dying soon after, he again resolved to travel, and went to Portugal with a view to examine the ruins of Lisbon after the earthquake. The vessel in which he sailed was attacked by a French privateer, and all on board made prisoners. Besides the loss of his liberty, he was subjected to various and severe privations in his place of confinement; and it was the recollection of his personal sufferings that awakened his sympathies for the inmates of prisons. Being released on an exchange of prisoners, he returned, and his first and earnest efforts were made to bring the subject before the public and the parliament of Britain. He now married a second time, but his wife died in a few years after, leaving him with an only child. For a time he resided on his estate at Cardington, Bedford, dividing his attention between the management of his property, and the domestic education of his son. But this son, becoming the subject of a hopeless derangement, was obliged to be placed in an asylum; and having no ties at home, he sought occupation in the pursuit of his favourite schemes of benevolence, the amelioration of prisons. With this view, he visited, in 1777, every prison in the United Kingdom, and published the result of his inquiries. The same course of investigations he resolved to pursue in foreign countries; and accordingly, in 1778 and the four following years he inspected all the public prisons of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, afterwards extending his tour into the southern countries of Europe. He now entered on a new and different course of philanthropic pursuits, an inquiry into the causes and cure of the plague. His attention was now directed to those countries most subject to the ravages of that dreaded pestilence, the countries of the Levant. On his return to England, he published an account of the chief Lazarettos in Europe, and his object was so far gained by the attention of skilful and scientific men, as well as the general public being powerfully excited by his details. Commencing a second tour of inquiry, he resolved to travel through the eastern part of Europe with Egypt and Asia Minor. Leaving the shores of Britain in 1789, he hurried through Holland and Germany, anxious to reach Petersburgh, Moscow, and the shores of the Black Sea in the proper season. In his progress through the south of Prussia he had reached Kherson, when he was seized with malignant fever, which after a few days' illness, terminated his extraordinary career on 20th January, 1790. He was buried in a spot marked by himself about eight miles from Kherson, and a rude obelisk is erected over his grave, bearing the brief Latin inscription, 'Vixit proper alios,'—he lived for the good of others. His benevolence was not merely the effect of a warm and feeling heart, which sympathized deeply with the sufferings of humanity, it was based on Christian principles, for he lived and died strong in the faith of the gospel. [R.J.]

HOWARD, Sir R., an Eng. histor., 1626-1698.

HOWARD, S., a composer of ballads, d. 1783.

HOWARD, Sir W., a distin. lawyer, 13th cent.

HOWDEN, John Francis Caradoc, Baron, a native of Ireland, distinguished in the army, 1762-1832.

HOWE, Charles, a religious wr., 1661-1745.

HOWE, John, a nonconf. divine, 1630-1705.

HOWE, John, a noted politician of the reign of William III. and Queen Anne, in office under the latter, and succeeded by Walpole on the accession of George I., died 1721.

HOWE. Admiral Earl Howe was born in 1725, and was the second son of Lord Viscount Howe. He entered the navy at fourteen, and distinguished himself for courage and seamanship as he rose through the various ranks of the service to that of post-captain. In 1758 he succeeded (by his elder brother's death) to the family estates and honours; but he was true to the sea, and was in constant active employment to the end of the Seven Years' War. When France took part against England in the American war, Lord Howe was admiral of our fleet off the American coast, and gained great credit by successfully keeping the French admiral D'Estaign in check throughout 1778, though Howe's fleet was far inferior to that of his adversary. At the end of that year Howe returned to Europe, and performed the important service of relieving Gibraltar. In 1788 he was made an earl. At the commencement of the war against France in 1793, Howe took the command of the western channel fleet at the king's earnest and personal request. In the next year he succeeded in bringing the main French republican fleet to action, and gained the great victory of 'The Glorious First of June.' Lord Howe was now seventy years of age, but he lived to do his country more good service; and it was he who won back, by judicious kindness, many of our seamen to their duty in the alarming mutinies at the Nore and Spithead. Earl Howe died 4th August, 1799. [E.S.C.]

HOWE, Sir William, brother of the famous admiral, and successor of General Gage in the command of the British forces in America, d. 1814.

HOWEL, Lawrence, one of the non-juring divines, celebrated for his great learning, died 1720.

HOWEL-THE-GOOD, or HYWEL DDA, a famous legislator and king of all Wales, 10th cent.

HOWELL, James, an Eng. hist., 1595-1666.

HOWELL, W., a celebrated historian, d. 1683.

HOWLEY, W., abp. of Canterbury, 1765-1848.

HOWSON, John, a learned prelate, 1556-1631.

HOYLE, E., a writer on whist, &c., 1672-1769.

HUARTE, John, a Spanish philosopher, au. of a curious and valuable work, transl. into English by Carew and Bellamy, and entitled 'The Trial of Wits,' and first publisher of the alleged letter of Lentullus concerning the Saviour, born 1520.

HUBER, Francois, an eminent naturalist, was born at Geneva in 1750. He died in 1831.—Very early in life Huber manifested a great love for the pursuit of natural history. A cataract, however, showed itself in his eyes while he was still a youth, and before he arrived at manhood he had become totally blind. Before his eyesight failed he had had his attention drawn to the examination of bees. Having read the works of Reaumur and Bonnet, he believed that many of the statements made by those authors with regard to their history, were at variance with what he had himself observed; and to ascertain the cor-

rectness of his opinion became the chief object of his life. Huber was fortunate in finding an affectionate wife and an attached servant, who devoted their lives to him with the greatest tenderness and assiduity. Not being able to see himself, he made use of their eyes; and under his directions, and assisted by the invention of several kinds of glass hives, Madame Huber and the faithful Burnens were enabled to carry on their observations undisturbed and at leisure. By these means he succeeded in collecting together an immense number of facts with regard to the economy of bees which were before that time unknown. These he published at various times, and his different memoirs were collected by him and published in 1814. This rendered his name famous throughout Europe; a fame which was increased by the knowledge of the fact, that these accurate observations had been made by a man totally blind from his youth. M. De Candolle has named a genus of plants after him, Huberia. [W.B.]

HUBER, J., father of the preceding, an. of 'Observations on the Flight of Birds,' 1722-1750.

HUBER, JOHN, a native of Geneva, known as an artist in paper and writer on balloons, 1722-1790.

HUBER, JOHN JAMES, a native of Basle, cele. for his works in anatomy and botany, 1707-1778.

HUBER, JOHN RUDOLPH, a distin. painter, called the Tintoret of Switzerland, 1668-1748.

HUBER, MARY, a Swiss philos. wr., 1694-1759.

HUBER, MICHAEL, a native of Bavaria, translator of Gellert, Gesner, and Winckelmann into French, 1727-1804. LOUIS FERDINAND, his son, a journalist, 1764-1804. THERESE, a daughter of Heyne, and wife of the preceding, distinguished as a novelist, 1764-1829.

HUBER, SAMUEL, a Swiss divine, 16th cent.

HUBER, ULRIC, a Dutch *savant*, 1636-1694. His son, ZACHARIAS, also a learned wr., 1669-1732.

HUBERT DE L'ESPINE, a French traveller in Tartary, author of 'Description des admirables regions de Tartarie,' published at Paris, 1558.

HUBERT, F., a French engraver, 1744-1809.

HUBERT, M., a Fr. preac. and au., 1640-1717.

HUBERT, ST., the apos. of Ardennes, 7th cent.

HUBNER, JOHN, a German geographer and historian, 1668-1731. His son, of the same name, known as a man of letters, died 1758.

HUBNER, MARTIN, a Danish publicist, 1725-95.

HUDDART, J., a distin. navigator, 1741-1816.

HUDDE, JOHN, a Dutch mathem., 1640-1704.

HUDDESFORD, G., a burlesque poet, last ct.

HUDDESFORD, W., a naturalist of last cent.

HUDDLESTONE, ROBERT, a Scottish antiquarian, editor of a new edition of 'Toland's History of the Druids,' 1776-1826.

HUDSON, HENRY, an able English navigator, to whom we owe many important discoveries in the northern regions. Nothing is known respecting him till 1607, when he was sent out by a company of London merchants to seek a passage to India directly across the pole, many previous expeditions having failed to discover either a north-east or a north-west passage. Leaving the Thames on the 1st May, in a small vessel, with only ten men and a boy, he sailed for Greenland, which he reached in lat. 70°. Before he was stopped by ice, he had succeeded in advancing along the E. coast beyond the 80th parallel, considerably to the north of Spitzbergen, and returned by Nova Zembla and the North Cape. He made several other voyages in pursuit of the same object, during one of which he was in the service of the Dutch, and discovered the North American river which bears his name. In his last voyage, undertaken April 1610, he discovered the large gulf or inland sea named after him, and which, three years later, was carefully examined by Sir Thomas Button. Hudson was obliged to pass the winter in the southern part of it, so that on the return of summer his provisions were nearly exhausted, and he and his men were exposed to great hardships, being obliged to subsist upon moss and frogs. The men became mutinous, and resolved to turn the master and those faithful to him adrift, that the limited stock of provisions might last the longer. The ringleader was a young man named Green, of respectable connections, who had been benevolently brought out by Hudson in order to separate him from vicious companions, with whom he was leading a profligate life. The conspiracy broke out on the 21st of June; the captain was seized and bound, and with eight others, his staunchest friends, most of whom were sick or lame, was turned adrift amid floating ice, in the strait which bears his name. Some meal, and an iron pot, a fowling-piece and ammunition, were the only means allowed them of preserving their lives; and there can be no doubt that they soon perished miserably. Among the fourteen who remained on board were Robert Bylot and Habbakuk Pricket, to the latter of whom we owe the only account there exists of the latter part of Hudson's voyage. The wretch Green was killed soon after in an affray with the natives; Robert Ivet, the next most guilty after Green, died of starvation. Most of the rest reached the west coast of Ireland, after dreadful sufferings. [J.B.]

HUDSON, DR. JOHN, a critical au., 1662-1719.

HUDSON, TH., a portrait painter, 1701-1779.

HUDSON, W., a distin. botanist, 1730-1793.

HUE, FRANCIS, a valet of Louis XVI., author of a narrative of his last years, 1757-1819.

HUERTA, VICENTE GARCIA DE LA, a Spanish tragedian, editor of a critical edition of the best Spanish plays, 1729-1797.

HUET, PETER DANIEL, a French prelate, dist. as a philosopher and biblical scholar, 1630-1721.

HUFELAND, C. W., a Ger. phys., 1762-1836.

HUFNAGEL, G., a Flemish poet and naturalist, skilled as a painter of animals, 1545-1600.

HUGFORD, IGNAZIO, a painter, 1703-1778.

HUGH, or HUGUES, the name of several princes of the middle ages, the most distinguished of whom are—HUGH THE GREAT, son and successor of Robert as *count of Paris*, and father of Hugh Capet, died 956. HUGH CAPET, son of the preceding, and founder of the third dynasty of the kings of France, born 939, crowned at Rheims, 987, died 996. HUGH OF PROVENCE, *king of Italy*, died 947. HUGH I., *duke of Burgundy*, reigned 1075-1078, died 1093. HUGH II., reigned 1102-1142. HUGH III., a distinguished warrior and crusader, succeeded 1162, died in Asia 1193. HUGH IV., a crusader and companion-in-arms of St. Louis, 1218-1272. HUGH V., the last of the dukes of Burgundy of this name, reigned 1306-1315. Besides these, four *kings of Cyprus* an

mentioned:—HUGH I., reigned 1205-1218. HUGH II., 1253-1267. HUGH III., called 'The Great,' 1267-1276. HUGH IV., king of Cyprus and Jerusalem, suc. Henry II. 1324, abdicated 1361.

HUGH, SAINT. The earliest saint of this name is a French prelate who administered the dioceses of Paris and Bayeux, died 730. Next in order of time is HUGH OF CLUNY, abbot of the monastery of that name, flourished 1023-1109. The third SAINT HUGH, a bishop of Grenoble, distinguished for having located Bruno and his companions in the Grande Chartreuse, lived 1053-1132.

HUGH OF AMIENS, a native of that place, afterwards prior of Cluny, kn. as a theologian, d. 1164.

HUGH OF BREGI, a bard of the 13th century.

HUGH OF FLAVIGNY, abbot of that place in 1097, and author of the 'Chronicle of Verdun.'

HUGH OF FLEURY, abbot of that place, and au. of 'De La Puissance Royale,' &c., 11th century.

HUGH OF POITIERS, a chronicler, 12th cent.

HUGH OF ST. CHER, a learned monk and cardinal, au. of a Bible Concordance, died 1263.

HUGH OF ST. VICTOR, a theologian, died 1140.

HUGHES, JOHN, a poet and miscellaneous writer, translator of Fontenelle's 'Dialogues of the Dead,' &c., 1677-1720. JABEZ, his brother, a classical translator, and miscel. writer, 1685-1731.

HUGHES, JOHN, a learned editor, 1682-1710.

HUGHES, GRIFFITH, a naturalist, last century.

HUGO, C. L., a French *savant*, 1667-1739.

HUGO, HERMAN, a Ger. Jesuit, 1588-1629.

HUGONET, W., a Fr. statesman, exec. 1477.

HUGTENBURGH, JAMES VAN, a Dutch landscape painter, born 1639. JOHN, his brother, distinguished as a painter of battle-pieces, 1646-1733.

HUGUES, VICTOR, French governor of Guadaloupe during the first revolution, 1770-1826.

HUGUET, M. A., a Fr. prelate, executed 1796.

HULDRICH, JOHN, a Swiss divine, 1683-1737.

HULL, THOMAS, a dramatic writer and actor, founder of the Theatrical Fund, 1728-1808.

HULLIN DE BOISCHEVALIER, L. J., a French writer, author of 'Repertoire Historique de la Révolution,' and 'De l'Empire,' 1742-1808.

HULLIN, P. A., a French general, 1758-1841.

HULLOCK, SIR JOHN, a disting. lawyer and judge, author of the 'Law of Costs,' 1764-1829.

HULME, NATHANIEL, a med. wr., 1732-1807.

HULSE, SIR S., an Eng. officer, died 1837.

HULSEMANN, J., a Ger. divine, 1602-1661.

HULSIUS, ANTHONY, an Oriental scholar and theologian of Holland, 1615-1685. HENRY, his son, a learned divine and professor, 1654-1723.

HULST, P. VANDER, a Dutch painter, famous for his flowers and insects, 1652-1708.

HULSWIT, J., a Dutch painter, 1766-1822.

HUMANN, J. G., a French minister of finance, member of several cabinets, 1780-1842.

HUMAYUN-NESIR-ED-DEENY MOHAMMED, second Mogul emp. of Hindostan, 1508-56.

HUMBERT, the first French cardinal, 11th ct.

HUMBERT, J. A., a French general, 1767-1823.

HUMBOLDT, WILLIAM VON, the brother of the illustrious author of 'Cosmos,' was born in Potsdam 1767, when his father was chamberlain to the Princess Elizabeth of Russia. In his youth —like all the young people of Germany at this period—he was influenced by the sentimental enthusiasm of which Goëthe's 'Werter' still remains the literary monument; and besides entering into friendly alliances with his fellow-students, he cultivated an intimacy with the most distinguished women of the age. Of the latter amiable sentiment, his 'Letters to a Female Friend'—translations of which have appeared in English—are a pleasing memorial. It is as the philosopher and statesman, however, that the name of William Humboldt has acquired an European reputation. The intimate friend of Schiller and Goëthe, his name is imperishably associated with the revival of philosophy and letters in Germany; and, as a statesman, with the political history of the court of Berlin. In 1800, two years after publishing his æsthetic essays under the title of 'Hermann and Dorothea,' he was appointed Prussian minister at Rome; and during the eight years that he resided there, acquired a wide reputation as an archæologist, and a master of historical philology. On returning home, he was appointed councillor of state, and minister of worship and education, and at once applied himself to the reform of existing institutions, and the organization of the university of Berlin,—a task of no slight consequence in the chaos of philosophical speculation with which he found himself surrounded. The wishes of the king being accomplished in this respect, Humboldt resumed his diplomatic career as ambassador to Vienna; and from 1810 to the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, his name is associated with every important transaction in the politics of Europe. In 1819 his connection with the court of Prussia was broken off, in consequence of his attachment to constitutional principles, and his opposition to the decrees of Carlsbad, which introduced the censorship of the press, and certain measures controlling the universities. The agent in these transactions was the chancellor Hardenberg, who had become the tool of Metternich; and Humboldt having been dismissed from the ministry, henceforth devoted his whole time to literature. The remainder of his days were passed at his seat near Berlin, where he died on the 8th of April 1835, deeply regretted by the whole German nation. His works, which are of a miscellaneous character, generally bearing on history, archæology, and philology, including the remains of Eastern civilization, have been published at intervals since his death by his brother, Alexander von Humboldt, who is still the honoured friend and counsellor of the king of Prussia, and is revered as the patriarch of philosophy throughout Europe. William von Humboldt may justly be taken as a pattern of the depth and diversity of the German mind, and as the promise of a richer future for the German nation. He stands like the representative of the change from spirit to life, from idea to reality, in which the German mind is engaged; for he was one of the first and ablest who took this step. He adhered to the past, advanced boldly forward, and put his trust in humanity and his country.—(*Lives of the Brothers Humboldt from the German of Klencke and Schlesier.*) [E.R.]

HUME, SIR A., a naval officer, 1748-1838.

HUME, DAVID, born in Edinburgh, 26th April, 1711; died there on 25th August, 1776: unquestionably the most remarkable personage of the Augustan era of Scotland. Referring for the ex-

ternal details of Hume's life to his charming Autobiography, we shall require more than our usual space to characterize, however succinctly, the Philosopher, the Historian, and the Man.—I. The place and functions of the metaphysical speculations of this great Thinker, are not only peculiar but unique in the History of Modern Philosophy. At the period in question, Mental Science had fallen into the lowest possible state, not in Britain merely, but over Europe—that, viz., of a conscious inconsistency: principles were accepted and conclusions evaded; beliefs timidly relied on, betwixt which, and all grounds of certainty then acknowledged, lay an impassable hiatus. The sensational philosophy—always agreeable to the practical tendencies of the English mind, had just reached its culmination under guidance of the genius and earnestness of John Locke; and we were undergoing its consequences in the dwarfing of systematic morals, and the gradual impoverishment of religion; saving ourselves as to the mere form of Faith, by refuge in tradition, or, what is worst of all, willing subjection to gross paralogisms. When Science exists only through paltering with Reason, when it accepts as its function, the office, not of discerning Truth, but of finding excuses for Beliefs, it is Science no longer, but a corruption and hypocrisy; and however it may come, its destruction is a blessing. Hume appeared as the Destroyer. Gifted with an Intellect clear and fearless, he carried principles remorselessly to their consequences; and proved beyond question, that on the grounds of the existing philosophy, all Belief must disappear. If he reached Universal Scepticism, it may be said that he yet had a faith sounder than any in the Philosophy he destroyed; he trusted in the only ground of human certainty, viz., in our Human Reason; and had the rare courage to follow where it seemed to lead. It is not easy to conceive the degree of consternation spread through every region of existing speculation, by the 'Essay on the Idea of Necessary Connexion,' the 'Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals,' the 'Natural History of Religion,' and their other companions. Hume had divested himself by this time of the scholastic rudeness of the author of the 'Treatise on Human Nature,' and become one of the most pleasing and accomplished writers of any period. His blows resounded accordingly through all cultivated society: it was heard everywhere with amazement, that by a Logic apparently invincible, the basis of all certainty respecting Man, Nature, and God had been destroyed, and that doubt irremediable was the sole inheritance of our Race! It is needless to say that the resting-place of Humanity was saved; but not by invalidating the *reasoning* of the trenchant Scotchman. Hume's triumph was complete; only, it was the *existing Philosophy* that he laid in ruins. His logical demolition of the Idea of Cause, awoke in the spirit of the illustrious KANT that train of thought which has illumined Germany until now; and DR. REID, moved by the same influence, wrought less systematically, but in a corresponding direction, towards the foundation of the School which has played so wholesome a part in the re-edification of Mental Science.—In something of this light will History regard the Metaphysician Hume.—II. The clearness of Intellect sagacity that distinguished Hume, where more brightly than in his historical writings; although we perhaps more palpably, those defe him for his task as Destroyer. Eage skilful as sagacious, and incapabl fluenced by surrounding opinions, his political essays steadily surveyi most of those great truths regar which Adam Smith afterwards cla 'Wealth of Nations,' and which the at length accepts as its guide: nor come when the general reflections every page of the 'History of Engl to instruct and elevate the States during position of the 'History' of a rich philosophical treatise; *History* in the true significance of can anything be imagined mor than its usual connection on the a set of continuations and chronicl accurate in dates, but dry in wisd When Hume wrote, History as a was not known as it is now; and u had not the industry, accuracy, impartiality of his compatriot worse, he had no sympathy with th ful of the springs of action movin depicts: had he comprehended these, not have been known in Philosoph name of a Destroyer. His narrative the Stuarts and of the struggles whic is simply fictitious, and should be try his picture of Cromwell by the cently brought under light of the Carlyle.—III. The character of th person has been misunderstood and alike by friends and foes. His nat one, but not developed in some most No man of his time had a stronger larger intellectual capacity, finer courage, or a more rooted love o His temperament, too, was great had no violent passions, so that he temptations; he was delicate, and no malignity; he was candid and is impossible to concur with Adam approached as nearly to the idea wise and virtuous man as perhap human frailty will permit.' His has been already adverted to,—h pathy with the largest, the profound Human Nature. He treated the Pu not through malignity, but because preciate them: he knew nothing of t fice to the Unseen: the morals he simply calculations of visible conseq respects Hume was a wise man; but down his dislike of Enthusiasm to tranquillity of Wisdom. The hi indeed, seldom enthusiastic, beca cerned the meaning of the *Love* that in this various and complex U ciple acts singly, or ought to enj Hume had not this wisdom; he enthusiasm because he had no par the principle which sustained thos with their life-blood they purchase

nd.—*See Mr. Burton's* excellent volumes on
His philosophical works are out of print:
t and best edition, in 4 volumes, was pub-
by Mr. Black of Edinburgh. [J.P.N.]

[Tomb of Hume, Edinburgh.]

E, DAVID, a nephew of the great historian,
iter on the Scotch criminal law, 1756-1838.
E, J. D., a disting. financier, 1774-1842.
MEL, J. N., a Ger. musician, 1778-1837.
MELIUS, J., a Ger. mathem., 1518-1562.
MPHREY, LAURENCE, a learned divine,
of a 'Life of Bishop Jewel,' &c., 1527-1590.
MPHREYS, JAS., an eminent jurist, d. 1830.
MPHRY, OZIAS, a painter, 1743-1810.
NAULD, F. J., a Fr. anatomist, 1701-1742.
ND, W., a Bavarian historian, 1514-1588.
NERIC, a king of the Vandals, 477-485.
NNIADES, JOHN CORVINUS, vaivode of
rania, and general of the Hungarian armies,
ished against the Turks, died 1456.
NNIS, W., a poet, age of Elizabeth.
NNIUS, GILLS, a German divine, 1550-1603.
, NICHOLAS, also a dist. theolog., 1585-1643.
NNOLD, FR., a German Jesuit, last century.
NT, HENRY, an active English politician,
rn about the year 1773. His name was
great notoriety during the first quarter of
teenth century, but little will probably be
eard of him at its end. Yet he had some
s of a peculiarly English and sterling char-
His name is associated with the mob and
ty, but he had considerable ancestral claims,
e of the few of his remembered sayings is
ert on Sir Robert Peel as the first of a
of tradesmen who became a gentleman,
e himself was the first of a race of gentle-
o had become a tradesman. In early life he
high Tory, but during the greater part of his
areer he expressed extreme Radical doc-
Whatever he did, whether in selling his
rable blacking and his roasted corn, in-
as a substitute for coffee, or offering his
to represent a county, he spread his doings
the world with liberal profuseness, and was
with any kind of notoriety, provided it
dant. In 1830 he succeeded in entering parliament, where he remained for a short time as member for Preston. If not attended to in parliament, he always made himself heard. His voice possessed a peculiar shrillness which made it audible amidst all other ordinary sounds, and it was remarked that over all the shuffling and coughing of an impatient House, his speaking was as clearly heard as the ringing of a factory bell through the murmurs of a crowd. He died in 1835. [J.H.B.]

HUNT, JEREMIAH, a dissenting divine, au. of 'An Essay towards expl. the History and Revelations of Scripture in their several Periods,' 1678-1744.

HUNT, TH., a learned Hebraist, 1696-1774.

HUNTER, ALEX., a Scotch phys., 1729-1809.

HUNTER, ANNE, wife of John Hunter the celebrated anatomist, distinguished as a writer of lyrical poetry, 1742-1821.

HUNTER, CHR., an antiquarian, 1675-1757.

HUNTER, HENRY, a Scotch divine, author of 'Sacred Biography,' a translation of Lavater's Physiognomy, 'Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity,' &c., 1741-1802.

HUNTER, JOHN, a Scotch classic, 1747-1837.

HUNTER, JOHN, a Scotch commander and vice-admiral, distin. under Lord Howe, 1738-1821.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, a distinguished anatomist, physiologist, and physician, was born at Long Calderwood, in the parish of East Kilbride, in the county of Lanark, Scotland, on the 23d of May, 1718. He was the seventh of ten children, and being destined for the church was sent to the University of Glasgow at the age of fourteen, where he remained for five years. He now resolved to abandon the study of theology and to apply himself to medicine, and with this view became the private pupil of Dr. Cullen at Hamilton, with whom he remained for three years. He then proceeded to Edinburgh with the design of qualifying himself to become the partner of Cullen; but, in 1741, he repaired to London in search of fame and fortune, and found both. After studying under various masters of acknowledged ability he commenced as a lecturer on anatomy in 1746. In 1747, he became a member of the corporation of surgeons; in 1750, he graduated as a doctor of medicine at the University of Glasgow; and in 1756, he became a licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was afterwards successively elected physician to the Lying-in-Hospital; fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy; physician extraordinary to the queen: and in 1781, president of the College of Physicians. He died on the 30th of March, 1783, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. In the course of a long and laborious life, devoted to the highest objects of science and humanity, Dr. Hunter had collected a magnificent anatomical museum, a valuable library of rare and curious books, and a considerable number of paintings and coins, all of which he bequeathed to the University of Glasgow, with a sum of £8,000 to support and augment the collection. This fine museum was transferred to Glasgow in 1807, where a very elegant building from a design by Stark had been erected for its reception at a cost of £12,000. Dr. Hunter was an active and zealous contributor to the medical literature of his time, and was engaged in some sharp controversies with several of his

contemporaries on disputed points in anatomy and physiology; but the work by which he will be chiefly remembered is, 'The Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus,' one of the most splendid publications that ever issued from the press, and in collecting the materials for which he spent thirty years. It consists of thirty-four plates engraved by the most eminent artists of the day, with explanations in English and Latin, and appeared in 1775; but the treatise illustrative of it he did not live to publish. That duty was undertaken by his nephew, Dr. Baillie, who published in 1794 'An Anatomical Description of the Human Gravid Uterus and its Contents,' compiled chiefly from the MSS. of his uncle. [J.M'C.]

HUNTER, JOHN, the youngest brother of William Hunter, and one of the most remarkable men of his own or any other age. He was born at Calderwood on the 13th of February, 1728, and lost his father when he was ten years of age. He seems never to have exhibited any aptitude for scholastic learning, and there can be no doubt that his early education was greatly neglected, and that much of the obscurity of his style in after life was attributable to that cause. How he spent the first twenty years of his life is not ascertained, but there is a very general belief, amounting to something like a tradition, that he was apprenticed at the age of seventeen to a Mr. Buchanan, a cabinet-maker in Glasgow, who had married his sister Janet. If so, he must have been engaged in this mechanical occupation for three years, for it was not till the year 1748 that his brother William, now firmly established as a lecturer on anatomy, sent for him to London, and placed him in his anatomical theatre, where he soon became an expert dissector, and a complete anatomist. He studied surgery under the celebrated Cheselden; in 1751 he became a pupil in St. Bartholomew's; and in 1756 he was appointed house surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Notwithstanding the defects of his general education he rapidly surmounted all the difficulties that lay in his way, and by his extraordinary genius and great assiduity had acquired by the year 1761, a fixed position and an established reputation in the anatomical and surgical worlds. But his health began to suffer, and in that year he was appointed to the medical staff of the army, in which capacity he served for three years in France and Portugal, when he returned to London with renovated strength, and began that series of observations and experiments on the inferior animals, which laid the foundation of his fame as a comparative anatomist. He died suddenly on the 16th of October, 1793, in one of the apartments of St. George's Hospital, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Of John Hunter's contributions to science during the last twenty years of his life it is impossible to give even an outline in this place, but they were numerous and of the highest value, nor is it too much to say that this remarkable man, by the vigour of his own talents, laid the foundation of all those improvements in surgery, physiology, and comparative anatomy, which have been made since his time. After his death, his museum, which had cost him £70,000, was bought by the government from his widow for £15,000, and by it was presented to the Royal College of Surgeons. John Hunter died childless, and as his brother William never married, t direct race of two men possessed of the high genius is extinct. [J.M'

HUNTER, ROBERT, author of the fam Letter on Enthusiasm, which has been attribu both to Swift and Shaftesbury, appointed gover of Jamaica, 1728, and died 1734.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, a Scotch physician, wr. on subjects connected with Hindostan, d. 18

HUNTINGDON, HENRY OF, author of General History of England from the Earl Accounts to the Death of Stephen, 12th centu

HUNTINGDON, SELINA, countess of, a mous name in the history of Calvinistic methodi was the second daughter of Washington, Ferrers. She was born in 1707, and left a wid by Theophilus Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, 1746. Previous to her husband's death, she received deep impressions of religion, and attac herself to the ministry of Whitfield — whom appointed. The ample jointure of which became possessed was almost wholly devoted the cause of religion in connection with the Met dist Christians. She founded the college of T veeka in Wales, in which young ministers w trained — studded destitute localities with chapels, and maintained a band of itiner preachers to supply them in rotation, carrying all the correspondence herself. On the metho body splitting into two, she espoused the Calv istic party under Whitfield. On the lease Treveeka expiring, she erected a more exten college at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. The na of Lady Huntingdon is inseparably identified w the great revival of evangelical religion in t country during the eighteenth century, and i scarcely possible to estimate her services highly. For although some of her peculiar op ions may be disputed, yet her zeal and piety w unquestionable, and many parts in England this day are reaping the fruits of her Chris liberality and devotedness to the cause of ev gelical missions. She died at the advanced ag eighty-four, at her mansion-house in Spafield, her remains were deposited in the family v Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

HUNTINGDON, WILLIAM, a sectarian pre of the party of Calvinistic methodists, auth many controversial works, 1744-1813.

HUNTINGFORD, GEORGE ISAAC, succe bishop of Gloucester and Hereford, distingu as a Greek scholar and theologian, 1748-183

HUNTINGTON, R., a learned div., 1636

HUNTON, PHILIP, a political writer, of the new college erected by Cromwell, die

HUPAZOLI, FRANCIS, a native of S remarkable for his great age, 1587-1702.

HUQUIER, J. G., a Fr. engraver, 1695

HURD, RICHARD, best known as the 'Dialogues Moral and Political,' and of on Chivalry and Romance,' which were in a collected edition of 3 vols. 8vo, 1762 son of a farmer, and was born at Co Staffordshire, 1720. As early as 174 tained a fellowship in Emanuel Colle 1757 was appointed rector of Thu Leicestershire. After this he was preacher to the society at Lincoln's archdeacon of Gloucester, 1767; bish

field and Coventry, 1775; preceptor to the prince of Wales and the duke of York, 1776; and bishop of Worcester, 1781. In 1783 he declined the primacy offered to him by George III., and lived contented with the honours already showered upon him till 1808, when he expired in his sleep, after a few days' confinement to his bed. Hurd was a clever satirist, and a great proficient in polite literature. His Dialogues were a covert attack upon the 'big wigs,' and the principles of arbitrary government; but he seems to have outlived the discontented vanity, or the earnestness in the cause of freedom which dictated them, and to have subsided into the man of learned leisure, and the polite scholar. He was the friend and biographer of Bishop Warburton. A complete edition of his works which he had himself prepared for the press, was published in 1810, in 8 vols. 8vo. Much interesting information concerning the life, character, and works of Bishop Hurd will be found in volume VI. of Nichol's Literary Anecdotes. [E.R.]

HURDIS, JAMES, an English poet, 1763-1801.

HURE, CHARLES, a French theologian of the Jansenists, au. of a 'Dict. of the Bible,' 1639-1717.

HURET, G., a French engraver, 1610-1670.

HUSCUSKE, E. T., a Ger. philoso., 1761-1828.

HUSKISSON, WILLIAM, a British statesman, was born on the 11th of March, 1770. He was the son of a country gentleman, and succeeded to some landed property. In spending a few of his early years in France, he not only saw many of the striking events of the revolution, such as the capture of the Bastile, but had a personal intimacy with several of the actors in them, and joined the body called the 'Société de 1789.' Though this was one of the clubs of the moderate party, his connection with it brought on Huskisson a taunt of Jacobinism, at a time when French principles, as they were termed, were received with intense horror by the upper and middle classes in Britain. He showed an early soundness of opinion in economic matters, by offering a warning against the creation of fictitious paper-money by assignats. He returned to England in 1792, and in 1796 entered parliament as member for Morpeth. He filled several subordinate ministerial appointments, and made himself valuable by his sagacity and business capacity. He was one of the first practical statesmen, since Pitt had changed his views, whose conduct was influenced by the doctrines of free trade, and though his opinions are far behind those which have prevailed in the legislation of the present generation, he was viewed in his own day as a dangerous man, who had treacherous designs on the interests of his country. In 1821 he showed himself favourable to the modification of the corn laws, and in 1823 he carried the relaxation of the navigation act, which sanctioned reciprocity treaties. In 1827 he took the office of secretary to the colonies, and continued to hold it under the duke of Wellington. Having, on a point of etiquette, to offer his resignation, it was so readily accepted that the duke evidently desired to be rid of him. At the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway on 15th September, 1830, he stumbled in hastily crossing before a train, which passed over him, and so wounded him that he only survived a few hours. [J.H.B.]

HUSS, JOHN, was born about 1370 at Hussinatz, a village in Bohemia. Though sprung of humble parents, he was sent to the university of Prague, and on completing his studies was admitted to priest's orders in 1400. The opinions of the English reformer Wycliffe having reached Bohemia, Huss, on mature consideration, was led to adopt them, and as a professor and preacher in Prague, he exposed with vehemence the abuses and vices of the Romish Church and clergy. The patronage of the queen Sophia protected him for a season, if not from molestation, at least from personal injury. But the archbishop of Prague was terribly provoked, and so were many of the clergy, by the intrepidity of Huss, and by his opposition in the university to Pope Gregory XII. In some fierce discussions which took place as to the balance of elective power among the youth of various nations attending the university, Huss, urged by his Realistic and national partialities, took the part of the Bohemians so effectively, that the German students, to the number of some thousands, withdrew, retired to Leipzig and founded its university in the year 1409. The reforming energy and perseverance of Huss so enraged his ecclesiastical superiors, that the archbishop of Prague ordered the Bohemian translation of the books of Wycliffe to be burned, and suspended Huss, while Pope John XXIII. solemnly excommunicated him. But the ardent spirit of the reformer did not quail, and both in his native village and at Prague he continued his denunciations of purgatory, indulgences, and clerical corruptions. Having at length opposed a papal bull which had been fulminated against Ladislaus, king of Naples, he excited such tumults that he was summoned to the famous Council of Constance, and though a 'safe conduct' had been granted him by the emperor Sigismund, he was nevertheless impeached, arrested, and cast into prison, and on his refusal to confess his guilt or retract, he was condemned as a heretic, and burnt on the 6th of July, 1415. The causes of this severe and unjustifiable treatment of Huss, may be found in his bold and unflinching honesty of purpose, in the sacerdotal enmity which his sermons and literary labours had stirred up against him, and especially in his avowed Realism, and his hatred of the German Nominalists, some of whom, such as Gerson, were his principal judges. His labours, history, and martyrdom, were not without abundant fruit in the succeeding century. [J.E.]

HUSSEIN-PACHA, a Turkish admiral, surnamed 'the Little,' fav. of Selim II., 1750-1803.

HUSSEIN-PACHA, the last king of Algiers, born 1773, proclaimed dey 1818, dethroned by the French under Marshal Bourmont, 1830.

HUSSEY, GILES, an Eng. painter, 1710-1788.

HUSSEY, SIR RICHARD, a British admiral employed in reducing the Ionian isls., 1776-1842.

HUTCHESON, FRANCIS, born in Ireland 8th August, 1694, died in Glasgow 1747. To Hutcheson must be awarded the honour of reviving speculative philosophy in Scotland. In 1729 he obtained the chair of Moral Philosophy in the university of Glasgow; and he certainly started that line of thinking in Psychological questions which Reid afterwards, with so great success, followed out. Besides manuals for the use of his class, he

published during his lifetime the 'Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue,' and an essay 'On the Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections.' His 'System of Moral Philosophy,' in 2 volumes 4to, appeared after his death. He energetically asserted the existence of Moral Sense, or a power to discern good in itself, and claimed for our Idea of the Beautiful, the character of originality and independence. Hutcheson's intellect was vigorous, and he evinced in all his writings singular freedom and freshness. There is an excellent life of him by Principal Leechman.

HUTCHINS, JOHN, an Engl. divine, an. of the 'Hist. and Antiquities of Dorsetshire,' 1696-1773.

HUTCHINS, THOMAS, a geographer and general of the United States of America, author of historical and topographical works, 1730-1789.

HUTCHINSON, ANN, a religious enthusiast of New England, banished from the colony by an ecclesiastical synod, and killed, with fourteen others of her family, by the Indians, 1643.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN, was an English gentleman whose name became famous as a speculative philosopher and interpreter of the Bible in the early part of last century, and is now generally mentioned with disparagement. The publication of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia in 1687, in which the philosopher supposed the planets to move through a vacuum, provoked Mr. Hutchinson, who was a great student of antiquity, and of the Hebrew Scriptures, to publish his work entitled '*Moses' Principia*,' which appeared in two parts, 1724 and 1727. The design of Mr. Hutchinson was to demonstrate that a celestial matter pervades the whole creation, spiritual and natural, whereby Jehovah is master of the material worlds, whereas the theory of Sir Isaac Newton supposed a universe without a God, or a God who acts by arbitrary power. This philosophical doctrine, which is supported by the recent discovery of an interplanetary ether, was, in the work of Hutchinson, a pure deduction from the Scriptures, his principle being that the Hebrew language is perfectly formed, so as to convey perfect ideas, without the redundancy or deficiency of letters common to other languages; hence, that it was perfectly adapted to be the medium of a revelation, and that religion and philosophy were united in the system of Moses. Hutchinson attacked Dr. Woodward, anthor of a 'Natural History of the Earth,' as well as Sir Isaac Newton. He wielded his pen with the hand of a master, and with little respect for the feelings of his opponents. Among his adherents were Bishop Horne, Jones of Nayland, Julius Bate, Drs. Hodges and Wetherall, Parkhurst, Romaine, and Dr. Samuel Clarke. He was born at Springthorn in Yorkshire 1674, and died 1737. [E.R.]

HUTCHINSON, JOHN HELY, an Irish lawyer and statesman of distinguished talents, but remarkable selfishness, 1715-1794. His son, of the same name, a distinguished military officer, and successor of his brother as earl of Donoughmore, 1757-1832.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, the historian of the colony of Massachusets, born 1711, chief justice of that province, 1760, lieutenant-governor 1758-1770, governor to 1774, died 1780.

HUTCHINSON, W., a county hist., 1732-1814.

HUTTEN, JACOB, the founder of the 'Moravian Brethren,' whose successors are su
been the adherents of Zinzendorf, 1

HUTTEN, ULRIC VON, a Ge
miscellaneous writer, best known a
the reformation, 1488-1523.

HUTTER, ELIAS, a German di
Polyglott of the New Testament
guages, and of a version of the He
tinguished by many peculiarities, in
Psalm is given in thirty languages,

HUTTER, LEONARD, a German
polemical writer of the reformation

HUTTICH, J., a German archa
mismatist, au. of 'Antiq. of Mayen

HUTTON, CHARLES, LL.D., a
cultivator of Mathematical Scienc
ing writer; born at Newcastle-on-
1823. We owe to Dr. Hutton
works on elementary mathematics
'Course designed for Cadets in the
Academy,' in 3 vols. 8vo; but
contributions to scientific literatur
tionary of Mathematics,' in two lar
and in another direction, his abri
Philosophical Transactions in 18
Hutton seems to have been a
teacher; and accordingly he was
pupils. His manners were simp
equable and mild, and his attachm
unalterable.

HUTTON, DR. JAMES, born at E
died 1797: one of those Inquirers
have power to seize the opportunit
revolution in Science. Hutton's m
of earning distinction in any depart
research; and we owe him various i
—for instance, he was the founder
but it is in Geology that his nam
mark of an epoch. During Hutto
geology had not shaken itself free f
and existing theories regarding t
the Earth, were modelled on the id
patriot Werner; who, misled by
perience, considered all rocks a
produced by the subsidence of mat
through water. Hutton's importa
consisted in the discovery, throug
large class of rocks are igneous;
existing forms of the surface of o
from two opposing forces const
and of whose efficiency we kn
beginning nor the end. The ph
established the truth of these vi
anxious research, discovered by
Tilt—viz.: a fine instance of gr
out in *veins* at its junction with
rocks; manifesting thereby indispu
its igneous origin. Hutton's work
of the Earth, abounds with philos
many points of geological theor
entitled to the name of *predict*
first of all, the significance be
of the previously well-known fact o
stratification. On an occasion,
come classical, he took his favour
fessor Playfair and Sir James H
near St. Abb's Head, where the
Lammer muir are undermined by
Playfair has left on record, how,

his sagacity, the simple, and till then barren visible fact of one rock lying on the edges of another, became witness to enormous intervals and successive epochs, until 'the mind grew giddy by looking so far into the abyss of time,' and the awed listeners became sensible 'how much farther reason may sometimes go than imagination can venture to follow!'—Sustained by phenomena at once palpable, numerous, and conclusive, Hutton's important views rapidly made way among men of science: and, notwithstanding their novelty, and the stupendousness of the vista they open into the past, the popular belief has now accommodated itself to them, and revolts no more at the notion of the unfathomed Antiquity of the Earth, than at the august thought that the myriads of lustres in the Firmament, are worlds. This consummation came not without a struggle, but thanks to the 'press,' which could not aid Copernicus, the struggle in this case was neither severe nor prolonged. Hutton may be said to have revealed the second of the two dimensions of the Material Universe — the dimension, *Time*. — The student who has not read the affectionate biography of this philosopher by Professor Playfair, has still a rare treat in store. [J.P.N.]

HUTTON, M., an English prelate, 1529-1605.

HUTTON, WILLIAM, a self-educated author, chiefly of local histories and antiquities, 1723-1815.

HUXHAM, JOHN, a medical writer, died 1768.

HUYGHENS, CHRISTIAN, born at the Hague 14th April, 1629; died 8th June, 1695: a very successful and celebrated cultivator of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences. It requires a long narrative to sum up Huyghen's contributions and discoveries; to appreciate them in their relation to history and his time, is wholly incompatible with our space. In pure geometry he gave theorems for the quadrature of the Hyperbola, the Ellipsis, and the Circle; in Mechanics, he laid down the theory of the Pendulum, and its application to the Clock; he discerned the synchronism of the Cycloid, invented the theory of Involutes and Evolutes of Curves, and explored the doctrine of Centres of Oscillation: most important of all he announced the law of the motion of bodies revolving in circles, thereby *grazing* the law of gravitation. In Astronomy, we owe him the memorable discovery of Saturn's ring, at that time a most sagacious solution of very puzzling appearances. In Optics he laid the foundation of the theory of Undulations, explaining by means of it phenomena which by the theory of Emanation Newton could not touch. — Few cultivators of Abstract Science had a clearer, or more correct intellect than Huyghens; he showed this, more especially in his ready appreciation and powerful grasp of the Doctrine of Gravitation: he adopted the new view at the sacrifice of his previous attachment to the Vortices of Des Cartes, and this at a period of life when men have rarely freshness enough to alter their opinions. His works are collected in four 4to volumes. [J.P.N.]

HUYGHENS, C., a Latin poet, 1596-1687.

HUYGHENS, GOMARUS, a Roman Catholic theologian, professor of philosophy at Louvain, and the friend and defender of Quesnel, 1631-1702.

HUYOT, J. N., a French architect, 1780-1840.

HUYSMANS, HUYSMAN, or HOUSEMAN, CORNELIUS, a Flem. landscape painter, 1648-1727.

HUYSMAN, JAMES, a Flemish painter, executed the altar piece at St. James's, 1656-1696.

HUYSUM, JUSTUS VAN, called 'the Elder,' a Dutch landscape painter, 1659-1716. His son, of the same name, known as YOUNG HUYSUM, a painter of battles, 1684-1706. His son, JOHN, distinguished as a flower painter, 1682-1749.

HUZARD, J. B., a Fr. agriculturist, 1755-1839.

HVITFIELD, A., a Danish histor., 1549-1609.

HYACINTH, SAINT, a German friar, celebrated as apostle of Poland and Russia, 1183-1257.

HYDE, EDWARD. See CLARENDON.

HYDE, HENRY, a dramatic writer, died 1753.

HYDE, THOS., D.D., a dignitary of the Church of England, kn. as an Oriental scholar and au. of a 'History of the Medes and Persians,' 1636-1703.

HYDER-ALI, an Indian prince of Arabian origin, born in Mysore, 1718, took the field with his brother, who was in alliance with France, 1751, and in the interval between that period and 1780, acquired for himself an independent sovereignty, and nearly brought the presidency of Madras to ruin. His death occurred at a critical period in 1782, and he was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Saib, who was driven from the Carnatic in 1783.

HYGINUS, a pope of Rome, about 138-143.

HYGINUS, CAIUS JULIUS, a freedman of Augustus, and keeper of the palatine library, au. of an astronomical poem, and a book of fables.

HYPATIA, daughter of Theon of Alexandria, celebrated for her beauty, illustrious in her genius, and hallowed through all time by her mournful death. She was torn to pieces by the mob of Alexandria, in her earliest prime, in the year 415. Hypatia was a neo-platonist. Charmed by the reflection therein, of the noblest intellect of Greece, and attracted by its mysticism, she professed that philosophy in public lectures; and her purity and elevation of soul enhanced the fame accruing from her eloquence. The period of her teaching was that of the first conflicts of Christianity with Paganism: the religion of brotherly love was then too often a symbol of insurrection to the ignorant and the poor,—insurrection against culture as well as false worship, against intelligence as well as aristocracy and pride. Cyril, of Alexandria, a man of courage, but not averse from turbulence and tyranny on his own side, was Bishop: and he did not enough repress passions certainly not approved in his Evangel. He accounted Hypatia his personal foe; and probably did not regret that with the temples of her deities, a martyr fell. The character of this brilliant victim is traced with genuine sympathy by Mr. Kingsley in his recent romance—one of those fictions which are truer than most histories. [J.P.N.]

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, and partizan of the Byzantines, killed by Antipater, 322 B.C.

HYPERIUS, G. A., a Flemish theolog., 1511-64.

HYPSICLES, a Greek mathematician, 2d cent.

HYRCANUS, JOHN, or HYRCANUS I., succeeded his father, Simon Maccabeus, as high priest and prince of the Jews, B.C. 135, d. B.C. 107. HYRCANUS II., eldest son of Alexander Jannæus, became sovereign pontiff, B.C. 70, was dethroned by his brother Aristobulus, and restored by the Romans as a tributary prince 63, beheaded by Herod 29.

IACAIA, a Turkish adventurer, 17th century.

IACOUB-TCHELEBY, a son of Amurath I., strangled by order of Bajazet, 1389.

IANAKI, a Greek prince of Moldavia, 1708.

IBARRIA, JOACHIM, a Spanish printer, celebrated for his improvement of the art, 1725-1785.

IBAS, a bishop of Edessa in Mesopotamia, supposed to have favoured the doctrines of Nestorius, and deposed on that account by the council of Ephesus, 449. He was reinstated by the council of Chalcedon 451, and died 457.

IBBETSON, AGNES, a botanist, 1757-1823.

IBBETSON, JAMES, a divine and ecclesiastical historian, 1717-1781. His son, of the same name, learned in Saxon and Norman antiquities, 1755-90.

IBBETSON, J. C., a painter, died 1817.

IBBOT, BENJAMIN, a learned div., 1680-1725.

IBEK, an Arabian author, died 1348.

IBEK, AZ-ED-DEEN, sultan of Egypt, 1251-57.

IBN-AL-ATSYN, surnamed ARR-EDDYN, 'the glory of religion,' an Arabian historian, 1160-1233.

IBN-AL-ATSYR-ABOULSAADAT-MOBAREK, an Arabian grammarian and author, lieutenant to the king of Moussoul, 1150-1268.

IBN-AL-ATSYR-NASZ-ALLAH, an Eastern vizier under the son and suc. of Saladin, author of 'The art of the Writer and the Poet,' 1162-1239.

IBN-AL-COUTHYAH, author of a 'History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arabs,' died 978.

IBN-AL-DJOURY, an Arab. historian, d. 1201.

IBN-AL-FARADHY, a Spanish Arab, author of a 'Chronicle of Spanish Savants,' died 1012.

IBN-AL-FORAT, an Arab. historian, died 1405.

IBN-AL-KHETIB, surnamed 'the Tongue of Religion,' au. of a 'History of the Kings of Grenada,' and 'Lives of Spanish Writers,' 1313-1374.

IBN-AL-MOKAFFA, a Persian writer, d. 757.

IBN-AL-OUARDY, a geograp. writer, d. 1350.

IBN-AYYAS, an Arabian geographer and historian, author of a history of Egypt, &c., 16th cen.

IBN-CADHY-CHOBAH, a Mussulman doctor of the sect of Chafei, 1289-1386.

IBN-COTAIHAH, an Arabian historian, b. 829.

IBN-DJOLDJOL, an Arabian transla., 10th c.

IBN-DOREID, a celebrated Arabian philologist and poet, author of many works, 838-933.

IBN-EL-A'LAM, an astronomer, died 985.

IBN-EL-AWAM, an agriculturist, 12th century.

IBN-FAFEDT, a mystic poet, 1181-1235.

IBN-KHALDOUN, an Arabian magistrate, celebrated as an historian and jurist, author of a 'History of the Arabs and Berbers,' 1332-1406.

IBN-KHILCAN, an Arabian historian, 1211-81.

IBN-WASIL, an Arabian diplomatist, historian, philosopher, and jurisconsult, 1207-1268.

IBN-YOUNIS, an astronomer, 979-1008.

IBRAHIM I., governor of Africa under Haroun-al-Raschid, and founder of a dynasty, died 809. Another of the name in the same line of princes called IBRAHIM II., died 902.

IBRAHIM I., an illustrious sultan of the race of the Ghaznevides, distinguished by the extension of his empire into India, and by the promotion of the arts and sciences in his dominions, reigned 1058-1099. IBRAHIM II., or I
peror of Hindostan, succeeded 151

IBRAHIM, brother and succe
IV., as sultan of Turkey, in 1640,

IBRAHIM, a pacha of Egypt,

IBRAHIM, grand vizier unde
exec. for treasonable correspon. wit

IBRAHIM, caliph of Bagdad, 74

IBRAHIM-BEY, a famous M
vanquished by Mehemet Ali in 180

IBRAHIM-EFFENDI, a Turk
verted to Christianity, translator o
into the Arabian tongue, 1641-169

IBRAHIM-EFFENDI, a native
became a dignitary of the Otto
introduced printing in 1728.

IBRAHIM-EL-GAUHARY,
Ibrahim and Mouradbey, sultan o
guished as a father of the people,

IBRAHIM-EL-HALEPY, an
stantinople, celebrated as a jurisco

IBRAHIM-MANSOUR-EFFE
adventurer, who embraced Maho
introduced the discipline of Europ
ish armies; after serving Ali-Pa
he wrote a 'Memoir of Greece and
his government; he at length
Paris, on account of destitution, 1

IBRAHIM-MOLLAH, a T. viz

IBRAHIM PASHA, the son
Mehemet Ali in the government
also the chief instrument in esta
nasty, and deserves to rank with
the founders of empires. He was
in Roumelia 1789, and enjoyed h
triumph at Cairo in 1819, after subj
habees, and wresting from their
towns of Mecca and Medina. In
as suzerain, demanded the aid of
mament to suppress the Greeks,
Ibrahim, whose name had become f
out the East, and who had introduc
discipline into his armies, pointed
commander of the expedition.
years he overran the Morea, whi
extended field of ruin and bloodshe
length compelled to retire by the
at Navarino by the combined fle
France, and Russia, on the 20th o
In 1831 he was sent by his father
24,000 infantry, four regiments
forty pieces of artillery, to the co
which he effected so completely as
one hundred and fifty miles of Co
which juncture a Russian army m
cept him, and he concluded a tre
which several provinces were adde
government. In 1839, the Porte
recover Syria, and on the 24th of
gained the battle of Nezib, by whi
again opened to Constantinople; b
forces of England, Austria, Russ
were drawn up between him and
Acre being reduced by bombardm

of Egypt and the Porte were settled by their joint masters. After the evacuation of Syria, Ibrahim applied himself to the arts of peace in Egypt, and when Mehemet Ali became incapable of continuing the government, he was made viceroy according to the terms of succession granted in the firman of the sultan in 1841. He enjoyed this dignity only two months and ten days, and died in November, 1848, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Abbas Pasha. Ibrahim Pasha was a man of debauched habits, but a great soldier and sagacious statesman. As may be supposed, in a country like Egypt, just emerging from the barbarism of ages, and in a family which had fought its way out of obscurity, he was quite unlettered, but nevertheless, well acquainted with the courtesies of European society. [E.R.]

IBRAHIM-TCHAOUICHKEKHIE, a bey of Egypt, raised to the throne of the Mamelukes, 1760, poisoned in the attempt to deliver his country from the usurpation of the Turks, 1760.

IBYCUS, an Italian lyric poet, 560 B.C.

IBZAN, judge of Israel after Jephthah.

IDACIUS, a Spanish chronicler, 4th century.

IDES, EVERARD YSBRANTZ, a German traveller, [illegible] of a 'Journey from Moscow to China,' 18th ct.

IDMAN, N., a Swedish *savant*, 18th century.

IDRIS, GAWR, a Welch astronomer, whose [illegible] he is borne by one of the highest Welch moun[illegible]s, date unknown.

[illegible]ENICHEN, G. A., a Ger. *savant*, 1709-1759.

[illegible]ERMAK, a Cossack chieftain, died 1583.

[illegible]ETZELER, C., a Swiss architect, 1734-1791.

[illegible]EZDEDJERD, the *first* of the name, a Sassan[illegible] king of Persia, reigned 399-419; the *second*, [illegible] endeavoured without success to introduce the [illegible]hip of Zoroaster into his dominions, reigned [illegible]457; the *third*, last king of the Sassannide [illegible]sty, succeeded 632, vanquished by the Arabs [illegible] assassinated in his retreat 650.

[illegible]FLAND, A. W., a German actor, 1759-1814.

[illegible]GNARRA, N., a Neapol. antiqua., 1728-1808.

[illegible]GNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, d. 878.

[illegible]GNATIUS, foun. of the Jesuits. See LOYOLA.

[illegible]GNATIUS, ST., surnamed THEOPHORUS, one [illegible]he apostolic fathers, or first doctors of the [illegible]ch, bishop of Antioch in Syria about 69, suffered [illegible]rdom 107 or 116. He is the author of [illegible]ters,' which are translated in Archbishop [illegible]e's compilation.

[illegible]GOR, the *first* of the name, grand duke of [illegible]ia, 913-945; the *second*, grand prince, 1146-7.

[illegible]GRE, JOHN, a Swedish philologist, professor [illegible]etry and eloquence at Upsala, 1707-1780.

[illegible]GEN, CONRAD, a Germ. Hebraist, 1689-1753.

[illegible]GDEFONSE, ST., archb. of Toledo, 607-669.

[illegible]GICINO, B., an Italian poet, 15th century.

[illegible]GLIVE, JACOB, a printer and letter-cutter, re[illegible]kable as a controversialist, and author of the [illegible]ed book of Jasher, 1730-1763.

[illegible]GLYRICUS, FLACIUS, the Latinized name of [illegible]atthias Flacius, or Francowitz, a German theolo[illegible]an, 1520-1575.

IMAD-EDDALAH, a king of Persia, died 949.

IMAD-EDDYN, a Persian histor., 1125-1201.

IMBERT, B., a French poet, 1747-1790.

IMBERT, J. G., a French painter, 1654-1740.

IMBERT, W., a French author, 1743-1808.

IMBONATI, C. J., an Italian Orien., d. 1687.

IMHOF, G. W., Dutch gov. of India, 1705-50.

IMHOFF, JOHN, or JAMES WILLIAM, a German historian and genealogist, 1651-1728.

IMISON, an English mechanician, died 1788.

IMPERATO, F., a Neapolitan painter, died 1565. His son, JEROME, a painter, died 1620.

IMPERATO, F., a Neapolit. naturalist, 16th c.

IMPERIALE, F., a Genoese poet, 14th century.

IMPERIALI, G. B., an Italian physician, author of some admired Latin poetry, 1588-1623. His son, GIOVANNI, a writer of medical history and biography, 1602-1670.

IMPERIALI, GIUSEPPE RENATO, a Genoese noble, cardinal, and governor of Ferrara, disting. for his probity, talents, and learning, 1651-1737.

IMPERIALI, G. V., a Genoese poet, died 1645.

IMPERIALI-LERCARI, F. M., doge of Genoa when it was cannonaded by Louis XIV., 1684.

INA, king of the West Saxons, 689-726.

INCHBALD, ELIZABETH, the daughter of a Suffolk farmer, was born in 1753. At the age of sixteen, she eloped from home, with no more blameable design than the foolish one of seeking her fortune. Miss Simpson very soon became the wife of Mr. Inchbald, a respectable London actor, by whom she was brought on the stage, and played for a good many years. After 1784, she wrote plays, amounting to nineteen, several of which were very successful: her comedy of 'Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are' is still acted. She edited three collections of plays. Her best literary works were her two novels: 'A Simple Story,' 1791; and 'Nature and Art,' 1796. She lived prudently and irreproachably, and accumulated several thousand pounds, which she bequeathed chiefly to the Roman Catholic poor. She died at Kensington in 1821. [W.S.]

INCHOFER, MELCHIOR, a Hungarian Jesuit, jurisconsult, historian, and theologian, 1584-1648.

INCLEDON, B. C., a cel. vocalist, 1764-1826.

INEZ DE CASTRO. See CASTRO.

INGE and HALSTAN, joint k. of Sw. 12th ct.

INGE, the younger, a k. of Sweden, 12th cen.

INGE, two kings of Norway, 12th and 13th ct.

INGEBURGE, queen of France, 1193-1236.

INGEGNERI, A., a Venetian poet, 16th cent.

INGENHOUSZ, JOHN, a Dutch physician and chemist, au. of 'Exp. on Vegetables,' 1730-1799.

INGHEW, W. VAN, a Dutch pain., 1651-1709.

INGHIRAMI, CURZIO, an Italian antiquarian, author of 'Etruscan Antiquities,' 1614-1655.

INGHIRAMI, TOMASO FEDRA, an eminent Italian poet and orator, 1470-1516.

INGIALD, a king of Sweden, 7th century.

INGLIS, HENRY DAVID, a miscellaneous writer, first known under the assumed name of Derwent Conway, born in Scotland 1795, d. 1835.

INGLIS, HESTER, the writer of some beautiful manuscripts preserved at Oxford, 16th century.

INGLIS, SIR JAMES, a Scotch officer and partizan of the French, author of the well-known 'Complaint of Scotland,' died 1554.

INGLIS, JOHN, D.D., a Scottish divine, author of a 'Defence of Ch. Establishments,' 1796-1834.

INGOUF, F. R., a French engraver, 1747-1812. His brother, P. CHARLES, an eng., about 1746-99.

INGRAM, ROBERT, a theologian, 1727-1804.

INGRASSIAS, GIOVANNI FILIPPO, a native of Sicily, dist. as a physician and anatomist, 1510-80.

INGUIMBERT, J. D., an Italian theologian, founder of an hospital and pub. library, 1683-1757.

INGULPHUS, abbot and historian of the monastery of Croyland in the time of William the Conqueror, born in London about 1030, died 1109.

INNES, Louis, a French priest, secretary of James II., and author of his Memoirs, born 1650. His brother, Thomas, an antiq. wr., 1662-1744.

INNOCENT. The popes of Rome of this name are—Innocent I., a saint of the Roman calendar, flourished in the time of Alaric, 402-417. Innocent II., pope in the age of Abelard and Arnold, with whose doctrines, as well as with rival popes and kings, he was kept in continual conflict, 1130-1143. Innocent III., a pope of extraordinary spirit and political sagacity, who arrived at despotic authority over the kings of Europe, and pursued the most sanguinary measures against the Waldenses and other heretics, 1198-1216. Innocent IV., pope, 1243-1254. Innocent V., one of the most celebrated theologians of the age, succeeded and died 1276. Innocent VI., reigned 1352-1362. Innocent VII., 1404-1406. Innocent VIII., who laboured to promote a union among the Christian princes, in order to withstand the Turks, predecessor of Alexander VI., 1484-1492. Innocent IX., elected and died 1591. Innocent X., a great enemy of the treaty of Westphalia, and the doctrines of Jansenius, 1644-1655. Innocent XI., distinguished for his enmity to Louis XIV., for his extreme austerity, and for having proscribed the teaching of Molinos, 1676-1689. Innocent XII., disting. as a good and enlightened prince, 1692-1700. Innocent XIII., reigned 1721-1724.

INTERIANO DE AYALA, Juan, a Spanish monk, known as a poet and wr. on art, 1656-1730.

INTIERI, B., an Italian economist, died 1757.

INTORCETTA, Prosper, a learned Sicilian Jesuit and missionary to China, 1625-1696.

INVEGES, A., a Sicilian historian, 1595-1677.

IOUSAF-ABOU-'L-HAXEX, a Moorish king of Grenada, began to reign 1048.

IPHICRATES, a famous general of Athens, defeated the Lacedæmonians 392 B.C., and relieved Sparta when invaded by Epaminondas 368, died some time after 357 B.C.

IPHITUS, king of Elis, celebrated as the founder of the Olympic games, 8th century B.C.

IRAILH, A. S., a French historian, 1719-1794.

IRBY, Fr. Paul, a naval officer, 1779-1844.

IRELAND, John, author of 'The Life of Henderson,' and 'Hogarth Illustrated,' died 1789.

IRELAND, John, dean of Westminster, distinguished as a theological writer and patron of learning, and as a contributor to the earlier numbers of the Quarterly Review, 1762-1842.

IRELAND, Samuel, a collector and publisher of literary curiosities, disgraced by the publication of the pretended Shakspeare MSS., which appeared in 1796, and had been forged by his son, of whom he was the unconscious dupe, died 1800.

IRENAEUS, St., was a native of Asia Minor, and a disciple of Polycarp. He is supposed, when still a young man, to have come to Gaul along with Pothinus, by whose instrumentality several churches were formed, the most famous of which were those of Lyons and Vienne. On the death of Pothinus, in A.D. 177, he succeeded him as bishop of Lugdunum (Lyons). This high office he continued to hold till his death about the end of the

His ministry was a series of active, zeal
devoted personal labours, and he struggl
for the purity and the enlargement of th
The current controversies, such as that a
proper time of keeping Easter, attra
attention, and in the name of the Gallic chu
resisted with vigour the incipient encroach
the bishop of Rome. His great literary
his refutation of the Valentinian form
Gnostic heresy, and is usually named
Haereses. The original Greek, with the
of a few fragments preserved by succeed
ters, has been lost, and the remainder of
is in a barbarous Latin version. He is a
posed to have written the graphic and
account of the persecution endured by the
of Lyons and Vienne, which is still exta
form of a letter. The character of Iren
that of an honest, ardent, and amiable
pastor — possessed of a well-instructed
versant in the various phases of theologic
but often seduced into puerility by the a
methods of interpretation then so preva
bewitching. The common idea, that
was a martyr, rests on no good fou
None of the writers of his own age,
immediately after it, ever allude to such
The editio princeps of his works was, u
charge of Erasmus, published at Basel, 1
—the excellent edition of Grabe app
Oxford in 1702, folio, and in Paris in 171
the care of Benedictine Massuet. There
editions by Grynaeus, Basel, 1571, G
Paris, 1570; and Feuardentius, Cologn
But the best, and most recent edition, is
8vo, Leipzig, 1853, edited by Stieren, and
with the prefaces of the preceding editi
with ample notes and prolegomena.

IRENE, empress of the East, like Ma
of Scots and some of the Medici, is one
marked characters in whom the reader o
becomes personally interested to a degre
ceeding his sense of justice in the case, a
powers of fascination not unfrequently c
pen of the historian at the distance of age
at Athens of a private family about 752,
raised to the throne of Constantine by
riage with Leo IV., who succeeded his father
after the celebration of their nuptials, in 775
in consequence of the death of Leo, she be
gent of the empire for her son Constantin
the tenth year of his age, and the court of
tinople was soon a perpetual scene of int
counterplot, which led to the most ruthles
In this struggle, the uncles of the young
fired with as much ambition, and endo
infinitely less personal grace and love of
the beautiful Athenian, were ranged on
with the iconoclasts, and Irene on the ot
ported the worship of images, and had th
and firmness of purpose to carry her poin
was finally decreed in a council held at N
In the meantime, the education of her so
she never meant to exercise the suprem
was totally neglected; and when he a
maturity, and was put in forcible possess
father's authority by the troops, he not on
incapable, but most unscrupulous and cr

exercise of his authority. With a reckless and ambitious woman like Irene on the watch for her opportunity, and his subjects alienated in disgust, it is not surprising that her emissaries were at last able to seize on the person of the emperor, and having done so, they put out his eyes, and proclaimed Irene—the only person that had shown any capability of sustaining the weight of government. She had reigned five years sole empress, and was negotiating a marriage with Charlemagne, which would have united the Eastern and Western empires, when Nicephorus, the grand treasurer, became leader of a revolt, and having brought over some of her eunuchs to his party, succeeded in dethroning her. A few months afterwards, she died in exile at the isle of Lesbos, A.D. 803, still in the vigour of her years, and in all likelihood broken-hearted by her fall. We ought to have mentioned that Irene obtained some advantages over the Saracens during her regency, and concluded a treaty of peace with Haroun-al-Raschid. [E.R.]

IRETON, Henry, son-in-law of Cromwell, distinguished as a parliamentary general in the civil war, and lord deputy of Ireland after the establishment of the commonwealth. He was one of those who signed the warrant for the king's death. Born 1610, died at Limerick 1651.

IRGENS, Olans, a Norway *savant*, last cent.

IRICO, J. Andrew, a learned Italian, disting. as a theologian, philos., and historian, 1704-1782.

IRLAND, B., a French jurisconsult, 1551-1612.

IRNERIUS, called also Wernerus, Warnerus, or Guarnerus, a lawyer of Bologna, regarded as the restorer of the Roman law in the middle ages, born about 1065, died after 1138.

IRVING, Rev. Edward, was a native of Dumfriesshire, having been born at Annan on 15th August, 1792, of respectable parentage. His eccentricities began to display themselves at school, for even in boyhood he was singular in his dress, manner, and phraseology. Of all the branches of education, he excelled in arithmetic and mathematics, and his superiority in these departments appeared so decidedly during his curriculum at the college of Edinburgh, that as the foremost of all competitors, he was appointed mathematical teacher in the burgh school of Haddington, and the year following in the school of Kirkaldy. The latter situation he held seven years, when Irving become a licentiate in the Church of Scotland, and going on a visit to Edinburgh, he happened to preach in St. George's church. One of his hearers on that occasion was Dr. Chalmers, who engaged him to be assistant-minister in the parish of St. John's, Glasgow. Although he was not esteemed there a popular preacher, his great talents and peculiar eloquence were appreciated by a select, but devoted band of admirers, who sounded his praises far and wide, till his fame reached London. In 1822, Mr. Irving was invited to preach in the church of the Caledonian Asylum in London, then vacant, and soon after elected minister of the chapel, Dr. Chalmers introducing him to his new charge in August of that year. London is so immense a field, that a preacher even of moderate talents can reckon almost with certainty on obtaining an audience. Much more a preacher like Irving, who, to high and undoubted talent, united great eccentricity in sentiment and manner. An eloquent speaker, he yet indulged in a quaint style formed on the model of the Elizabethan age; delivered his discourses with prodigious energy; and made fearless indiscriminate attacks on everything—civil as well as ecclesiastical—he considered wrong or faulty. Such a preacher was soon surrounded by multitudes. It became 'the fashion' to attend Mr. Irving's church. People of all ranks and characters, literary men, philosophers, statesmen, commons, and noblemen of the highest name and influence, flocked to his church. Within a year after his settlement in the metropolis, he published a volume of discourses, which he entitled 'For the Oracles of God, four orations; For Judgment to Come, an argument in nine parts.' So extraordinary was the demand for this volume, that three large editions were sold within six months.—From his great popularity, Mr. Irving was called frequently to plead the cause of many charitable and Christian institutions. In 1824, he preached the annual sermon for the London Missionary Society; and on that occasion, as he had acquired the habit of protracting the services to an unusual length, he exhausted himself so much, that he was obliged to pause twice to rest himself. The discourse was afterwards published under the title: 'For Missionaries after the Apostolic Schools, a series of orations in four parts,' and dedicated to his friend Coleridge. In the following year he preached the annual sermon for the Continental Society, and on that occasion, too, disgusted many even of his friends and admirers by extending the services to more than four hours' duration. He wished to train his own mind to habitual occupation with religious thoughts, and as he thought others should do so too, he refused to abridge his discourses.—Mr. Irving, through the influence of Coleridge, became strongly inclined to mysticism, and, having commenced the study of unfulfilled prophecy, which he preposterously held out as the key to the right interpretation of the Bible, he gradually plunged into a sea of the grossest absurdities. Attaching himself to what was called 'The Albury School of Prophets,' he not only adopted Millennarian views respecting the personal reign of Christ on the earth, but began to entertain some singular opinions of the model Christian church. These opinions, leading him to conceive that it was want of faith that prevented the miraculous gifts of the primitive age from being enjoyed by the church in modern times, he with his flock, being true believers, laid claim to the power of working miracles, and speaking with unknown tongues. These wild extravagances, together with the sad errors in doctrine into which Mr. Irving fell, compelled the courts of the Church of Scotland to interfere. He was at length declared no longer belonging to her communion, and he with his deluded flock, who followed blindly in all his vagaries, withdrew from Regent Square church to a new chapel that was built for his reception. Exhausted by anxiety and incessant labours, Mr. Irving's iron constitution gave way, and, while on a tour through his native country, undertaken for his health, he died at Glasgow, Dec. 8, 1834, in the Cathedral of which his remains were interred.—The Irvingites still form a considerable body, and a scheme is at present being carried out for building churches in all the large

towns of the United Kingdom in connection with this sect. Towards the completion of this scheme, it is reported that Henry Drummond, Esq., the eminent London banker, has given the munificent donation of £100,000. [R.J.]

IRWIN, EYLES, an English poet, 1751-1817.

ISAAC, son of Abraham and Sarah, 2266 B.C.

ISAAC, a patriarch of Armenia, died 1440.

ISAAC, ANGELUS, emperor of the East, proclaimed on the day when Andronicus Commenus was killed by the populace 1185, dethroned and deprived of his sight by Alexis, his brother, 1195, reinstated by the crusaders, and put to death the same year by Alexis Ducas, 1204.

ISAAC COMMENUS, emperor of the East 1057, abdicated 1059, died in a monastery 1061.

ISAAC KARO, a Spanish rabbi, 15th century.

ISAAC LEVITA, a rabbin of the 16th century.

ISAACSON, H., an Eng. chronolo., 1581-1654.

ISABELLA OF AUSTRIA, daughter of Philip II., king of Spain, and of Elizabeth of France, born 1566, married to Albert, son of the emperor Maximilian, 1598, deprived of the sovereignty of the Low Countries, which she had received after the death of her husband in 1621, died 1633.

ISABELLA OF BAVARIA, daughter of Stephen II., duke of Bavaria, born 1371, married to Charles VI. of France, 1385, died miserably at Paris, after a reign marked by intrigues and crimes, 1435.

ISABELLA OF CASTILE, queen of Spain, daughter of John II. king of Castile, born 1450, married to Ferdinand V., king of Arragon, 1469, died 1504. The reign of Ferdinand and Isabella is the most glorious in the Spanish annals, and from the year 1492, they bore the title of 'king' in common. In her rgn. the inquisition was founded.

ISABELLA OF FRANCE, daughter of Philip the Fair, born 1292, married to Edward II. of England 1308, dethroned her husband with the aid of her paramour, Lord Mortimer, 1326, confined in the castle of Risings by her son Edward III., on attaining his majority, 1330, died 1358.

ISÆUS, an Athenian orator, 4th century B.C.

ISAIAH, a prophet of the Jews, son of Amos, and nephew of Amaziah, k. of Judah, 7th ct. B.C.

ISCANUS, JOSEPH, a Latin poet, died 1224.

ISELIN, ISAAC, a Germ. philosopher, 1728-82.

ISELIN, J. C., a Germ. Orientalist, 1681-1737.

ISEMBERT OF XAINTES, a French architect, employed to finish Old London Bridge 1209.

ISIASLAV, the *first* of the name grand duke of Russia, reigned 1054-1078; the *second*, 1146-1154; the *third*, 1157-1161.

ISIDORE, archbishop of Thessalonica, 15th ct.

ISIDORE OF ALEXANDRIA, a saint and partizan of Athanasius, b. in Egypt abt. 318, d. 404.

ISIDORE OF CHARAX, a Gr. geographer, 1st c.

ISIDORE OF MILETUS, a Greek architect, employed by Justinian at Constantinople, 6th cent.

ISIDORE OF PELUSIUM, a saint, and disciple of Chrysostom, author of Letters valued for their remarks on Scripture passages, on theological questions, and on church discipline, d. about 440.

ISIDORE OF SEVILLE, a saint, and ecclesiastical writer and historian, distinguished for his piety and erudition, born about 570, died 636. A collection of spurious canons intended to prove that all ecclesiastical authority emanated from the see of Rome, was a long time attributed to him, but they have been proved to be the forgeries of an ecclesiastical writer of the 8th century, known as ISIDORE MERCATOR, or PECCATOR.

ISLA, J. F., a Spanish Jesuit, 1714-1783.

ISLEIF, an Icelandic historian, 11th century.

ISHMAEL, a son of Abraham and Hagar, and the supposed father of the Arabians, 2280 B.C.

ISHMAEL, founder of the dynasty of the Sophies in Persia, 1487-1524. ISHMAEL II., his grandson, succeeded 1576, poisoned 1577.

ISOCRATES, a famous Athenian orator and teacher of rhetoric, was born about 436 B.C., and was a contemporary of Socrates. He is reckoned by Cicero among the first to perfect the melody of Greek prose, and was so warmly attached to his country, that he took no food after the fatal battle of Cheronea, and four days afterwards died of starvation and grief in the ninety-eighth year of his age. There are some discourses and epistles still extant under his name; and it is recorded that he never, by writing or accusation, injured a single individual.

ISRAEL BEN AARON, a Prussian rabbi, author of 'The Light of Israel,' published 1701.

ISSELT, M. D'., a German historian, d. 1597.

ISTLIVANFIUS, NICHOLAS, vice-palatine of Hungary, and historian of that country, died 1615.

ISTRIA, VINCENTELLO D'., viceroy of Corsica, born 1380, made viceroy 1421, executed 1434.

ITALINSKI, A., a Polish diplomatist, d. 1827.

ITAND, J. M. G., a Fr. physician, 1775-1838.

ITTIGIUS, TH., a Ger. theologian, 1644-1710.

ITURBIDE, or YTURBIDE, DON AUGUSTUS, a Mexican officer, born of a distinguished family in 1784, is remarkable for his sudden elevation to the supreme power as emperor of Mexico, and for his tragical fate after he had played his part in the drama of Mexican independence. When the yoke of Spain was shaken off by some of the American provinces in 1816, Iturbide was in command of the royal army of the north, occupying Guanaxuato and Valladolid, and a false charge of disloyalty being preferred against him, he retired from active service, in reality, as it appears, to watch events, and to find means in the ruin of the Spaniards for the gratification of his ambition. His plans being matured, and a command offered to him, he declared for the independence of the Mexican people, and having freed his country of the common enemy, he outwitted the republicans, and was proclaimed emperor by a *coup d'etat*, May 18th, 1822. Unable to maintain his authority in a state of anarchy, which only a real king of men could have controlled, he tendered his abdication in the March following, and being handsomely provided for, covenanted to reside in Italy. From Italy, notwithstanding, in the beginning of 1824, he removed to England, and encouraged by the division of parties in Mexico, addressed a letter to the congress, offering his services as a private officer, to restore order—not waiting an answer, however, but embarking for the seat of empire with a magnificent imperial mantle, proclamations, crosses, uniforms, and insignia of all kinds, with which to caparison and dazzle the poor Mexicans. The message of Iturbide was received and read in congress on the 28th of April, and its writer instantly proclaimed an outlaw; who, ignorant of the fact, arrived in person on the 12th of July,

only to be shot on the 19th, and thrown into an unhonoured grave, without coffin or shroud, like a dog. It is evident there was no national feeling in favour of this adventurer, as was indeed hardly possible in such a country and under such circumstances, yet the event might have been very different had he returned earlier. The rich and populous state of Guadalaxara, where the military command was in the hands of Bustamenti, was in favour of Iturbide, and in revolt against the supreme government, but was subjugated by congress about a month before his arrival. One last chance was thrown in his way by La Garza, under colour of making him prisoner, but Iturbide had neither the nerve nor the address to profit by it, and the soldiers he might have commanded, had he been a Napoleon, led him to execution. [E.R.]

IVAN, the *first* of the name prince of Georgia, began to reign 1057; the *second*, grandson of the preceding, distinguished in the war with the Turks in 1123; the *third*, grandson of the latter, reigned about the middle of the 12th century.

IVAN, an Armenian prince in the service of the kings of Georgia, died 1231.

IVANOFF, a Russian dramatist, 1777-1816.

IVAR WIDFAMNE, the founder of a line of Swedish and Danish kings in the 7th century.

IVES, EDWARD, an English traveller, d. 1786.

IVES, JOHN, an Engl. antiquarian, 1751-1776.

IVETEAUX, N. V., a French poet, 1559-1649.

IVO, IVES, or YVES, bishop of Chartres, au. of a collection of decrees, canons, &c., 1035-1115.

IWAN. The Russian sovereigns of this name are—IWAN I., who succeeded his father in the principalities of Vlodomir, Moscow, and Novogorod, 1328, and died 1340. IWAN II., his grandson, reigned 1353-1358. IWAN III., the conqueror of the Tartars under Achmet Khan, the first to adopt the black eagle, and claim the sovereignty of all the Russias, 1438-1505. IWAN IV., grandson of the preceding, and first czar of Russia, surnamed 'the Terrible' on account of his cruelties, but a great promoter of commerce and civilization, 1530-1584. IWAN V., who, being deaf and dumb, was associated with his brother, Peter I., reigned 1682-1696. IWAN VI., poisoned in infancy, 1740, to make way for Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I.

IXNARD, M., a French architect, 1723-1795.

IXTLILXOCHITL, FERDINAND D'ALVA, au. of a history of the old Mexican kings, 17th cent.

IZAACKE, R., historian of Exeter, died 1700.

IZIOCALT, the fourth king of Mexico, and real founder of its government, reigned 1433-1455.

IZMAILOV, a Russian journalist, 1780-1832.

IZQUIERDO, DON EUGENIO, a Spanish diplomatist, signed the truce of Fontainebleau, d. 1816.

IZZEN-CHOLLACH, a French poet, last cent.

J

JAACOB, a learned Talmudist, 16th century.

JAAPHAR-EBN-THOPHAIL, an Arabian philosopher, author of 'The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdan,' a philos. romance, transl. by Ockley, d. 1198.

JABALOT, F. F., an Ital. theol., 1780-1834.

JABINEAU, H., a Fr. eccles. wr., died 1792.

JABLONOWSKI, C. G., a Ger. nat., 1756-87.

JABLONOWSKI, JOSEPH, Count, grandfather of Stanislaus, king of Poland, known as a poet and translator; died commencement of last century. JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Prince Jablonowski, of the same family, founder of a literary society which bears his name, and author of a biography of the great Polish generals, 1712-1777.

JABLONOWSKI, ULADISLAS, a Polish general in the service of Fr. at St. Domingo, 1769-1802.

JABLONSKI, DANIEL ERNEST, a Hebrew scholar and protestant divine of Germany, 1660-1741. JOHN THEODORE, his brother, a distinguished lexicographer, 1654-1731. PAUL ERNEST, son of Daniel, a theolo. and lear. wr., 1693-1757.

JACKSON, ANDREW, president of the United States, was born in South Carolina, on the 15th of March, 1767. His father, a settler of Scottish descent, died early, leaving him, with two older brothers, to the care of their widowed mother. He early showed a hardy self-relying nature, and when but a boy he shouldered a musket in the war of independence. With the versatility of employment peculiar to the progressive character of the new republican empire, he became a lawyer as well as a soldier; and he was at the same time a judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, and a major-general in the army of the United States. This was the character in which he was to reap his great renown. He had spent many years in the harassing and inglorious conflicts with the Indians on the frontier, when the second war with Britain called him to more distinguished services. In 1815 he signalized himself by the defence of New Orleans. On this occasion he showed that somewhat haughty disregard of civil rights, which was a conspicuous feature of his character; and perhaps it was well for the constitution of the United States that in the midst of his triumphant popularity he found himself surrounded by legal difficulties and dangers. He was subjected to damages for proceedings affecting private parties consequent on his suspending the constitution, and enforcing martial law at New Orleans. There has been no statesman from whom, had opportunity served him, the constitution of the States was likely to run so much risk. He depended on his military renown and democratic principles for the votes and support of the multitude, and might thus in a less firmly settled government have been a very dangerous man. After having served in various public capacities, he became, in 1824, a candidate for the presidency. Though he had the largest number of votes, no one had a sufficient number to be elected, and Adams was selected by the representatives, according to the constitution. In 1828 Jackson was elected by a large majority. The older party viewed this event as the ascendancy of principles fraught with danger to the United States; and this feeling was echoed from other countries, when it was seen that his policy was connected with territorial aggression, and the aggrandizement of the slave-holding interest. On the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, a main instrument of influence to the federal government, he

boldly trusted to popular support, and used his veto against the chambers of congress. His presidency lasted until 1837. He died on 8th June, 1845. [J.H.B.]

JACKSON, ARTHUR, a noncf. div., 1593-1666.

JACKSON, CYRIL, an eminent div., 1746-1819. His brother, WILLIAM, bishop of Oxford, a classical translator and mathematician, 1750-1815.

JACKSON, JOHN, a portrait pain., 1778-1831.

JACKSON, JOHN, a famous controver. divine, philosophical writer, and chronologist, 1686-1763.

JACKSON, JOSEPH, a letter-founder, 1733-92.

JACKSON, ROBERT, a physician and profes. writer, especially on the fevers of Jamaica and America, and the use of cold water, 1751-1827.

JACKSON, THOMAS, a learned div., 1579-1640.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, a musical composer and writer; distinguished also as a painter, 1730-1804.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, an Irish protestant clergyman, convicted of a treasonable correspondence with France; d. of poison at the bar, 1795.

JACOB, the patriarch of the Bible, is supposed to have been born abt. 2206 B.C., and d. abt. 2061.

JACOB, a Cistercian monk, and native of Hungary, killed while preaching a crusade, 12th c.

JACOB, AL BARDI, or BURADÆUS, a bishop and apostle of the Monophysites in the 6th century.

JACOB, BEN HAJIM, a rabbi of the 16th cent.

JACOB, BEN NAPTHALI, a learned Jew to whom, in conjunction with Ben Aser, the invention of the Masoretic points is ascribed, 5th century.

JACOB, EDWARD, an antiquar. wr., d. 1788.

JACOB, GILES, a writer of numerous works on legal subjects and in polite literature; among which are his 'Lives and Characters of English Dramatic Poets,' 'Law Dictry.,' &c., 1690-1744.

JACOB, HENRY, founder of the first congregational or independent church in England, and author of theological treatises by which that reform was promoted, died about 1624. His son, of the same name, a learned writer, 1606-1652.

JACOB, JEHUDAH LEON, a Spanish Jew. an. of a 'Descrip. of the Temple of Solomon,' 17th ct.

JACOB KOLB, G., a Fr. antiq., 1775-1830.

JACOBÆUS, OLIGER, a Danish antiquarian, naturalist, and literary *savant*, 1650-1701. His son, JAMES, a learned writer, died 1738.

JACOBI, A. R., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1746-1825.

JACOBI, FREDERICK HENRY, born at Dusseldorf, 25th January, 1743; died at Munich, where he was President of the Academy of Sciences, 10th March, 1819. Jacobi, distinguished preeminently as a writer—no German in modern times having attained a style of greater lucidity and beauty—led the reaction which followed on the various scepticisms arising in the speculations of Kant, and explained in our article on that philosopher. The scepticisms chiefly related to the question—how far are we entitled to infer the existence of an external reality, from the existence of a primary conception? Jacobi opposed to them an imperturbable dogmatism,—asserting with unshrinking confidence, the legitimacy and sufficiency of such conclusions as the following:—'I *think*, or have an idea of the Supreme Being—therefore he exists.' It cannot be doubted that this *faith-philosophy*, as it was designated, had considerable, and a very salutary influence in recalling to logicians the authority of our Intuitions; but Jacobi f
a true and philosophic faith is not sy
with blind confidence in whatever may
in the mind; it is confidence justified by
and defensible on grounds capable of
and vindicated. He exceeded in this
even the excesses of the Scottish School;
his expositions are everywhere disting
acuteness, and adorned by so remarkab
that his disciples have named him a mod
The correspondence of this celebrated
perhaps the most interesting of any
left us. Goethe declared that it
and sums up a whole century. Jacob
considered the founder of a School; and
had no slight influence in moulding the
Schleiermacher.

JACOBI, JOHN GEO., brother of the
a dist. professor and wr. of polite liter., 1

JACOBILLI, L., an Italian *savant*, 1

JACOBS, F. C. W., a Ger. critic, b. 1

JACOBS, JURIEN, a Swiss painter, 1

JACOBS, LUCAS, a Dutch painter, 1

JACOBS, P. F., a Flemish painter, 1

JACOBSEN, M., a Spanish commdr.,
the *Armada* was saved from total ruin,

JACOBSON, JOHN CH. GOTTFRIED
'Technological Dict. of All the Arts,' &c.

JACOPI, J., an Italian anatomist, di

JACOPONE, or JACOPO DA TOD
monk, whose real name was JACOPO
DETTI, author of ascetic writings an
which have given him a place among th
Italy. The best known of these is t
'Stabat Mater Dolorosa;' died 1306.

JACOTIN, PETER, a Fr. geograph., 1

JACOTOT, JEAN JOSEPH, celeb. as
a plan of universal education, successive
of artillery under Napoleon, secretary to
ter of war, member of the chamber of
tives 1815, prof. of literature at Louvain,
tor of the military school of Belgium, 17

JACQUARD, or JACQUART, MARI
celebrated as the inventor of a loom for
ing of damasks, was born at Lyons 1752
1834. He was the son of a common
and first exhibited his machine in 1
which, it has been adopted in every m
of Europe and America, and is admitte
an epoch in the weaving art. He was
by Napoleon to an employment in the
toire des Arts et des Metiers,' and t
Lyons has erected a statue to his memo

JACQUELIN, J. A., a Fr. poet, 177

JACQUELINE, countess of Holland,

JACQUELOT, ISAAC, a prot. div., 1

JACQUEMARD, S., a Fr. poet, 177

JACQUEMIN, J. B., a Fr. geomet., 1

JACQUEMONT, VICTOR, a celebrat
naturalist and traveller in the East Indi

JACQUES, M. J., a Fr. theologian, 1

JACQUET, EUGENE VINCENT, a
and an. of works on the East. languages

JACQUET, J. C., a Fr. pamphleteer,

JACQUET, LOUIS, a French Jesu
of a 'Parallel between the Greek an
tragic writers,' 1732-1794.

JACQUET, PETER, a Fr. jurisconsul

JACQUIER, F., a learned mathemat.

QUIN, A. P., a French author, 1721-1780.
QUIN, NICOLAS JOSEPH, a Dutch botanist, of a magnificent work entitled 'Floræ Aus- with 500 coloured engravings, 1727-1817.
LOT, N., a Fr. physiologist, 1738-1793.
K, C., a German engraver, 1763-1809.
K, M., a German jurisconsult, 1783-1833.
ER, J. W., a German divine, born 1647.
LLON, a duke of Lithuania, born about ited the kingdom of Poland to his own marriage with Hedriga, and reigned as s V., 1386, died 1434.
MANN, C. J., a German *savant*, d. 1804.
, RICHARD, an English poet, 1715-1781.
, JOHN, a professor in Vienna, disting. iental and biblical scholar, died 1817.
LOT, HUBERT ALEXIS, a French geo- born about 1640, died 1712.
B, L. H. VON, a German economist and her of the school of Kant, 1759-1827.
ABERT, J., a Swiss exp. phil., 1712-68.
BLICUS, a Syrian novelist, 2d century.
BLICUS, a Platonic philosopher, 4th cent.
BLICHUS, or IAMBLICHUS, the fa- Neo-platonist and pupil of Porphyry, was t Chalcis, and died about the year 333. atonism was far from pure, for it was adul- with many orientalisms, and degraded perous superstitions. Yet his contemporaries lavish in their praises of his genius. His on Pythagoras contains a life of that pher, full of ridiculous puerilities and por- and has also several chapters on ethics and ry. The book 'On the Mysteries,' is an to prove the divine origin and perfection Egyptian worship, with its theosophic doc- and mystic ceremonies. Many of his other such as his Commentaries on some of Dialogues, are lost. His treatise on the was published by Gale, Oxford, 1678, This Jamblichus is often confounded with wo persons of the same name. [J.E.]
ES. The saints of this name are—1. The brother of Saint John, put to death by Agrippa 44. 2. A bishop of Jerusalem, of St. Simon and St. Jude, killed by the 62. 3. A bishop of Mesopotamia, 4th cen.
ES. The kings of Scotland of this name MES I., son of Robert III., born 1394; in England by Henry IV. and Henry V., 23; succeeded to the throne 1406; mur- 437. JAMES II., son of James I., born succeeded 1437; killed at the siege of Rox- 460. JAMES III., son of James II., born succeeded 1460; killed near the field of kburn 1488. JAMES IV., born 1472; suc- his father James III. 1488; married Mar- daughter of Henry VII. of England, 1503; at Flodden field 1513. JAMES V., son cessor of the latter at the age of eighteen , 1513; married Madeleine, daughter of I., 1536; died, when his only child, Mary, ht days old, 1542. JAMES VI., grandson preceding by his daughter Mary, who was to Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, born 1566; d at Stirling by the insurgent nobles 1567; lizabeth as king of England 1603; d. 1625.
ES I., king of England, same as James Scotland. JAMES II., his grandson, suc- ceeded his brother, Charles II., 1685; lost his throne and took refuge in France 1688; landed in Ireland; and lost the battle of the Boyne 1690; died 1701.

JAMES I., king of Arragon, born 1206, suc. 1213, died 1216. JAMES II., reigned 1285-1327.

JAMES I., king of Majorca, son of James I., king of Arragon, flourished 1248-1311. JAMES II., grandson of James I., reigned 1324-1349.

JAMES OF BOURBON, count of La Marche, and second husband of Jeanne II., queen of Naples, whom he married after the death of Beatrix of Navarre, his first wife, died 1438.

JAMES OF MAJORCA, third husband of Jeanne I., queen of Naples, whom he married on being delivered from his three years' imprisonment in an iron cage, 1362; died duke of Calabria 1375.

JAMES OF VITRI, a French cardinal and historian, persecutor of the Albigenses, died 1244.

JAMES OF VORAGINE, an Ital. prelate, d. 1298.

JAMES, JOHN THOS., D.D., bishop of Calcutta after the death of Bishop Heber, 1786-1829.

JAMES, ROBERT, a physician and professional writer, auth. of a 'Medical Dictionary,' and celeb. for the preparation of a fever powder, 1703-1776.

JAMES, THOS., auth. of school-books, d. 1804.

JAMES, THOMAS, a distinguished navigator and discoverer, author of a curious journal, 17th c.

JAMES, THOMAS, a learned divine and collector of curious MSS., author of a 'Treatise on the Corruption of Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers,' 1571-1632. His nephew, RICHARD, a distinguished scholar, 1592-1638.

JAMES, WILLIAM, a land surveyor, distinguished as the first projector of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, and regarded as the father of the railway system, 1771-1837.

JAMES, WILLIAM, a naval historian, d. 1827.

JAMES, SIR W., an E. Indian officer, 1720-83.

JAMESON, G., a Scotch painter, 1586-1644.

JAMESON, W., an English *savant*, author of 'Spicilegia Antiquitatum Ægyptii,' last century.

JAMET, P. C., a French author, born 1701.

JAMI, an Oriental poet, 1414-1494.

JAMIESON, REV. JOHN, a Scottish seceding minister, born at Glasgow 1759, ordained at Forfar in 1786, translated to Edinburgh 1797, author of many popular professional works, but is best known to the world at large by his 'Historical Account of the Culdees of Iona,' his 'Hermes Scythicus,' and above all by his 'Etymological Diction. of the Scottish Language.' Died at Edinburgh 1838.

JAMIN, N., an ascetic of Brittany, 1730-1782.

JAMYN, AMADIS, a French poet, 1538-1585.

JANE. See JEANNE, JOAN.

JANEWAY, J., a nonconform. divine, 1636-74.

JANI, CH. D., a German philosopher, 1743-90.

JANICON, FRANCIS MICHAEL, a French protestant, known as a political writer, 1674-1730.

JANIN, JOSEPH, a French historian, 1715-94.

JANITIUS, C., a Polish historian, 1616-1643.

JANNES and JAMBRES, the name by which Paul calls the magicians who resisted Moses in Egypt, and supposed to be the same as *Jamne* and *Jotape* mentioned by Pliny, and as the *Johanni* and *Mamre* of the Talmud.

JANOSKI, J. D., a Polish *savant*, 1720-1786.

JANSEN, H., a French translator, 1741-1812.

JANSENIUS, CORNELIUS, bishop of Ghent, author of a 'Harmony of the Gospel,' 1510-1576.

JANSENIUS, James, professor of divinity at Louvain, an. of Scripture Comment., 1547-1625.

JANSSEN, Cornelle, (Cornelius Jansenius), was born in a hamlet called Accoy, close upon Leerdam, in Flanders, in A.D. 1585. In 1602 he went to study at Louvain, but his severe industry brought on a malady which required change of air, and the young student repaired to Paris, where he formed a friendship with Jean du Verger de Hauranne, better known as the Abbé St. Cyran in the subsequent history of Jansenism. The two friends retired to Bayonne, where they spent several years in earnest study and meditation. On returning to Louvain, Janssen was elevated to the principality of the college of St. Pulcheria, became doctor of theology in 1617, and was added to the number of professors in ordinary. Twice was he sent by his college to Spain on business of moment. He was raised to the bishoprick of Ypres in 1635; a work written by him against France for forming alliances with protestant states having contributed to secure him such patronage from the court of Spain. He died of the plague in 1638, in the fifty-third year of his age. A large part of his life—at least twenty years of it—had been spent in studying and collecting the works of Augustine. The result of his labours—his 'Augustinus,' scarcely finished at his decease—he submitted to the judgment of Pope Urban VIII. His friends published the posthumous volumes at Louvain in 1640. The Jesuits, who were favourers of Pelagianism, were its bitter and truculent opponents. Five propositions were selected to be condemned, and after many scenes of strife and papal anathema, the Bull Unigenitus was issued by Pope Clement XI., which put under ban the evangelical doctrines of Quesnel, Janssen, and the whole party. Port-royal, the happy abode of so many of them, had before this time been razed to the ground by Jesuit malice and intrigue.

JANSSEN, or JOHNSON, Cornel., a Dutch portrait painter, disting. in England, 1590-1685.

JANSSENS, A., a Flemish painter, 1569-1631.

JANSSENS, Victor Honorius, a Flemish painter, disting. in historical subjects, 1664-1739.

JANTET, A. F., a Fr. mathemat., 1747-1805.

JANUARIUS, a bishop and saint of the Romish Church, beheaded in the perseco. under Diocletian.

JANVIER, Antide, a French mechanician and writer on the chronometer and orrery, 1751-1835.

JANVIER, Dom Rene Ambroise, a learned French monk and editor of Hebrew, 1614-1682.

JAPHETH, the third son of Noah, and the Japetes of profane history, ancestor of the Greeks.

JAQUELOT, Isaac, a Fr. divine, 1647-1708.

JAQUOT, Blaise, a Fr. jurist, abt. 1580-1632.

JARCHI, Solomon Ben. See Raschi.

JARD, Francis, a Fr. preacher, 1675-1768.

JARDEL, a Fr. archæologist, died after 179

JARDIN, N. H., a Fr. architect, 1720-179

JARDINE, G., a Scotch philosopher, 1743-1

JARDINIER, C. D., a French engr., 172

JARDINS, Mary Catherine Des, a F novelist, best kn. as Madame de Villedieu, d

JARDYN, Karl Du. See Dujardin

JARNOWICK, G. M., a cel. violinist, 17

JAROPOL or JAROPOLK, the *firs* name, grand duke of Russia, reigned 97 *second*, grandson of the preceding, 1132

JAROSLAW, or JAROSLAV, Geo duke of Russia, a great patron of lear

JARRIGE, Peter, a French Jesu

JARRY, Lawrence Guilhard preacher, kn. as a poet and relig. w

JARS, Francis De Rochechou De, a French officer, disting. in t Bastile for his singular courage, d

JARS, Gabriel, a Fr. miner

JARVIS, John, an Irish a as a painter on glass, born abo

JASON, a tyrant of Thessa

JAUCOURT, Louis, Che med. wr., and contrib. to the

JAUGEON, N., a Fr. ar

JAULT, Aug. Fr., a Fr

JAUREGUI-Y-AGUIL ish painter, poet, and tra

JAUSSAUD, L. De, a

JAUSSIN, L. Arnau

JAY, John Michae and advocate of the pa

JAY, John, an Am

JAYADEVA, a cel

JEACOCKE, Ca celebrated as a debu of the Moral Chara

JEAN EVAN Capuchin of Louv in 1639. He is 'De Regno De introduction to jects ever wri comparable t this eulogium second part in 1690 an Animæ et Soul and ascent of Love,' soul's g and of God, admi valu

inanism, 1736-1786. SAMUEL, his uncle, a ned editor of the nonjuring party, afterwards hysician, died 1772. SIR RICHARD JEBB, son of Sam., physicn. to Geo. III., 1729-1787. EDAIA, H., RABBI, surnamed Habbedrasci, wish poet and theologian of Spain, 13th cent. EFFERSON, THOMAS, an eminent American esman, was born in 1743, at Shadwell, in Vir- . He was educated as a lawyer, and combin- with his professional training great scholarship, a capacity of expressing himself with ease and sion, he became of eminent service in drawing locuments connected with the establishment merican independence, and otherwise aiding e arrangements connected with that great . He prepared the first draught of the De- tion of Independence, which was revised by klin and Adams. In a document relating to sposal of his estates in his old age, he gave rief and distinct account of his history:—'I of age in 1764, and was soon put into the nation of justices of the county in which I and at the first election following I became f its representatives in the legislature; was e sent to the old Congress; then employed two with Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Wythe on the re- and reduction to a single code of the whole of the British statutes, the acts of our assem- nd certain parts of the common law; then d governor; next to the legislature, and to ress again; sent to Europe as minister-pleni- tiary; appointed secretary of state to the government; elected vice-president and pre- ; and, lastly, a visitor and rector of the uni- y of Virginia.' His opinions were strongly sed on the principles of government and the legislation of the United States He was a ugh republican, and the opponent of the tive party; but it requires to be kept in that this opposition was derived from the old can school of abstract republicanism, and ity of citizenship, and had little harmony the later anti-federalism, and its appeals to influence to accomplish conventional purposes. while he abolished primogeniture and the h establishment, he also restrained the slave and his sentiments were in favour of the abo- of slavery. In 1801 he succeeded the elder s as president, by choice of the House of Re- tatives, who had to decide between him and ponent, on account of an equality of votes. is no doubt that this choice was eminently ous to the stability of the constitution, when known that his rival was the unscrupulous ever Colonel Burr. Jefferson filled the office ht years, and from the year 1809 he lived rement in Virginia, until his death on the July, 1826, the anniversary of the declara- t independence, and the day on which his and rival, the elder Adams, died. [J.H.B.]

FFERY, J., a div. and moralist, 1647-1720.

FFERY, TH., a nonconfor. divine, last cen.

FFREY, FRANCIS, one of the most masterly and most eloquent writers in the English nage, was a very remarkable instance of the mination of different and dissimilar faculties, as s of indefatigable energy and rapid versati- in the employment of mental powers. During twenty-five years when his literary labours would have seemed to be incessant, he was practising the legal profession with activity and increasing success: he was the leading barrister in the Scottish courts, while he continued to vindicate his place as the first literary critic of his time; and in his declining years, when literature had ceased to be for him anything more than an amusement, he gained, by his knowledge and acuteness and industry on the bench, an eminent reputation among the best judges that have administered the law of Scotland. He, too, the good lawyer and celebrated writer, was a singularly eloquent and effective speaker; fluent, refined, and masterly in public oratory, and in private society one of the most brilliant of talkers. In his writings, again, to say nothing of the variety of information involved in the diversified fields over which he expatiated, there is an admirable union and an harmonious balancing of vigorous thought with impressive representation: gay and graceful wit, sometimes luxuriating too keenly to be good-natured, alternates with the natural expression of serious feelings which are always refined and not infrequently profound; and an imagination almost fertile and original enough to have made him a poet, throws over all his writings a wealth of felicitously illustrative imagery hardly ever employed to garnish so much of active and sagacious thinking.—Francis Jeffrey was born at Edinburgh in October, 1773. His father, a lawyer by profession, was one of the deputy-clerks or registrars of the Court of Session, the supreme law-court of Scotland. After having passed six years at the High School of Edinburgh, he studied at the university of Glasgow for two sessions of six months each, and afterwards, in his eighteenth year, resided for a few months at Oxford. His youth was spent in industrious reading, which embraced classics, history, ethics, criticism, and the *Belles Lettres:* he was indefatigable in practising composition, and in early manhood wrote many verses. At the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the Scottish bar, where, for not a few years, he was so little employed as to have full leisure for literary pursuits. The first number of the *Edinburgh Review*, which contained five papers of Jeffrey's, appeared in October, 1802, when he was just twenty-nine years old; and he became its editor after the first two or three numbers. The celebrity which the *Review* at once attained was owing more, in an incalculable degree, to him than to any other of the contributors: the papers which he furnished to it were for many years very numerous, and were those on which its critical authority rested; and his skill and industry in editing were very valuable. At first considerably open in its politics, the Review soon became decidedly Whiggish; and the *Quarterly* was established as a rival. But, for a good many years after this, its energy suffered no perceptible diminution; and the exertions of its editor were unrelaxed, in spite of the claims of a professional practice, which was now becoming very great. In the meantime, in 1802, he had married a relation of his own, whom he soon lost, to the deep grief of a heart keenly awake to the domestic and friendly affections. In 1813 he married a grand-niece of John Wilkes, crossing to the United States to bring her home. In 1815 he became the occupant of the beautiful villa of Craigcrook, near Edin-

burgh, which, improved by his fine taste, became a place of meeting for many of the most distinguished persons in Europe. In 1816 Jeffrey's

[Craigcrook Castle.]

eloquence as a public speaker found for the first time an adequate field; trial by jury, which had hitherto been confined in Scotland to criminal causes, being then extended to civil questions. From this time till he ceased to practise, he was the acknowledged leader of the Scottish bar. In 1820, and again in 1821, he was elected Lord Rector of the university of Glasgow by the students, an honour which has since been cordially accepted by some of our most eminent literary men and statesmen. In 1829 his professional brethren authoritatively acknowledged his standing, by appointing him Dean or President of the Faculty of Advocates. He immediately resigned the editorship of the *Review*, which had long been burdensome and undesirable. At this point his literary life may be said to close. During the twenty-seven years, he had contributed to the *Review* about two hundred articles. A new stage in his history opened with the accession of the Whigs to political power. In December 1830, he was appointed Lord Advocate, an office which, besides many other duties, involves those of a secretary of state for Scotland. He necessarily entered parliament, but too late for eminent success, being now in his fifty-eighth year, without adequate training for the peculiar arena, and with a voice already broken so far as to deprive him in a great measure of the advantages which had belonged to his powers of oratory. His chief speeches in the House of Commons were made in support of those measures of reform in parliamentary representation and civic government, which it was his official duty to introduce. In May, 1834, he was raised to the bench as one of the judges in the Court of Session, assuming, according to the Scottish fashion, the honorary title of Lord Jeffrey. He delighted in his judicial duties; and no man ever performed them better. The remaining years of his life were spent in peace and honour. Never was old age more kindly or more placid; and, when the last scene arrived, the regrets of a whole community were poured on his grave. In 1841, an attack of bronchitis, the disease which had often distressed and at length destroyed him, compelled him to seek repose for some months. In 1843 he published, with unfeigned reluctance, three
containing selections from his 'Contrib
the *Edinburgh Review*.' He died at Edin
the 26th of January, 1850, leaving a wi
survived him but for a very short tim
daughter, whose husband, Mr. Empson (a
dead), became the third editor of the *E*
Review.

JEFFREYS, George, Lord, an Engl
yer, whose name, though he was a man
derable ability, is better known by the
than the capacity of its owner, was bo
year 1648. He was the sixth son of a mo
wealthy country gentleman, unable to g
more than a good education as a barrister,
had thus to fight his way in the world—a
to which he brought abilities, perseverance
utterly unscrupulous nature. Until he h
tered his nerves by dissipation, he was n
tute of courage, and he first obtained
attending an assize at Kingston during the
when other members of the profession wer
ened away. He became recorder of Lon
gradually rose, until, in 1683, he beca
justice of the King's Bench. In this
after Monmouth's rebellion, he lent hims
in the spirit of a savage chief than of an
judge to the exterminating policy of the co
his judicial condemnations obtained the
teristic name of Jeffreys' campaign. He
mediately rewarded with the office of l
chancellor, when he transferred his servi
less sanguinary sphere. His wild reckles
demeanour, his dissipated life, and his u
lous perversion of the judicial function in
matters, mixed up with an able discharg
duty in other questions, make a curious a
narrative in the memoirs of Jeffreys by W
Conscious of danger, if not of guilt, at the
tion, he disguised himself as a sailor, an
at Wapping to attempt an escape. A ma
he had terrified from the judgment-seat
nized his ferocious eyes glaring from a tav
dow, and gave the alarm. He was with
rescued from popular vengeance, and re
the Tower, where he died, on the 19t
1689.

JEFFREYS, Geo., an Eng. poet, 167
JEFFRIES, John, an Am. physic., 17
JEGHEN, Chr., a Ger. engraver, 157
JEHAN-GHIR, Abul Muzaffer N
deen Mohammed, emperor of Hindos
and successor of Akbar, 1605, died, afte
dist. by the encouragem. of art and litera
JEHOAHAZ, king of Judah, about 60
JEHOAHAZ, king of Israel, 848-832
JEHOIACHIN, king of Judah, about
JEHOIAKIM, king of Judah, 608-597
JEHORAM, a king of Judah, 888-885
JEHOSHAPHAT, king of Judah, 913-
JEHU, a prophet of Israel, about 932
JEHU, a king of Israel, reigned 876-8
JEKYL, or JEKYLL, Sir Joseph,
lawyer and statesman of the reign of G
1664-1738. His brother, Thomas, a c
and author, dates unknown. Their de
Joseph, an eminent barrister, solicitor-g
the prince of Wales, 1752-1837.

JELAL ED DEEN ROUMI, a Per. poe

JELGERHIUS, J., a Dutch paint., 1776-1836.
JELLINGER, C., a Germ. theolog., 17th cen.
JENISCH, BERNARD, Baron De, a German orientalist, and historian of Persia, 1734-1807.
JENISCHIUS, P., a Flem. *savant*, 1558-1647.
JENISHID, or GIARNSCHID. See DJEMCHID.
JENKIN, R., a learned divine, 1656-1727.
JENKIN, W., a nonconfor. divine, 1612-1685.
JENKINS, DAVID, a famous judge and royalist, author of 'Reports and Polit. Tracts,' &c., 1586-1667.
JENKINS, HENRY, a native of Yorkshire, who died in poverty when 169 years of age, 1670.
JENKINS, SIR LEOLINE, a native of Glamorganshire, ambassador at the Hague in the reign of Charles II., and a distinguished civilian, 1623-85.
JENKINSON. See LIVERPOOL.
JENKINSON, ANTHONY, an English gentleman who was sent out (1558-1559) to inquire into the commercial resources of Central Asia. He was the first Englishman who crossed the Caspian, and the first person who in modern times has given an account of that sea. He reduced its dimensions in longitude; and made many other accurate determinations of geographical positions.
JENKS, BENJAMIN, a clergyman of the Church of England, author of 'Prayers and Offices of Devotion,' 1646-1724.
JENNENS, CHARLES, a gentleman of fortune, the suggestor of oratorios in England, died 1773.
JENNER, CH., an English poet, 1737-1774.
JENNER, EDWARD, M.D., F.R.S., the discoverer of vaccination, was born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, on the 17th of May, 1749. He was the son of his father, who was vicar of Berkeley, early in life, and the direction of his education devolved upon his brother, the Rev. Stephen Jenner. He displayed at an early age a taste for natural history, and being destined for the profession of medicine he was apprenticed to Mr. Ludlow of Sodbury, near Bristol, a respectable provincial practitioner; and subsequently removed to London in 1770, where he became for two years a house pupil of the celebrated John Hunter. On the completion of his education in London he returned to his native place, where he began business as a general practitioner, and soon acquired an extensive and well-deserved reputation. In 1798, he made the discovery with which his name is now perpetually associated, namely, that a pustular disease on the teats of cows, and supposed to be identical with the disease called the 'Grease' in the heels of horses, had such a relationship to the disease of small-pox, that if inserted into the human constitution it would be protected against the terrible disease. This great fact was announced publicly by Dr. Jenner in 1798, but it was coldly received, and both the public and the profession were extremely sceptical as to its truth. It is now too firmly established to be shaken, though the amount of protection is not so great as at one time supposed; still the saving of human life from this discovery has been immense, and assuredly scientific medicine has never bestowed upon humanity a more precious gift than the practice of vaccination. It was proposed to reward this distinguished physician by a grant of £30,000, but the House of Commons would only give £10,000, and even that with difficulty. It is melancholy to be obliged to state that Jenner's life was embittered by the controversies to which his discovery led, and that an amiable, a virtuous, and an accomplished man, was disturbed by petty squabbles, to which his nature was utterly abhorrent. He died on the 26th of January, 1823, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried on the 3d of February in the chancel of the parish church of Berkeley. [J.M'C.]

JENNINGS, DR. DAVID, a dissenting minister of great learning, author of 'An Appeal to Reason for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures,' and a posthumous work on 'Jewish Antiquities,' 1691-1762.

JENNINGS, HENRY CONSTANTINE, a celebrated collector of antiquities and objects of vertu and natural history, author of works connected with religious and philosophical inquiries, 1731-1819.

JENSON, N., a French printer, 1420-1483.

JENYNS, SOAME, a country gentleman, known in the political world as a member of parliament, and partizan of Sir Robert Walpole, and distinguished in literature as one of the most elegant and ingenious writers of his age. Besides poems, essays, and political tracts, he is the author of 'A Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil,' published 1757, and 'A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion,' which became the subject of a considerable controversy, born in London 1704, died 1787.

JEPHSON, R., an Irish dramatist, 1736-1803.

JEPTHAH, a judge of the Hebrews, 1243-37 B.C.

JEREMIAH, one of the Jewish prophets, 630 B.C.

JEREMIAH, patriarch of Constantinople, 1572.

JERNINGHAM, EDWARD, an English poet and dramatist, author of 'The Rise and Fall of Scandinavian Poetry,' &c., 1727-1812.

JEROBOAM, the *first* of the name king of Israel, 962-943 B.C. The *second*, 817-776 B.C.

JEROME, or according to his full Latin name, EUSEBIUS HIERONYMUS SOPHRONIUS, was born of Christian parents at Stridon, a town of Dalmatia, about the year 331. After enjoying high educational advantages under his father, he was sent to Rome to prosecute his studies. On being baptized he made a tour into Gaul, and remained for a few years at Treves, carrying out his likings for Christian and ecclesiastical literature. On leaving Gaul, the probability is that he returned to Rome, and at Aquileia, in 370, he composed his earliest theological essay—the first-born of a numerous progeny. Here also he formed his intimacy with Rufinus, a friend whom afterwards he so heartily abused. In 373 he carried himself, his library, and some friends to the East, passed through Thrace and the other provinces on his line of journey, and on his arrival at Antioch one companion died, and himself was visited with an alarming illness. This malady seems to have darkened his spirit, and deepened his resolution to live in cloistered solitude. Soon after he retired to a desert east of Antioch, and spent four years in ascetic torture, hard literary labour, and self-education. His retreat was at length invaded by controversy, for Meletius and Paulinus fought for the pre-eminence in the church at Antioch, and he espoused the interest of the latter. In 379 he returned to Antioch, and was ordained a presbyter. The next year he visited Constantinople, where for three years he enjoyed the friendship and patronage of Gregory of Nazianzus.

Here he translated the Chronicon of Eusebius, and portions of the works of Origen. The contests at Antioch still raged, and Meletius being dead, Pope Damasus summoned Paulinus and his party to Rome, in order to ascertain the bearings of the quarrel. In the conferences held on the subject, Jerome officiated as secretary, and the pope became so interested in him, that he retained him in the Western capital, and urged him especially to the revisal of the Latin version of the Bible. But his passion for a monastic life led him to describe its virtues and glories in such impressive pictures, that the ladies of Rome were filled with his enthusiasm, and so much did the furor spread, that husbands, brothers, and fathers denounced Jerome, and the very populace insulted him. On the death of Damasus, his discretion prompted him to leave Rome, and he returned to the East in 385. There immediately followed him two wealthy devotees, the widow Paula, and her daughter Eustochium. With these ladies and their female attendants, Jerome travelled through the Holy Land, and having visited Egypt, he finally settled at Bethlehem, in 386, where Paula erected four religious establishments, three for nuns, and one for monks. This latter monastery Jerome governed for many years, and spent the remainder of his life in the composition of many religious works. In the great controversies of the period he bore no inactive share. The Pelagians, whom he had so bitterly castigated, were at length tempted to retaliate with secular hostility, and a band of them invaded his retreat, and so endangered his life, that he was obliged to spend two years in secrecy and exile. Safety being restored, he returned in 418 to his cell; but his exhausted nature at length sunk amidst unceasing labours and mortifications, and he died at the age of ninety, on the 30th September, 420.—The life of Jerome was a busy one. He wrote on almost every subject. Biography, history, theology, biblical translations, polemics, and commentaries on a very large portion both of the Old and New Testaments, kept him in incessant toil. His Latin style is pure and terse on the whole. He excelled all his contemporaries in erudition. He wanted the glowing fancy of Chrysostom, and the serene temper and symmetrical intellect of Augustine, but he was beyond them both in critical skill and taste. His faults lie upon the surface; a hot and hasty disposition, which so resented every opposition, and magnified trifles, that in his towering passion, he heaped upon opponents opprobrious epithets and coarse invective. Haste, eagerness, and acerbity, appear also in his letters and expositions. His mode of life must have greatly aggravated this touchiness and irascibility, as it deprived him of the mollifying influence of society and friendship. His heart was estranged from human sympathies; and save when lighted up by the ardours of his indignant passion, it was like his own cell, cold, gloomy, and uninviting. The works of Jerome will always maintain for him the esteem of Christendom. There is in them a great deal that is baseless, fanciful, and one-sided, but very much that is useful and instructive in exegesis and theology. In the Vulgate, the Old Testament was translated by him directly from the Hebrew, and the New Testament is a revision of previous translations. The first of those works, great and meritorious as it is, was received with some suspicions, under which the translator was very impatient and fretful. The first edition of Jerome's work was that of Erasmus, Basel, 9 vols. folio, 1516. The Benedictine edition appeared in 5 vols. folio, 1693-1706. The best edition is that of Vallarsi, in 11 vols. folio, which originally appeared at Verona, 1736-1742, and was reprinted in quarto at Venice in 1766-72, in 24 parts, usually bound in 11 volumes. [J.E.]

JEROME EMILIANI, a Venetian officer in the Austrian service, afterw. a rel. founder, 1481-1537.

JEROME OF PRAGUE, an intimate friend of John Huss, and like him a martyr of the truth, is said to have copied the writings of Wickliffe at Oxford, and to have studied at the universities of Paris, Heidelberg, and Cologne. His career as a reformer dates from 1400 to his death at the stake in 1415, and the scenes of his activity were in Bohemia, Poland, and Hungary. He was a man of great learning and dignity of manner, and endured his fate so courageously as to excite the admiration of his enemies, who have also testified to the superiority of his character.

JEROME OF SANTA FE, a Spanish Jew, remarkable for his conversion to Christianity, and his writings against the errors of the Jews, 15th c.

JERUSALEM, J. FR. WILLIAM, a German divine, author of 'Letters on the Mosaic Religion and Philosophy,' on 'German Literature,' &c., 1709-1789. The suicide of his son, 'Young Jerusalem,' suggested to Goethe the story of Werter.

JERVAS, CHARLES, an Irish portrait painter, who became fashionable as an artist. He published a translation of Don Quixote; died 1739.

JERVIS, JOHN. See ST. VINCENT.

JESSEY, HENRY, an eminent clergyman who suffered imprisonment at the Restoration for his nonconformity. He was a learned Oriental scholar, and distinguished for his biblical knowledge. Minister of St. George's, Southwark, during the Commonwealth; died 1633.

JESUA, LEVITA, a Spanish rabbi, 15th cent.

JEUFFROY, R. V., a French gem and medal engraver, 1749-1826.

JEWEL, JOHN, bishop of Salisbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is distinguished as one of the ablest and most eloquent writers against the Romish Church. His 'Apology for the Church of England' is the work by which he is best known; but he is the author of many controversial treatises equally learned and judicious, and most of them are rendered agreeable reading by the historical and antiquarian notices dispersed through them. The most important of these is the controversy with Dr. Harding, arising out of a sermon preached by Bishop Jewel at St. Paul's Cross, and usually called his 'Challenge Sermon.' The works of this eminent prelate have been recently published by the Parker Society. [E.R.]

JEZZAR or DJEZZAR, a common Mamelukе who rose to be pacha of Acre and Saida. He held the former place, under the direction of Sir Sidney Smith, against the whole force of Napoleon, who was compelled to raise the siege 21st May, 1799. Jezzar died in 1804.

JOAB, the general of King David, d. 1001 B.C.

JOACHIM, a relig. founder of Spain, 1130-1202.

JOACHIM, GEORGE, a *savant* of the Tyrol, known as an astronomer, 1514-1596.

[House of Joan of Arc]

N OF ARC. The proper name of this and pure-hearted woman was JEANNE and her birth-place the village of Dom- n the borders of Lorraine. Here she first e ight in 1410, and being the child of poor , she was inured to servitude, and acquired tr a ordinary skill as an equestrian, which er w ards so valuable to her, by riding the to water. She was piously educated, and about thirteen years of age—as appears r own history, which is best collected from ess of her trial at Rouen—she began to sions, and to be informed of her mission deliverance of France. In 1428-9, the all Europe were turned upon the city of , the siege of which was closely pressed En glish, in alliance with the Burgundians, Char les VII., despairing of his throne, had led. the deputies of the French towns still ing under his government, at Chinon, to ate upon their approaching ruin. This was tical moment chosen by Jeanne Darc, or pointed to, as she averred, by her celestial nts, for the deliverance of her country. She ated herself to Baudricourt, the governor of neighbouring town of Vaucouleurs, and nded to be conducted to the French court. nsions, and the extreme danger of the were urged in vain, and in due course she ved at Chinon, inspired the phantom of a g with a share of her own spirit, and was sented to the assembly. The popular enthu- asm rose to the highest pitch when Joan ap- ared at the head of the troops in armour, her autiful hair hanging in ringlets upon her houlders, her soldier's bonnet adorned with white eathers, and the sword of St. Catherine to point the way to victory. In due time, on the 29th of April, 1429, La Pucelle entered the city of Orleans, and finally accomplished the strange presages of her early life by conducting the king to Rheims, where he was crowned in her presence on the 17th of July. Here, according to all that she stated afterwards, her mission was ended, but Dunois, the French commandant, commonly called the bastard of Orleans, persuaded her to remain with the army, as a consequence of which, she was taken prisoner by the English at Compeigne, after performing prodigies of valour, on the 24th of May, 1430. Her trial and condemnation on a charge of sorcery is one of the foulest blots in history, and is to be attributed, not to the English authorities only, but at least in as great a degree to the ecclesiastical party, headed by Pierre Cauchon, the bishop of Beauvais, who had a quarrel with Charles VII., and chose this method to revenge himself. It is pitiable to read in the process of her trial the exquisite mental torture to which this poor girl was subjected—after being bound with iron chains—by a crowd of subtle theologians, who had prepared their questions beforehand, with a view to entrap her into contradictions, in order to sustain the charge of demoniac intercourse. Her answers, however, were wonderfully consistent. She declared that her mission was from God, because she had been prepared for it for years past by celestial agents, the chief of whom were Saint Marguerite and Saint Catherine, who appeared richly clothed, and crowned, and always accompanied with a brilliant light. She called them her holy protectresses. To the question, how they could speak, being pure spirits, without members, she answered she knew not, it was the will of God; she only knew that their voices were sweet, and their language beautiful, their counsel holy! It was again objected that they were mere appearances, without reality: 'Whether they be apparent or real,' said the heroine, 'I have proved them, and I would rather lose my head than deny their being. I am as sure of it,' she added, 'as I am of my faith in Jesus Christ.' She was asked what they advised her in regard to the process: she answered, 'To reply without fear.' 'Whether they hated the English?' She said 'They desired them to return to their own country.' One of her judges tried the purity of her imagination, by asking her if St. Michael had appeared clothed or naked. 'Think you,' she said, 'that God has not the means of clothing his spirits?' Such questions were multiplied and twisted into every variety of form, to disconcert her if possible, but she preserved her dignity and modesty through all, and ended by an admonition addressed to the infamous Cauchon, 'Oui, je suis envoyée de Dieu—yes! my mission is of God! You say that you are my judge. Have a care what you do, for you stand in great danger!' She knew her fate, as she told the earl of Warwick, who visited her in prison, and she was prepared to die whenever God pleased, but she would fain have returned to her father and mother, and kept their flocks again, and her sister and her brothers would have been so glad to see her! She was burnt alive, the virgin-martyr of French liberty, on the 31st of May, 1431, in the twenty-first year of her age, and it is remarkable that her dying predictions in regard to the final expulsion of the English were literally accomplished. Jeanne Darc never shed any blood with her own hand, but rode into the midst of the enemy at the head of her troops, who followed her with unbounded confidence in her supernatural powers. [E.R.]

JOAN OF NAPLES. This accomplished and ill-fated princess was the daughter of Charles, duke of Calabria, and granddaughter of Robert,

king of Naples, to whose authority she succeeded in right of her deceased father 1343. In order to unite the claims of the two branches of the house of Anjou, and secure the tranquillity of her reign, King Robert had married her to Andrew, youngest son of Carobert, king of Hungary, when they were both children. The match was not a happy one, either for the princess or her subjects, by whom Andrew, a man of unamiable and gross disposition, was about equally beloved, and a conspiracy being formed against him, he was murdered in 1345. In 1347 the queen married her kinsman Louis of Tarentum, who had been her lover, and was the principal instigator of the conspiracy; and the circumstances led to a war in which Charles III., duke of Durazzo, became a principal actor, and Avignon with its territory was ceded to the pope by Queen Joan. Louis survived these events till 1362, when Joan was married again to James of Arragon, and for a fourth time, in 1376, to Otho of Brunswick. Eventually, Charles of Durazzo usurped the throne of Naples, and caused the queen to be suffocated in 1381. The daughter of Charles, known as JOAN II. of Naples, who succeeded to his ill-gotten power in 1414, and died 1435, was married successively to William, the son of Leopold of Austria (1404-6), and to James, count of La Marche (1415). She was a woman of profligate character, and no redeeming virtues are recorded of her. Joan I., on the other hand, who possessed commanding talents, and governed her dominions with great skill, has had many apologists, and Laharpe has made her history the subject of one of his tragedies. [E.R.]

JOAN, POPE, the subject of a scandalous story which relates that a woman was elected to the papacy under the name of John in the middle of the 9th century, and that she reigned for nearly two years and a-half, when she was taken with labour-pains in the way to the Lateran Basilica, and compelled to discover her sex. It is held by some that the story has been clearly disproved, but even grave historians assert that women of scandalous lives had great influence over the papal councils at that period, and perhaps there are few historical events truer than this story if it be understood by metonymy—one thing being put for another not altogether unlike it. Pope Joan is understood to have been an English woman, and to have acquired her reputation by teaching divinity, disguised in man's clothing. The first to mention this delectable piece of scandal was Marianus Scotus, a monk of the abbey of Fulda, who died in 1086, and a full account of her life, attributed to F. Durant, was published at Geneva, in 1578. Its refutation, if it may be considered such, is due to the learned protestant David Blondel, who displeased the protestants thereby as much as he had gratified them by his book 'De Episcopis et Presbyteris.' In 1785, however, a work was published by Humphrey Shuttleworth, entitled 'A Present for a Papist, or the History of the Life of Pope Joan, proving that a woman called Joan really was Pope of Rome.' See JOHN. [E.R.]

JOANES, VICENTIO, a Sp. painter, 1523-1579.

JOASH, a king of Israel, 832-817 B.C.

JOASH, a king of Judah, 870-831 B.C.

JOAZAR, high priest of the Jews, 614-630 B.C.

JOBELOT, J. F., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1620-1702.

JOBERT, LOUIS, a Fr. antiquarian, 1637-1719.

JOCONDUS, JOHN, an Ital. archit., 16th cen.

JODELLE, S., a French dramatist, 1532-1573.

JODRELLE, R. P., an En. dramatist and critic, au. of 'Illustrations of Euripides,' 1745-1831.

JOECHER, C. T., a Ger. historian, 1694-1758.

JOECK, C., a Ger. map engraver, 1763-1809.

JOFFRID, an abbot of Croyland, supposed to be the original founder of Cambr. univer., 12th c.

JOHANNOT, C. H. A., a Ger. pain., 1800-1837.

JOHN, the forerunner of the Saviour, commenced his preaching to the Jews and baptizing 29, and was executed by Herod Antipas, 32.

JOHN, the apostle and evangelist, commenced preaching the gospel, shortly after the crucifixion, in Asia Minor and among the Parthians. He was the first bishop of Ephesus, and the writer of the gospel kn. by his name and of the Apocal., d. 99.

JOHN, the *first* saint of the name, commonly called CLIMACHUS or SCHOLASTICUS, was abbot of the monastery of Mount Sinai, and lived from 525 to the early part of the next century. Another ST. JOHN was patriarch of Alexandria, and lived about 550-619. A *third* was a native of Provence, and founder of a monastic order, 1161-1213. A *fourth*, surnamed 'De Dieu,' was a native of Portugal, and celebrated as a founder of charitable institutes, 1495-1550. A *fifth*, commonly called John De Santa Crusa, or John De Yepez, known as the associate of St. Theresa in reforming the Carmelites, 1542-1591. And besides these, the first pope of this name.

JOHN, the name of several ecclesiastics and prelates, the most celebrated of whom are—JOHN SCHOLASTICUS, patriarch of Antioch, a compiler of canons, &c., died 578. JOHN OF SALISBURY, bishop of Chartres in 1164, author of a life of Becket, died 1182. JOHN OF PARIS, a learned Dominican and theological writer, died 1304. JOHN OF RAGUSA, a popish prelate, known as a public character and disputant against the Hussites, about 1426-1448. JOHN DE CHELIN, a popish bishop and reformer, 16th century. And JOHN, bishop of Chiemsee in Bavaria, author of 'Onus Ecclesiæ,' same period.

JOHN I., elected pope 523, and sent ambassador to Constantinople by Theodoric, the Arian king of Italy, after which he was imprisoned and died in confinement, 526. JOHN II., reigned 533-535. JOHN III., 560-573. JOHN IV., 640-642. JOHN V., 685-686. JOHN VI., 701-705. JOHN VII., 705-707. JOHN VIII., author of many letters which are still preserved, 872-882. JOHN IX., 898-900. JOHN X., distinguished as a military leader by the conquest of the Saracens in Italy, elected 914 or 915, imprisoned and put to death 928. JOHN XI., elected at the age of twenty-five, 931, died in prison 933. JOHN XII., born 938, elected 956, deposed on account of his debaucheries 963, died 964. JOHN XIII., reigned 965-972. JOHN XIV., succeeded 964, died in prison 985. JOHN XV., elected and died 985. JOHN XVI., succeeded 986, and died, after a pontificate of ten years, disturbed by the pretensions of Crescentius, who proclaimed himself consul, 996. JOHN XVII., elected and died 1003. JOHN XVIII., reigned, as nearly as can be ascertained, 1004-1009. JOHN XIX., 1024-1033. JOHN XX. or XXI.,

Engraved by J. Brown

JOHNSON.

succeeded 1276, and died by an accident 1277. JOHN XXII., author of works on medicine and alchymy, reigned 1316-1334. JOHN XXIII., elected 1410, deposed 1415, died 1419. An *antipope*, named JOHN XVII., was inhumanly murdered, 998; and Pope Joan, whose story is considered fabulous, is sometimes called JOHN IX.

JOHN, king of England, youngest son of Henry II., born 1166, succeeded his brother Richard Cœur De Leon, and is supposed to have murdered Prince Arthur, 1199; invaded France 1214, signed the great charter 1215, died 1216.

JOHN, king of France, the *first* of the name, a posthumous son of Louis X., born and died 1316. JOHN II., son of Philip V., born 1319, succeeded 1350, taken prisoner by the Black Prince at the famous battle of Poitiers 1356, died 1364.

JOHN, king of Jerusalem, and regent emperor of Constantinople during the minority of Baldwin II., flourished 1204-1237.

JOHN I., emperor of the East, surnamed Zimisces, succeeded 969, poisoned 975. JOHN (COMNENUS) II., son of Alexis Commenus, born 1088, succeeded 1118, and died after a glorious reign, 1143. JOHN (DUCAS) III., surnamed Vataces, born 1193, succeeded 1222, died after a reign of thirty-three years, distinguished by his conquests and good government, 1255. JOHN IV. See LASCARIS. JOHN V. See CANTACUZENUS. JOHN VI. and VII. See PALÆOLOGUS.

JOHN I., king of Castile and Leon, born 1358, succeeded his father Henry II. 1379, died 1390. JOHN II., born 1405, succeeded his father Henry III. 1406, died 1454.

JOHN I., king of Portugal, born 1357, usurped the throne 1384, died 1433. JOHN II., born 1455, succeeded 1481, died 1495. JOHN III., succeeded 1521, died 1557. JOHN IV., chief of the house of Braganza, born 1604, delivered his country from the Spaniards and proclaimed king 1640, died 1656. JOHN V., born 1689, succeeded 1705, died 1750. JOHN VI., born 1767, became regent in consequence of the mental incapacity of his mother, the queen regent, 1793, returned to Brazil, and took the title of emperor on the invasion of the French, 1808, succeeded his mother 1816, returned to Portugal 1821, died 1826.

JOHN I., king of Sweden, called JOHN SVERKERSON, reigned 1216-1222. JOHN II., same as John, king of Denmark. JOHN III., born 1537, succeeded 1568, abdicated 1592.

JOHN, king of Denmark, born 1455, succeeded his father, Christian I., 1481, king of Norway 1483, king of Sweden 1497, dethroned by the Swedes 1512, died 1513.

JOHN ALBERT, k. of Poland, reig. 1492-1496.

JOHN OF AUSTRIA, a natural son of the emperor Charles V., distinguished in the service of Philip II. of Spain at the bat. of Lepanto, 1546-78.

JOHN OF GAUNT, or GHENT, du. of Lancaster, third son of Edward III., and father of Henry IV., king of England, born at Ghent 1340, died 1399 This prince greatly distinguished himself in the French wars, and acquired great popularity in England as the patron of Wickliffe. See LANCASTER.

JOHN HIRCANAS, son of Simon Maccabæus, whom he succeeded as high priest and prince of the Jews, B.C. 135, died, after a reign of 29 years, distinguished by his victories and reforms, B.C. 106.

JOHN OF PISA, a dis. architect, 13th century.
JOHN OF UDINO, an Italian painter, d. 1561.
JOHNES, THOMAS, a gentleman of Shropshire, distin. as a man of taste and letters, 1748-1816.
JOHNSON, CH., a dramatic wr., died 1748.
JOHNSON, JOHN, one of the nonjuring divs., known as a learned and religious wr., 1662-1725.
JOHNSON, M., a painter, reign of James II.
JOHNSON, M., an antiquarian, died 1755.
JOHNSON, R., a grammarian, died 1720.

[Birth-place of Samuel Johnson.]

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, the son of a bookseller, was born at Lichfield in 1709. Beginning his studies at Oxford in 1728, he was obliged by poverty to retire after three years without taking a degree. He became successively, an usher in Leicestershire, the drudge of a bookseller in Birmingham, and the head of a school established with some money he acquired by marrying, in 1736, a widow who was much older than himself, but to whom he was sincerely attached. The school speedily failed; and, in 1737, removing to London, Johnson entered on his long course of literary toil. His reputation rose very slowly: the greater part of his time was wasted, for many years, on desultory and occasional efforts; he had an unhealthy constitution, and a strong tendency to hypochondriac melancholy. For the twenty-five years during which he struggled for a livelihood, he had no leisure either for systematizing his knowledge, or for concentrating his thoughts; and when, at length, he obtained a small competency, he was already fifty-three years of age, with decayed strength and soured temper, and with a weariness of labour which made him too glad to enjoy in indolent repose the fame he had so hardly won. The works which, in these adverse circumstances, Johnson produced, were celebrated beyond measure in the latter half of his century; and, though they add disappointingly little to our stock either of solid knowledge or of literary invention, they are extraordinary monuments both of vigour and originality in thinking, and of great though ponderous power of expression.—During his long period of hard labour, the mere quantity of his writings was very great. A large proportion of them appeared in

'The Gentleman's Magazine' or as pamphlets; and most of these are quite forgotten. His two poetical satires, 'London,' and 'The Vanity of Human Wishes,' are striking specimens of reflection and diction; but neither they nor his tragedy of 'Irene' entitle him to be considered as a poet. 'Rasselas,' written in a week to pay for his mother's funeral, is one of the most interesting and characteristic of his works. His two sets of periodical essays, 'The Rambler' and 'The Idler,' are in no respect comparable to their models of Queen Anne's time. For eight years from 1747, Johnson's attention was chiefly engaged by his 'Dictionary of the English Language,' a work highly honourable to the author in the circumstances in which it was produced, but possessing little of real philological value.—In 1762, after having, though a devoutly religious man, refused to take orders, Johnson obtained, through Lord Bute, a pension of three hundred a-year. Not long afterwards he was received into the house of Mr. Thrale. He was thenceforth the dictator of a large society of accomplished persons, and the acknowledged chief of the literature of his day. In 1765 appeared his edition of Shakspeare, the preface to which, with all its shortcomings, is a very fine and instructive contribution to the philosophy of poetical art; his 'Journey to the Hebrides,' the liveliest of his writings, was published in 1775; and his 'Lives of the Poets,' the last of his works, appearing in 1781, is remarkable alike for its impressive composition, and for its mixture of valuable truth and strong prejudice in criticism. Johnson died in 1784, at his famous house in Bolt-Court. In 1790, his reputation was revived and extended by Boswell's 'Life.' This curious collection of sayings, the most minute record that was ever taken down from any man's lips, is now generally held to convey a more favourable impression of his real strength, both in thought and in language, than anything in the works which he wrote and published. [W.S.]

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a learned divine, famous for his zeal against popery, in the reign of James II., for which he underwent many penalties and cruel personal suffering; author of 'Julian the Apostate,' &c., 1649-1703.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a dramatic writer and actor, au. of 'All Alive and Merry,' &c., d. 1773.

JOHNSON, T., an eminent herbalist, d. 1644.

JOHNSON, T., a classical editor, last century.

JOHNSON, SIR W., an Irish officer, d. 1774.

JOHNSTON, ARTHUR, a Scotch physician, distinguished as a Latin poet, author of 'Delicæ Poetarum Scoticorum,' &c., 1587-1641.

JOHNSTON, C., an Irish wr., au. of 'Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea,' died about 1800.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, a physician of Poland, distin. as a naturalist and historian, 1603-1675.

JOHNSTONE, BRYCE, D.D., a Scottish divine, author of a 'Commentary on the Revelation,' 1747-1805. His nephew, JOHN, a Scottish min., and ed. of Dr. Johnstone's Sermons, 1757-1820.

JOHNSTONE, CHEVALIER DE, a military adventurer in the service of Charles Edward the Pretender, au. of 'Mem. of the Rebellion,' b. 1720.

JOHNSTONE, G., a member of parliament, and political agent of the English government, author of 'Thoughts on our E. Ind. Acquisitions,' d. 1787.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES, a Scottish
and physiological inquirer, 1730-1802.
JOHN, a med. wr., and biogr. of Dr. Pa
JOHNSTONE, J. H., an Ir. actor, 1
JOINVILLE, JOHN, Sieur De, a Fr
whose 'Life of St. Louis' is one of the
able documents of the middle ages, 122
JOLIVET, JEAN BAPTISTE MOY
De, a French statistician and financier,
JOLLY, ALEX., a Scotch prelate, 17
JOLY, CLAUDE, a Fr. writer, au. of
for the Education of a Prince,' 1607-17
JOLY, CLAUDE, a Fr. rel. writer, 16
JOLY, GUY, the confidential secreta
grapher of Cardinal De Retz, 17th cent
JOLY, J., a Fr. poet and translator,
JOLY, J. R., a French historian, 17
JOLY, M. A., a Fr. comic writer, 16
JOLY, M. E., a French actress, 176
JOLY, PH. L., a Fr. lexicographer, 1
JOLY-CLERC, N., a Fr. naturalist,
JOLY-DE-BEVY, LOUIS PH. Jos
lawyer and theologian, author of 'Le
Outrage,' 1736-1822.
JOLY-DE-FLEURY, W. F., a Fre
procureur-général after D'Aguissau, 17
JOMELLI, NICOLO, a celebrated co
musician of Naples, 1714-1774.
JON-ARESON, an Icelandic poet, 1
JONÆ or JONAS, RUNOLPH, an
scholar, author of philological works, di
JONAS, a Jewish prophet, died abo
JONAS, ARNGRIM, a learned histori
tiquarian of Ireland, 1545-1640.
JONATHAN, a high priest and lea
Jews, dist. in the war with Syria, killed
JONES, DAVID, a Welch poet, died
JONES, EDWARD, a Welch musician
JONES, GEORGE MATTHEW, a na
au. of 'Travels in Norway, Sweden,' &c
JONES, GRIFFITH, a Welch minist
by his zeal for religion and education, 1
JONES, GRIFFITH, a miscel. writer,
with Dr. Johnson and Goldsmith, 1721
JONES, HENRY, an Irish dramatist,
JONES, INIGO, was born in Lon
1572. He was patronised in early
William earl of Pembroke, who is s
have sent him to Italy to study landsc
ing: he took up architecture later, al
after his return. The little attention
this art in his first visit to Italy is
Crewe Hall, Cheshire, positively att
Jones, and St. John's College, Oxfo
Grotto at Wilton; the first in what is
Elizabethan style, and the latter, abortiv
at the classical. The Elizabethan, a m
of the Renaissance imported from
Countries, supplanted the Tudor in En
last remains of ecclesiastical style, whi
come generally obnoxious after the p
against all such religious expressions
gent Somerset, and after the fires of S
yet in the comparatively distant time
Jones, attempts at the Gothic were ra
difference or neglect, rather than from
gious animosity.—Jones was himself
pioneer to the revival of classical ta
country, which was thoroughly establis

Christopher Wren, though both committed the grossest inconsistencies of style in their own restorations of old buildings.—Jones visited Italy a second time in 1613-14, and on this occasion seems to have completely mastered the principles of the Italian Renaissance, as exemplified in the buildings of Palladio and others, of which in Whitehall Banqueting House we have a noble monument of his own production, but yet only a small fraction of the magnificent palace, which report gives Charles I. the credit of having wished to carry out as opportunity afforded: the whole design of this truly royal palace may be seen in several sheets in Campbell's 'Vitruvius Britannicus;' it was to have had seven courts, and its extreme dimensions would have been 1,152 feet by 720 feet; a scale of magnificence which perhaps may be termed visionary, in spite of the experience of any age since the time of the Roman emperors. The building at Whitehall was executed in the reign of James I., 1619-21; he was surveyor of works, and he was appointed about the same time to restore the then St. Paul's Cathedral, to which old Norman and Gothic structure he added some years afterwards (1639) a Corinthian portico and other Renaissance features, the whole of which, however, were destroyed in consequence of the great fire of 1666. Jones was but little more fortunate in St. Paul's, Covent Garden; this absurdly overrated structure, little better than a barn as regards any ornamental feature, was built for the earl of Bedford in 1631, and was destroyed by fire in 1794, but was faithfully restored by Hardwick in the following year: it is valuable as an example of extreme simplicity and agreeable proportions. Greenwich Hospital is another, and one of his most successful works, erected by his nephew and son-in-law, Webb.—Jones died in London in 1652, aged eighty. Webb, who married his only daughter, published some of his designs; and a complete edition of his works was published by Kent, 1770. Jones's copy of 'Palladio,' with which he travelled in Italy, and containing his own marginal notes, is still preserved in Worcester College, Oxford.—(Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painters*, &c., Bohn, 1849.) [R.N.W.]

JONES, Jeremiah, a learned div., 1693-1724.

JONES, John, an English divine, last century.

JONES, John, a medical writer, 16th century.

JONES, John, a Hebrew scholar, 1575-1636.

JONES, John, an American phys., 1729-1791.

JONES, John, LL.D., a philological writer, and minister of the unitarians, died 1827.

JONES, John Gale, a celebrated political character of the period of the French revolution, distinguished as a leading member of the London Corresponding Society, 1771-1838.

JONES, John, a Welch lawyer and man of letters, au. of a 'History of Wales,' &c., 1772-1838.

JONES, John, a Welch antiq., 16th and 17th c.

JONES, Leslie Grove, aid-de-camp of the duke of Wellington in the peninsular war, and commandant of Brussels during the battle of Waterloo, afterw. kn. as a poli. writer, 1779-1839.

JONES, Owen, a Welch antiquary, 1740-1814.

JONES, Paul, a naval commander in the interest of the colonists during the American war of independence, was born at Selkirk, in Scotland, 1736, and died in poverty at Paris, 1792. He was a man of dauntless courage, and great ability as a sea captain, and was for a long period the terror of the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. His principal action was a combat off Flamborough head with the convoy of the Baltic fleet in 1779, in which he proved the victor, and captured the two frigates opposed to him. He was complimented for his success on this occasion by an invitation to Paris, where the cross of military merit and a sword of honour were presented to him by the king. The congress of the United States also voted him a golden medal for his services during the struggle for independence, but though his valour merited such an acknowledgment, it is difficult to find any trace of republican virtue in his conduct, unless an intense hatred of the English be esteemed such. At the conclusion of the war he entered into the service of the Russians, and retiring in disgust solicited a command from Austria and France, which, however, he did not obtain. 'Full of vanity,' says a French writer, 'he believed that only a king was worthy of such an admiral!' His career is at once an example and a warning, for it points to the unhonoured grave which awaits all those, whatever their present reputation and talents, who are led by their selfish passions, instead of principle, even in the path of glory. Paul Jones had neither the wisdom nor the ambition to adopt the country that he had so well served, and instead of the Washington of the seas, it is difficult to regard him in any other light than that of a bold buccaneer. [E.R.]

JONES, Rice, a Welch poet, 1715-1801.

JONES, Thomas, a Welch divine, 1756-1807.

JONES, William, an em. mathe., 1680-1749.

JONES, William, commonly called 'Trinity Jones,' or 'Jones of Nayland,' and well known for his public spirit and ability as a writer, was a clergyman of the Church of England, born at Lowick, in Northamptonshire, 1726, and appointed perpetual curate of Nayland, in Suffolk, where he went to reside about 1776. He was the intimate friend and biographer of Bishop Horne, to whom in early life he had presented the doctrines of John Hutchinson, of which they were both distinguished advocates. His works are—'A Full Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit,' 1753; 'The Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity Proved from Scripture,' 1757; 'An Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy,' 1762; 'Remarks on the Confessional,' 1764; 'Physiological Disquisitions, or Discourses concerning the Natural Philosophy of the Elements,' 1781; 'A Course of Lectures on the Figurative Language of the Holy Scripture,' 1787; and, when the French revolution broke out, a series of tracts well known by their title of 'The Scholar Armed against the Errors of the Times;' and 'A Letter from Thomas Bull to his brother John,' written in support of government. His 'Memoirs of Bishop Horne,' to whom he became private chaplain after his elevation to the see of Norwich, were published in 1795, with an introductory exposition of the theological and philosophical doctrines of Hutchinson. Jones of Nayland was the original projector of the British Critic; and besides his literary endowments was a great proficient in church music. He died in 1800. [E.R.]

JONES, Sir William, whose researches in Oriental literature, and his surpassing genius as a translator from the Eastern languages, have rendered his name illustrious throughout Europe, was born in London, 1746, son of Mr. William Jones, an eminent mathematician, and devoted himself to the study of the Oriental languages while a student at Oxford. When twenty-four years of age, he translated the life of Nadir Shah from the Persian into French, and, in 1771, published a grammar of the Persian language, which still maintains its ground as a work of standard value. Between this period and 1783, when he received an appointment as judge in the supreme court of judicature in Bengal, this laborious student published his commentaries on Asiatic poetry, written in Latin; and we may here remark, that it is difficult to say whether his fine taste for poetical composition, or his extensive learning and philosophical insight, is the more admirable characteristic of his genius. On his arrival in India, he established an Asiatic Society for the purpose of collecting materials to illustrate the history, learning, and antiquities of the East; and as he succeeded in rallying the learned around him, the publication of their transactions commenced almost immediately. He died suddenly in the heat of this career, so new to English learning, in 1794; and his collected works, with a life by Lord Teignmouth, have since been published in an edition of 13 volumes 8vo. To Sir William Jones belongs the merit of a great originator, as well as that of an unrivalled linguist. Until his appearance, and the impetus given by him to the study of Asiatic literature, the English scholar might well blush for the little that had been achieved in that direction by our own countrymen. The encouragement, indeed, has been miserably small, compared with the necessities of the case; and, at this moment, the officers of the Asiatic Society can tell us what volumes of invaluable matter must remain buried in obscurity, even on their own shelves, for want of funds. We ought to add, that Sir William Jones was an accomplished lawyer, a warm lover of freedom, and, as an Indian judge, indefatigable and irreproachable. [E.R.]

JONG, L. De, a Dutch painter, 1616-1697.

JONGE, N., a Danish geographer, born 1727.

JONIN, G., a French poet, 1596-1638.

JONSIUS, John, a German *savant*, 1624-1659.

JONSON, Benjamin, was born at Westminster in 1573. His father, a Scotsman by descent, dying in his boyhood, the widow married a bricklayer; and Ben Jonson is said to have been taken from Westminster school and obliged to work at his stepfather's trade. We read also of his having enlisted as a soldier, and served in the Low Countries. On the other hand, the obscure accounts we have of his youth represent him as having studied both at Oxford and at Cambridge; and it is certain that, in one way or another, he had obtained a good education, and was especially a ripe and exact Latin scholar. He cannot have been much older than twenty, when, like so many men of genius in the later part of Elizabeth's reign, he attached himself to the theatres. He became an actor, but was a bad one; and his life was chiefly spent in play-writing, amidst the fluctuations of success incident to that pursuit, and the alternations of poverty with something little better, which made up the history of almost every one of our old dramatists. But his fame stood very high in his own time. In the most brilliant period of Shakspeare's career, Ben Jonson was the only man who contested the palm with him; and, in the whole history of the Old English drama, none but

[The Globe Theatre.]

Beaumont and Fletcher come nearer, or so near, to the excellence of the great master. He is vigorous, not graceful, a skilful and reflective artist, rather than an impulsive or imaginative poet; but there is great force in his comic pictures of character, and a striking pomp of eloquence in his tragic dialogue.—In 1598, he exhibited his first successful piece, the prose comedy of 'Every Man in his Humour;' after several other plays, his dignified tragedy of 'Sejanus' appeared in 1603; 'Volpone,' a comedy in blank verse, abounding both in eloquence and poetry, was played in 1605; in 1609, came 'The Silent Woman,' a comedy constructed with great regularity and admirable skill; and the roll of his good plays was closed in 1610, by the lively and energetic comedy 'The Alchemist.' In 1619, he was appointed poet-laureate. But his later years were spent in poverty; and his natural gloominess of temper was aggravated both by the failure of his popularity and by ill-health. He died in 1637, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His uncompleted 'Sad Shepherd,' a pastoral drama, and many of his lyrics, show a delicacy both of poetical feeling and of diction, beyond anything that appears in his other works; and his learning, especially in philology, is proved by several prose dissertations. [W.S.]

JORAM, a king of Israel, 887-876 B.C.

JORDÆNS, J., a distin. Flemish painter, pupil of Adam Van Vort and Reubens, au. of many works in the churches in the Netherlands, 1594-1678.

JORDAN, Camille, a political orator and statesman of the French revolution, and member of the chamber during the hundred days, 1771-1821.

JORDAN, C. S., a Prussian writer, 1700-1746.

JORDAN, Dorothea, an eminent English actress, born in the neighbourhood of Waterford 1762, was the daughter of Captain Bland, an Irish gentleman. She adopted the stage for a profession as the means of support for her mother, a lady of Wales, with whom her father had eloped. She first appeared at Dublin in the character of Phebe, in 'As You Like It;' and afterwards gained con-

siderable repute as a juvenile tragedian. Her next engagement was at the York theatre; where she remained for three years, and took the name of Mrs. Jordan, though never married, by which name she was thenceforward known. Her *debût* in London was in the part of *Peggy*, in 'The Country Girl;' in which, and in *Nell* in 'The Devil to Pay,' she proved equally successful. Her line of business was now fixed; but she also occasionally appeared in the pathetic characters of tragedy. Her celebrity betrayed her into an alliance with a royal duke, with whom she for some time resided in great splendour; but (such is the uncertainty of such connections) she died at St. Cloud, 5th July, 1816, in poverty and obscurity, notwithstanding a long and brilliant theatrical career. The circumstances attending her seclusion were mysterious, and are not cleared up by Mr. Boaden's biography, notwithstanding the ample means of information possessed by him. Indeed, the impression left upon the mind by his narrative is, that Mrs. Jordan did not die at the place and time stated; but lived probably under another name in England for seven years longer; after which, a liquidation of her debts was publicly advertised. Be this as it may, her theatrical career was one of the most illustrious; and her style of that natural sort which commands the approbation of the best judges. As a woman, too, her heart seems to have been of the kindest, and her domestic duties to have been performed with exemplary attention and devotion to the best interests of her family. [J.A.H.]

JORDAN, J. C., a Bohemian scholar, d. 1740.

JORDAN, Sir Joseph, an English admiral, obtained a victory over the Dutch, 1672.

JORDAN, T., a dramatic wr., time of Charles I.

JORDANO. See Giordano.

JORDEN, E., an English chemist, 1569-1632.

JORDENS, G., a Dutch jurisconsult, last cent.

JORNANDES, a Gothic historian, 6th cent.

JORTIN, Dr. John, flourished about the middle of last century, having been born in 1698, and died 1770. He, and his patron Archbishop Herring, are fair exponents of the learning and doctrine of the Church of England, and of the spirit by which it was animated at that period. Jortin was rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, and afterwards of Kensington, near London. He is the author of 'Discourses Concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion,' 'Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History,' 'Remarks upon the works of Erasmus,' 'Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern,' and of various other criticisms and learned tracts. His private character was most estimable; and his public life marked in a high degree by independence and integrity. This is saying a good deal for a minister of the Church of England in an age of compromise and difficulty, and such, it is well known, was the first generation or two which followed the revolution of 1688. [E.R.]

JOSEPH, son of Jac. and Rachel, 2113-2003 B.C.

JOSEPH I., emperor of Germany, born 1676, king of Hungary 1689, king of the Romans 1690, succeeded his father, Leopold I., as emperor, 1705, died 1711. Joseph II., son of the emperor, Francis I., and of Maria Theresa, born 1741, king of the Romans 1764, emperor after the death of his father 1765, but did not really govern until the death of Maria Theresa, when he became king of Hungary and Bohemia, 1780, died 1790. Joseph II. was the brother of Marie Antoinette, and was remarkable for his ambition and activity as a reformer and statesman.

JOSEPH, or JOSEPH EMMANUEL, king of Portugal, born 1714, suc. his father, 1750, d. 1777.

JOSEPH-ALBO, a Spanish rabbi, 15th cent.

JOSEPH of Exeter, a Latin poet who accompanied Richard I. to Palestine, au. of heroic poems on the Trojan war and the crusades, 12th c.

JOSEPH, Meir, an Italian rabbi, 1496–1554.

JOSEPH of Paris, or Father Joseph, whose proper name was Francis Le Clerc Du Tremblay, an agent of Cardinal Richelieu, 1577-1638.

JOSEPHINE, first wife of Napoleon Buonaparte, and empress of the French, was by birth a creole, and was born at Martinique, 1763. Her maiden name was Marie Joseph Rose Tacher-De-La-Pagerie, which she exchanged for that of Madame de Beauharnais, when she married the viscount of that name at the age of fourteen, for which purpose she was brought to France by her father, in terms of a previous betrothal. As the pretended memoirs of her life cannot be trusted, we omit the scandal connected with her residence at the court of Marie Antoinette, and simply record the fact that she became the mother of two children, Eugene and Hortense—the latter of whom became queen of Holland. In 1787, her mother then suffering from illness, she returned to Martinique, and remained in the island till her safety was threatened by the insurrection, three years later, when she escaped to France, and rejoining her husband, who was a chief of the constitutionalists, made her house the rendezvous of the politicians and men of letters belonging to his party. The viscount de Beauharnais was executed under the ascendency of Robespierre in 1794; and Josephine, saved with difficulty by Tallien, met Napoleon soon afterwards at the house of Barras, and was married to him in 1796. From that period till her divorce in 1809, her history is identified with the emperor's, not only personally but politically. Passionately devoted to him as a man, his glory as a sovereign was also dearer to her than her own happiness, and the unbounded influence she exercised over him was never abused, as Napoleon himself acknowledged, by a word of bad counsel. It had been predicted twice over, at Martinique and in France, that Josephine would be queen; and as stormy scenes would sometimes occur between her and the emperor, she has been heard to exclaim, 'They speak of *your star*, but it is my star that rules these events!' And, in fact, Buonaparte was greatly indebted to her political talents and her fascinating manners, if not for his elevation to the throne, at least for his welcome among the influential circles of Parisian society. Her divorce was urged by the family of Napoleon, and by such statesmen as Fouché and Talleyrand, for the sake of an heir to the throne and the consolidation of the new dynasty; and, when resolved upon, Josephine meekly retired to Malmaison, and was succeeded by the Austrian bride of her husband. She saw the emperor for the last time in January, 1814; on the 4th of April he abdicated, and, on the 29th of the month following, Josephine breathed her last

in the arms of her children. Like her husband, she was born for empire; and he, however blinded by dynastic ambition, must have lived to feel that her divorce was as mistaken in policy as it was indefensible in principle, and cruel in the execution. It is singular, and only poetical justice to add, that Josephine, after all, should have given an heir to Napoleon in the person of her grandson, the present emperor, Louis Napoleon. [E.R.]

JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS, the historian of the Jews, descended, on his father's side, from the high priests of his nation, and, on his mother's from the Asmonean princes, was born at Jerusalem in the year 37. He was remarkable from boyhood for the promise of those high qualities which he afterwards displayed as a commander and man of letters; and after studying in every school of learning, submitting himself to the initiation of the Essenes, and even mortifying his flesh in the desert, he attached himself to the Pharisees, and acquired a high reputation among them for his prudence and wisdom. After a visit to Rome at the age of twenty-six, to intercede for some of his countrymen who had been condemned by Felix, he was appointed commissioner from Jerusalem to the disturbed district of Galilee, and shortly after became its governor. Unable to prevent the internal dissensions which prevailed among the Jews from ripening into a revolt against the Romans, Josephus reluctantly undertook the conduct of a war of which he foresaw the issue, and for forty-seven days defended Jotapata against the whole force of Vespasian and Titus. After the fall of the city, Josephus saved his life by a stratagem worthy of Machiavel, and saluted his conquerors as the future masters of the world,—the issue of the war, and the elevation of Vespasian and Titus, he avers, having been shown to him in dreams. He accompanied Titus to the siege of Jerusalem, and endeavoured to act as mediator, but was repulsed by his countrymen as a traitor. Finally, he lived in honour at Rome, and is supposed to have died about the year 95. The works of Josephus are his 'Jewish Antiquities,' the defence of his history 'Against Appion,' 'The Martyrdom of the Maccabees,' and his noble 'History of the Jewish Wars,' which is that of an eye-witness of all he relates. Besides these, which are among the most interesting and valuable remains of antiquity, he wrote his own 'Life,' the public portion of which is further amplified in the 'Wars.' We learn from the former that he was thrice married, first, at the instance of Vespasian, to a captive virgin, who soon afterwards left him; second, to a lady of Alexandria, whom, he says, 'I forsook, because her manners pleased me not, although she was the mother of my three children!' and, thirdly, to a native of Candy, 'endowed with as laudable manners as any other woman whatsoever.' Opinions differ as to the reliability of some things that Josephus relates, but in matters personal, his disclosures are as candid as they are edifying. The politic shrewdness of Jacob, the learning of the ancient priesthood, and the valour of his ancestors, the Maccabees, were all united in him. It is no slight proof of his worldly wisdom, that he survived the destruction of his people, the last unexceptionable *Jew* of the whole race. [E.R.]

JOSEPIN, a painter of Naples, 1560-1640.

JOSHUA, the successor of Mos
chief and leader of the Jews, abt. 1
JOSI, HENRY, a connoisseur in a
of the prints in the British Museum,
JOSIAH, a king of Judah, 639-6
JOSQUIN-DEPROZ, a Flem. mu
JOUBERT, BARTHOLOMEW C
general of the French republic, bor
at the battle of Novi when fightin
Russians under Suwarrow, 1799.
JOUBERT, F., a learned Fr. prie
JOUBERT, L., a Fr. med. writer
JOUFFROY, J. DE., a Fr. cardi
JOUFFROY, THEODORE S., a Fr
translator of Reid and Dugald Ste
thor of 'Leçons sur le Droit Naturel,
JOUFFROY D'ABBANS, CL. F
De, a French mechanician and cap
to whom the Academy of Sciences
the honour of having first applied s
gation, contrary to the received opi
land and America in favour of Fulto
JOUIN, A., a Jansenist and poet,
JOURDAIN, ALPHONSE, count
and founder of the city of Montauba
JOURDAIN, AMABLE L. M. MI
ELLET, a French dentist, afterward
scholar, author of 'Tableau de l
Gouvernement, de la Religion, et de
de la Perse,' 1788-1818.
JOURDAIN, F. C., a Fr. archæo.
JOURDAN, A. J. L., a Fr. jurist,
JOURDAN, JEAN BAPTISTE, a
French revolution, born 1762, appo
of division 1793, general-in-chief o
Italy, and marshal of France, 1803-
battle of Vittoria, fought in support o
parte, 1813, gov. of the 'Invalides,' 1
JOURDAN, MATHIEU JOUVE
called 'JOURDAN COUPE TETE,' a n
man shape, who became a leader of
murderers during the French revolu
ercised supreme power at Avignon t
of the republican forces under Chois
martin, 1791, executed 1794.
JOUSSE, DANIEL, a Fr. lawyer
matician, au. of 'Traité de la Sphere,'
JOUVANCY, J., a Jesuit hist., 1
JOUVENET, J., a French painte
JOVELLANOS, GASPAR MELC
distinguished literary *savant*, statesm
matic poet of Spain, born 1744, mini
1799, killed in an insurrection, 1812.
JOVIANUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDI
succeeded Julian the Apostate as emp
and restored Christianity 363, died 3
JOVINIAN, an Italian reformer,
JOVINUS, a native of Gaul, co
367-370. His grandson, of the sa
tained the title of emperor 411, kille
JOVIUS, PAUL, an Italian hist.,
JOY, RT. HON. H., an Irish judg
JOY, JOYE, or GEE, JOHN, a bi
dist. as a promoter of the reformatio
JOYCE, J., a miscel. writer, 176
JOYNER, W., an English poet, 1
JUAN OF AUSTRIA. See JOHN
JUAN OF AUSTRIA, a natural
IV., king of Spain, dist. as a general

UAN Y SANTACILIA, Don George, or N Jorge Juan, a Spanish mathematician engineer, 1712-1774.

UBA, the *first* of the name, king of Numidia, ceeded his father Hiempsel, B.C. 50, joined pio and Cato against Cæsar 49, died by his hand when the cause was lost by the defeat Pharsus, B.C. 46. The *second* of the name, and successor of the preceding, was led a captin Cæsar's triumph, but afterwards made king Mauritania, and married to the daughter of patra and Antony. He distinguished himself naturalist, historian, and philoso., d. A.D. 23.

UBE, Augustus, a Fr. historian, 1765-1824.

UDA, Leo De, a Ger. reformer, 1482-1542.

UDA, Hioug, a Jewish rabbi, 11th century.

UDAH, the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, and father of the existing race of Jews.

UDAH HAKKADOSH, or the holy, a learned i, born in Galilee about 120, distinguished as founder of the school of Tiberius, and as the piler of the Mishna, died 194.

UDAS LEVITA, a Spanish rabbi, 1090-1140.

UDAS MACCABÆUS, a valiant leader of the s in the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, ceeded his father Mattathias, in the line of the monean princes, B.C. 166, fell, heroically fight- against overwhelming numbers, B.C. 160.

UDITH, a heroine of the Jewish nation, whose tory is recorded in the well-known book of that me, the date and the authorship of which are h uncertain, but which probably dates after Babylonish captivity.

UEL, Nicholas, a Danish admiral, 1629-97.

UENIN, G., a French theologian, 1650-1713.

UENIN, P., a French historian, 166?-1749.

UGLARIS, A., an Italian Jesuit, died 1653.

UGLER, J. F., a Ger. philologist, 1714-1791.

UGURTHA, a king of Numidia, vanquished the Romans and starved in prison, 106 B.C.

ULIA, a martyr of Carthage, killed 440.

ULIA, the only daughter of the emperor Au- us, and wife of Marcellus and Agrippa, equally brated for her beauty, her debaucheries, and genius, starved to d. by order of Tiberius, 14.

ULIA, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, a victim to the intrigues of Messalina, 17-41.

ULIA, a daughter of Julius Cæsar and Cor- e, and wife of Pompey the Great, d. B.C. 53.

ULIA DOMNA, second wife of the emperor rus, and mother of Caracalla and Geta, dist. the patroness of arts and letters, 170-217.

ULIAN, an Italian theologian, 5th century.

ULIAN, a Spanish prelate and theologian, and ent of the Roman calendar, died 690.

ULIAN, Flavius Claudius, emperor of me, nephew of Constantine the Great; famous history because of his effort to re-establish the mes and worship of Paganism; hence named Apostate. He was born at Constantinople in 1., and died at the age of thirty-two, of a wound ceived near Ctesiphon, in the midst of his con- st with Sapor, king of the Persians. The life of his remarkable person was altogether singular. Escaping death,—always imminent during his earlier years,—chiefly through protection of the clemency to which the jealousy and avarice of his cousin, the possessor of the purple, had doomed him, he grew up a philosopher, first instructed by Christian bishops, and then an attached pupil of the school of Athens. The necessities of Constantius recalled him to the capital, and procured his adoption as Cæsar: but, haunted by guilty terrors, the Emperor virtually banished him to Gaul, under guise of assigning him that exhausted and perturbed region as a Province. In a position thus inauspicious, the extraordinary military and administrative talents of Julian first burst forth. Repression had not broken the spring in him; neither had a life of study unfitted him for action. He restored discipline, consolidated and inspired the legions, overthrew the Germans and pacified Gaul. Deprived of his government by the sleepless enmity of Constantius—for the hatred of the timid is never asleep—he was proclaimed Augustus by the soldiery, and had just entered on civil war, when the death of his unworthy relative opened his path to the throne. Then Julian began the work for which he imagined that Fate had prepared him,—a work in itself impracticable; and the attempt to perform it involved him in controversies so bitter, and actions so questionable, that it would have been vain now to attempt to disentangle his motives, even had the history of these times been much more reliable than any early history is. It is alleged that he revolted from the unjust repugnance of the Church to Philosophy as such, and hated its intolerance. Unfortunately, the early Church was intolerant, and had learnt too soon the process by *anathema*. and it is equally true, that intolerance was especially foreign alike to the religion of Rome, and the philosophy of Athens; the first having ever admitted without scruple, new gods to seats on its Olympus; and the latter, inspired by the Alexandrines, endeavouring at that period to discern the secret meaning of all forms and modes of Mythology,—resolving them into symbols But if Julian had been moved solely by a respect for liberty, he would have remained firm by his earliest measures—viz., the restoration of the old gods, and the equal protection of their worships. On the contrary, he persecuted those he blamed as persecutors, closed their schools, and launched into all the excesses of REACTION. The great and catholic moral pointed by his history is this—*no Power can revive in this world, that which even a* REVOLUTION *has destroyed.* The destruction of ancient systems, although by apparent violence, is never possible, unless new moral elements, and forces, have been born and risen into efficiency, —in other words, until these systems have ceased to represent the life of the world, and become unfit to evolve the future. In matters of Religion especially, reaction can, on this account, replace the *form* only: the faith has gone, and the husk—the ceremony and the dogma—can never be propped up as a verisimilitude.—Julian had much activity, and as already stated, singular administrative skill; but the weakness inherent in every Reactionist, passed with him too, into its usual, if not unfailing issues—fanaticism and frenzy. [J.P.N.]

JULIANA, a woman of remarkable talents and military courage, who possessed great influence at the courts of the Mogul emperors of Hindostan. She was the daughter of a Portuguese named Augustin Dias D'Acosta, and was born in Bengal, 1658. Died 1733.

JULIANA, a devotee of the reign of Edward III., who immured herself in a stone cell at Norwich, and having suffered from extreme mortification, wrote a book of devotion entitled 'Sixteen Revelations of the Love of God,' containing an account of her visions, or the 'Showings' by which her reflections were illustrated. The MS. of this work was preserved by the monks, and published by a learned catholic named Cressy, in 1670, who could discover nothing concerning her history beyond the hints which are scattered through the work itself. It appears, however, that she was about thirty years of age when the principal of her visions occurred, in the year 1373, and that she was severely tempted, and deeply experienced in what the mystics regard as the spiritual life. Her book was reprinted in the quaint language of the period in which it was written, by G. H. Parker, in 1843. The most interesting of her visions is one of the Virgin Mary, which Juliana has related with an artlessness and sense of wonder which it is impossible to accuse either of insincerity or extravagance. [E.R.]

JULIEN, P., a French sculptor, 1731-1804.

JULIEN, S., a Swiss painter, 1736-1799.

JULIO ROMANO. See ROMANO.

JULIUS, the *first* of the name, pope of Rome, a partizan of Athanasius, and a saint of the Roman calendar, reigned 337-352. The *second*, one of the most unscrupulous political intriguers that ever occupied the papal chair, distinguished as a soldier and a magnificent patron of arts and letters, born 1441, reigned 1503-1513. The *third*, in whose time the council of Trent was re-opened, reigned 1550-1555.

JULYAT, FLEURY, a French poet, 16th cent.

JUMELIN, J. B., a French chemist, 1745-1807.

JUNCKER, CHR., a Ger. philolo., 1668-1714.

JUNCKER, G. H., a Ger. med. wr., 1680-1759.

JUNG STILLING. See STILLING.

JUNGE, JOACHIM, a native of Lubeck, eminent as a math. and natural philosopher, 1587-1657.

JUNGER, J. F., a Germ. dramatist, died 1797.

JUNGERMANN, GODFREY, a Ger. translator and commentator, died 1610. His brother, LOUIS, a botanist, 1572-1653.

JUNIUS, ADRIAN, a Dutch *savant*, 1512-1575.

JUNIUS, FRANCIS, a French scholar, professor of divinity at Leyden, and fellow-labourer with Tremellius upon his Latin version of the Old Testament, author of commentaries and theological works, 1545-1602. His son, of the same name, born at Heidelberg, em. as a philolo., 1589-1677.

JUNKER, G. A., a German Jesuit, 1716-1805.

JUNOT, ANDOCHE, a marshal of the French empire, and duke d'Abrantes, born 1771, entered the army as a volunteer 1791, distinguished at the siege of Toulon 1793, general of division in Egypt 1801, governor of Paris 1804, commander of the army in Portugal 1806, lost the battle of Vimiera, and compelled to capitulate, 1808, afterwards gov. of the Illyrian provinces, and d. 1813.

JUNOT, LAURA PERMON, wife of the preceding, and duchess of Abrantes, distinguished as a novelist, but chiefly by her 'Memoirs,' 1784-1838.

JURAIN, CL., a French antiquarian, died 1618.

JURET, FR., a French poet, 1553-1626.

JURIEU, PETER, a famous protestant theologian, born at Men, in the Orléannais, 1637; died at Rotterdam, where he occupied theology, and was pastor of the Walloo 1713. He was a great partizan of Wil and engaged protestants and catholics i versy with about equal animosity. Th his works is a 'Critical History of Doct Modes of Worship.'

JURIN, JAMES, an English physicia as a mathematician and natural philos., 1

JURINE, L., a Swiss naturalist, 1751

JUSSIEU, ANTOINE DE, an eminent was born at Lyons in 1686. He died in possessed an extensive knowledge of bo filled the situation of professor of that the Jardin du Roi at Paris.

JUSSIEU, BERNARD DE, a celeb tanist, and a younger brother of the a also born at Lyons, in 1699, and died in derived his taste for botany from his br through his interest was nominated, in tanical demonstrator at the Jardin du R XV., wishing to make an extensive bota den at Trianon, intrusted the execution a intendence of it to Bernard de Jussieu. left behind him very few writings, but theless exercised a great influence upon of botany in France; and his arrangeme plants cultivated in the garden of Tr shown by his catalogues, proves that he menced practically demonstrating the method so beautifully and fully carried o wards by his celebrated nephew.

JUSSIEU, ANTOINE LAURENT DE, of the above, and upon whom his uncle' seems to have fallen, was born at Lyons He died in 1836. He was appointed, assistant to Lemonnier, the professor of and, in 1777, obtained the general admi of the Jardin du Roi. In his lectures, a memoir of the new arrangement of plan royal garden, he explained for the first tim and with precision, the fundamental prin the natural method of arrangement of pla in 1789, he published his 'Genera Plant work which employed him four years in out. In this excellent work, he has ca satisfactorily the first principles of the classification of his uncle Bernard, and found and sagacious manner in which h plied these principles to the institutio natural families has caused the Jussieus to be adopted by almost all botanists th the world. In 1793, when the royal ga remodelled, and became the Jardin des Jussieu was appointed professor of rural and afterwards was chosen by his colleag director and treasurer of the museum o History. Like his uncle, Bernard, he ha almost totally blind for some years b death.

JUSSOU, H. C., a Ger. architect, 175

JUSTEL, CHRISTOPHER, a French and ecclesiastical antiquarian, whose wo trate the history of France in the mid 1580-1649. His son, HENRY, editor of s father's MSS., 1620-1693.

JUSTI, JOHN HENRY THEOPHILUS, mineralogist, author of a 'Treatise on M 'Mineralogy,' 'Chemistry,' &c., 1720-17

urnamed 'The Martyr,' but anciently
her,' was born about the beginning
century, of pagan parents, at Flavia
lous), the ancient Shechem or Sy-
ria. He was brought up in the re-
arents, and studied in succession the
etic, Pythagorean, and Platonic phi-
t none of them fully satisfied his
inquisitive mind, though the last
d him. Meeting with an old and
istian in one of his solitary walks by
e was surprised by the conversation,
n ignorance of many things, and
the Hebrew Scriptures. This in-
length to his conversion, when he
young man. His subsequent life
the earnest diffusion of the faith
embraced. He visited Alexandria,
ranger in Rome. He suffered death
Antoninus, in A.D. 165 or 166; and
rded, his prime accuser was a Cynic
the name of Crescens. The mode
dom is uncertain; some affirming
scourged and beheaded, and others
put to death in secret. The best
n are in the form of apologies—one,
A.D. 150, addressed to Antoninus
cond to Marcus Aurelius about the
e 'Dialogue with Trypho the Jew,'
genuineness of which has been un-
tacked, is a defence of Christianity
assaults and prejudice, and is founded
nal discussion. The argument is
e types and prophecies of the Old
t the interpretation is often fanciful
Doubts are entertained about the
other works ascribed to him, such
n,' and 'Cohortation to the Greeks,'
pistle to Diognetus, and the tract
rchy of God.' Some other spurious
assigned to him, and many of his
been lost. As Justin continued to
of a philosopher, so he never re-
philosophizing spirit. His Platonic
peculiar colouring to his views and
ny Christian doctrines, and some of
were not learned in the school of
His erudition, however, is always
Christianity; but his style is often
expressive. His works in whole
have often been published. The
was published by Robert Stephens,
51. A better editio appeared under
laranus, Paris, 1742. Thirlby pub-
logues, London, 1722, in a tall and
o, and the last and best edition,
, was issued from the press at Jena,
8vo, 1844. The separate pieces
en reprinted, and not a few of them
slated into English. Useful informa-
e, times, and theology of Justin, may
hop Kaye's 'Writings and Opinions
yr,' Cambridge, 1829, and especially
n works of Semisch on the subject,
Hamburg, 1842-1848. [J.E.]

Roman historian, 2d century.

, emperor of the East, born 450,
astasius 518, made Justinian his
e empire, and died 527.

JUSTIN II., son of Vigilantia, sister of Justinian, suc. the latter, 565, died in retirement, 578.

JUSTINIAN I., emperor of Constantinople, was the son of a farmer, and of the sister of Justin, who from entering the army as a simple soldier, had become emperor, and was succeeded by his nephew, then in the forty-fifth year of his age, 527. Some months before the death of his uncle, Justinian had persuaded him to consent to his marriage with Theodora, a well-known actress and courtezan, who was declared Augusta, and crowned the same day as her husband. About the same time, Belisarius, the friend and future general of the new emperor, was married to Antonina, a professional companion of Theodora; and to the intrigues and jealousies stirred up by these two women is to be attributed the principal part of the untoward circumstances which have cast a stain on the personal character of Justinian. The political events of his reign may be summed up in the wars of Belisarius and the eunuch Narses, who obtained splendid successes over the Persians in the East, and the Vandals and Goths in Italy, and in the terrible sedition which broke out at Constantinople in 532, and was extinguished in the blood of thirty thousand persons. In the latter case, Justinian would have fled from his capital, and in all probability have lost his crown, but for the courage and talents of Theodora, whose vices were gilded by some of the rare qualities befitting an empress. The glory of his reign is the famous digest of the Roman law, known generally as the *Justinian Code*, which was compiled out of the Gregorian, Theodorian, and Hermogenian codes, by ten of the ablest lawyers of the empire, under the guiding genius of the jurisconsult, Tribonian. Their labours consist—1. of the 'Statute Law,' or Justinian code, properly so called; 2. the 'Pandects,' a digest of the decisions and opinions of former magistrates and lawyers,—these two compilations consisted of matter that lay scattered through more than two thousand volumes, now reduced to fifty; 3. the 'Institutes,' an abridgment, in four books, containing the substance of all the laws in an elementary form; 4. the laws of modern date, including Justinian's own edicts, collected into one volume, and called the 'New Code.' These labours, which a Cæsar had not been able to accomplish, were completed by the year 541; and we can only lament that Christianity was not in its prime at that epoch, whereby the spirit of natural right and equity had been infused into them, in place of the dogmas of authority. Besides this important work of imperial reform, Justinian was a great builder and engineer, and works of public utility were kept constantly in progress in all parts of the empire. He was remarkable for temperance and chastity, and not less so for his great learning and diligent application to business; but his religious bigotry, and his weakness in the hands of Theodora, marred all his good qualities. Died in the eighty-third year of his age, 565. [E.R.]

JUSTINIAN II., surnamed 'Rhinotmetus,' became emperor of the East on the death of his father, Constantine, 686, when he was about sixteen years of age. He was deposed and banished for his cruelty, by his general, Leontius, 695; regained his throne ten years afterwards, and, exhibiting the same ferocious disposition, was assassinated, 711.

JUSTINIANS, THE, or, GIUSTINIANI OF VENICE, descended from the emperors of that name, form a long roll of famous names. The principal of these are—LORENZO, or ST. LAURENT, the first patriarch of Venice, a man of remarkable public and private virtue, author of sermons, letters, and ascetic tracts, 1380-1465. LEONARDO, his younger brother, distinguished as an Oriental scholar and poet, procurator of St. Mark, 1388-1446. BERNARDO, his son, procurator and member of the council of ten, author of a life of Lorenzo Giustinian, and of letters and speeches delivered by him on various occasions, 1408-89. BERNARDO, uncle of the latter, a learned ecclesiastic and dignitary of the order of St. George, author of a 'History of the Military Orders,' published 1692. SEBASTIAN, ambassador to England in the reign of Henry VIII., 1515-1519. ORSATTO, a Greek translator and poet, 1538-1603. POMPEIUS, a celebrated general and historian of the Flemish wars, 1569-1616. MARC-ANTONIO, elected doge of Venice 1684, died, after sustaining a war with the Turks, 1688. NIC.-ANTONIO, a learned theologian, who became bishop of Padua, and edited an edition of Athanasius, and a chronology of the bishops of his see, 1712-1796. ANGELO, proveditor of Treviso when the state was invaded by Buonaparte in 1797. [E.R.]

JUSTINIANS, THE, or GIUSTINIANI OF GENOA, assumed the name without the right of descent. The principal of the family are—AUGUSTIN, bishop of Nebo, or Nebbio, and the most learned man of his age, 1470-1536. JEROME, a tragic writer, born about 1560. HORACE, a learned cardinal, risen from a poorer branch of the family, died at Rome 1649. MICHEL, a learned ecclesiastic, author of many works left in MS., 1612-1680. VINCENT, a famous connoisseur, whose collection of engravings forms the 'Giustinian Gallery,' published 1640. FABIO, a learned prelate, adopted into the family when a youth, 1579-1627.

The name occurs in other parts of
Venice and Genoa; of these we
GIOVANNI, a native of Candy, disti
poet, died about 1556; and LAU
RENZO, a professor at Naples, autho
works, &c., 1760-1825.

JUVARA, F., a Sicilian architect

JUVENAL, DECIUS JUNIUS, a
man satirist, was born at Aquinum,
at the beginning of the reign of C
first satire being directed against Pa
of Domitian, Juvenal was exiled to
pretence of an appointment, and di
advanced age, 128. Only sixteen of
main, most of which are considere
of that class of writing. They have
by Dryden, Gifford, and others.

JUVENAL, the name by which
named W. Jouvenneaux is known, a

JUVENAL, or JOUVENAL DE
French statesman who owed his elev
ing Charles VI., born about 1350, di
son, of the same name, archbishop o
historian of Charles VI., died 1473.

JUVENCUS CAIUS VECTIUS
one of the earliest Christian poets, b

JUVENEL, F., author of a '
Crusade under the Pontificate of
'History of the Moors in Spain,' a
of the Popes,' 17th century.

JUXON, WILLIAM, successively
ford, bishop of London, and archbis
bury, was a prelate of great learni
membered for his fidelity to Charl
attended at the Isle of Wight, and
quests he received on the scaffold. H
of a sermon, entitled 'The Subjec
Lamentation on the Death of Britain
Charles,' published 1649, and 'Some
upon the Act of Uniformity,' 1662.

K

KAAB. See CAAB.

KAAS, NICHOLAS, the principal of the four regents appointed to govern Denmark during the minority of Christiern I., born 1535, chancellor 1573, regent 1588, died 1594.

KAAU-BŒRHAAVE, ABRAHAM, a Dutch anat. and phy., nephew of the illustrious Bœrhaave, and court physician at Petersburgh, 1713-1753.

KABBESE, J., a Dutch painter, died 1660.

KABEL, A. VANDER, a D. pain., 1631-1695.

KACUFFER, C. T., a Ger. hist., 1757-1830.

KADLUBEK, or KODLUBKO, VINCENT, a Polish historian, and bishop of Cracow, died 1223.

KAEMPF, J., a Bavarian physician, 1733-87.

KAEMPFER, ENGELBERT, (1651-1716), a traveller and naturalist, was a native of the principality of Lippe-Detmold in Germany. In the service of Sweden and the Dutch he visited most countries of the East; and has recorded his many curious and interesting observations in two works, 'Amoenitates Exoticae,' and a 'History of Japan.' In 1693 he returned to Amsterdam, and the following year took the degree of Doctor of Physic at Leyden; and settling in his native place was appointed physician to the prince. This brought him into extensive practice, which
his death. A genus of the ginger
mimeæ,) is named after him.

KAESTNER, ABRAHAM GOTT
mathematician and astronomer, auth
works in pure and mixed math., and
tion of the Immortality of the Soul,'

KAFOUR, a sultan of Egypt, di

KAHLE, L. M., a Ger. jurisconsu

KAHLER, W. or J., a Ger. divin

KAI-KAOUS, a king of Ivan o
history is not well ascertained, 7th

KAI-KAOUS, a Turkish sultan,

KAI-KAOUS II., a Turkish sult

KAI-KHASRON, the name of
the *first* of whom reigned 1192-121
1237-1244; the *third*, 1266-1283.

KAIN, H. L. C., a French actor,

KALB, JOHN, Baron De, a Fre
became major-gen. in the American
action under General Gates, 1732-1

KALCREUTH, COUNT ADOLP
a field-marshal of Prussia, disting
seven years' war under Frederick th
the wars of the French revolution,

KALDI, GEORGE, a learned Jesuit of Hungary, ... of theology at Olmutz and Presburgh. d. 1634.
KALE, or KELF, W., a Dutch paint., 1630-93.
KALKBRENNER, CHRISTIAN, a Prussian Jew, ...wn as a musical composer and historian, 1755-... His son, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, distin...ed as a pianist, 1784-1849.
KALL, ANE, a Danish historian, 1743-1821.
KALL, J. CHRISTOPHER, a Prussian philo... and Oriental scholar, 1714-1775. His son, ...OLAS CHRISTOPHER, the same, born 1749.
KALLGREW, a Swedish dramatist, 1751-1795.
KALM, PETER, a Swedish naturalist, professor ..., author of 'A Naturalist's Tour in North ...a,' and of 'Dissertations on the Agriculture ...mmerce of Sweden,' 1715-1779.
KALRAAT, ABRAHAM VAN, a Dutch painter ...ulptor, 1643-1699. His brother, BERNARD, ...uished as a landscape painter, 1650-1721.
KAMBLI, M., a Ger. sculptor, about 1717-86.
KAMENSKI, COUNT, a Rus. general, last ct.
KAM-HI, or KHANG-HI, a Chinese emperor, ... patron of arts and letters, reig. 1661-1722.
KAMPEN, J. VAN, a Dutch painter, 17th cen.
KAMPENHAUSEN, BARON BALTHAZER DE, ...ian historian and publicist, 1772-1823.
KANDJATOU, a khan of the Moguls, 1291-95.
KANDLER, J. J., a German artist, dist. for ...anty of his figures on porcelain, 1706-1776.
KANNI, J. A., a Ger. Orientalist, 1773-1824.
KANT, IMMANUEL, born at Konigsberg, 21st ... 1724; in which city he spent a long life of ... years in the tranquillity so acceptable to a ... he died on 24th February, 1804.—It has ...ned to two of Europe's most illustrious ...en since the revival of Philosophy, to ...take the same momentous problem regard... the Grounds and Limits of Human Knowledge: ...ram, almost contrasted in character, but each ...ention to his age, offering a solution so pro... and suitable, that his works stand as an ...rum which, as its commencement, a spacious ... of Metaphysical History will ever be dated: ... Inquirers were KANT and JOHN LOCKE. ...nasted in mental character—for, while Locke, ...ipating in the peculiar genius of his country, ... not to adventure beyond the concrete—the ...cal—the objective,—the intellect of Kant ...sted an analytic power, an ability to pierce ...gh abstractions and construct Systems, cer... never surpassed since the days of Aristotle, ...se two great men were so placed, that in ... common revolt against scepticism and ...atism, it fell to them as if through necessity, ...ook at their common subject from those ...ate points of view, which in philosophy, ...stood for the most part also as contrasted. ...Hard by the dogmatism of less discreet Car... ..., who were ever inclined to arrest in...uisitive Inquiry, by interposing the obstacle ...so-called Innate principle or truth—Locke ...erted our harmony with the External World, ...hastened to vindicate for its action on Mind, ...important part which that action plays in the ...struction of human knowledge: Kant, on the ...er hand, lived in times when the claims on ...half of Sensation—instituted by Locke—had ...en risen to excess; when the figurative expres...n of the Englishman, that the mind is a *tabula rasa* had become accepted as a literal maxim; and the unrelenting scepticism of Hume had driven from systematic philosophy all recognition of Energy in Mind, Personality in Man, or of Permanence Substance and Truth, in Nature or anywhere. Accordingly, it was his distinctive vocation to reassert the Force of the Thinking principle, to re-establish it as a Power, co-ordinate, and at least coequal with the External Universe: and he accomplished his task so thoroughly, that the despotism of mere Sensationalism can never reappear in the progress of modern thought. Inevitably, perhaps, from his position, Kant's tendencies lean unduly towards Idealism: nevertheless, profiting by his long posteriority to Locke, the solution offered by the profound and penetrating German, is assuredly the completest which our human Intellect has yet elaborated; and, however surprising to the English reader, it may be also asserted, that by no one, since the Stagyrite wrote, has clear and definite thought been expressed more clearly, or more conscientiously guarded from possible misapprehension. We shall endeavour as distinctly as we can—encumbered by the necessary brevity—to offer an appreciation of Kant's remarkable labours.—I. Two considerations are essential to a right apprehension of the achievements of the sage of Konigsberg: *First*; as it is necessary to repeat, his effort was to establish the *grounds* and *limits* of Human Knowledge—destroying scepticism on the one hand, and discrediting dogmatism on the other: and *Secondly*; He sought to accomplish this double object by defining exactly the spheres of those two *factors* of all knowledge—the *Mind* and *Nature*; thus rescuing Truth from doubt, although *Sensation* alone might not account for it, and by rigorously appreciating and surveying the action of the purely *Mental Force*, warning us not to mistake for *real*, what is merely *notional*. To carry out the foregoing aim was the effort of Kant's life; and his philosophy was hence rightly designated the *Critical Philosophy*: although he has surveyed many departments of *Doctrine*, his efforts point everywhere rather to *Criticism*, than to *Doctrine*; he has shown rather how Philosophy may become a Science, than filled in the matter of the Science. Taking his writings as a whole—even allowing that the whole is a composite of isolated parts—they go with the strong light of Criticism nearly around all possible knowledge. The mind manifesting its energies mainly under *three Modes*, usually discriminated as the Intellect, the Emotions, and the Will (see article KRAUSE), —KANT has tracked its corresponding laws and methods of action, in his classical treatises—the *Critique of the Pure Reason*—the *Critique of the Judgment*—and the *Critique of the Practical Reason*. To complete the two latter works, several of his smaller treatises are needful as a supplement; but, with this addition, they may be justly esteemed as contributions yet unsurpassed, to the disentangling of difficulties in theoretical and practical *Morals*, and to the establishment of fundamental canons in *Æsthetics*. Both works abound in passages of noble Eloquence: the Critique of the Practical Reason presents the best appreciation offered by any modern Thinker, of the system of Epicurus, and the morality of

Stoicism: the Critique of the Judgment achieved an influence in Germany which even the superficial student of the literature of that country will not fail to recognize; and in the section on Teleology, the philosophical rudiments appear, of that recent method in Natural History, which will constrain a reconstruction of all the Sciences of Organization.—It is, however, of the *Critique of the Pure Reason* only, that, in illustration of Kant's manner, we shall here give any particular account.—II. As the foundation of this memorable *Critique*, Kant inquires, what characteristics must attach to Knowledge drawn simply from *Sensation*, or from *Experience?* Sensation, or experience, can inform the mind of *facts* only, of things that *are*, because they are felt; it never can show that a thing *must be*, or that it is *universally*. The characteristics of *necessity* and *universality*, then, cannot come from experience; the products of which must be empirical, and can never rise higher than *generalizations:* so that whenever either characteristic inheres in a *notion*, we are obliged to infer that the said *notion* is, in thus far, not a pure product of experience, but an experience viewed and modified by some quality or energy of the thinking faculty. The *criterion* obtained, let the Intellect, or the Pure Reason be examined; and the *factors* of the whole separated, after a full analysis of its contents. The Pure Reason, or the Faculty of Knowing, operates in three different modes—*First*, that of SENSIBILITY, or our power to construct representations of objects by means of the sensations they produce: *Second*, the Faculty which co-ordinates, unites, and discerns the relations of these representations, or the UNDERSTANDING: and *Third*, that loftier Faculty which bestows on Knowledge its highest Unity—passing beyond Sensibility and the Understanding, and seeming to descry Ultimate and Eternal Laws;—this faculty is the REASON.—Of the contents of the *Sensibility* then, what are the *a posteriori*, and what the *a priori* elements? What portion of a perception is Empirical, and what Necessary and Universal? The perception of a fact or thing as existing, is clearly empirical; but we cannot perceive anything without conceiving it as necessarily existing in *Space* and *Time:* these conceptions no mere apprehension of empirical existence can supply; therefore they are *Forms* of our *Sensibility*,—qualities or forces belonging to the perceiving agent, by which a new nature, so to speak, is impressed on the thing perceived. With regard to the *Understanding* again, we discern that it universally classes objects under certain determinate *relations*, which relations it considers *universally* applicable: these relations, therefore, or the *Categories*, are the Laws, or Formal principles of the Understanding—its constituent elements—or rather the *Conditions* under which alone, in virtue of its structure, it can work. In his determination of the Categories, Kant analyses alongside of Aristotle; nor, if the works of the two great men are compared, will it appear, that, to the philosopher of Konigsberg, thought had advanced for so many centuries, in vain. One of the Categories of the Understanding is the relation of *Cause* and *Effect:* the Student will at once discern how easily under this view of it, the German disposed of the otherwise bewildering speculations of Hume. Beyond Sensi
Understanding lies the *Reason*, gov
a priori Ideas, one of which elevat
conception of the Soul, or to the t
Unity of Man; a second, the ground
Cosmology; and a third, that const
tion of God.—How limited the glin
by these abrupt words, of the ampli
perb proportions of the *Critical Phil*
let the Student be assured that for t
in History the problem it underto
entirely solved: no longer does the
Subjective Human Knowledge conta
visited, or unexplored corners.—III.
now ventured as to the labours of Ka
nounced in ignorance of the question
they have given rise. Numerous the
proposed on his table of the Categori
exceptions to other interior peculi
system: but these—whatever their
weight—little affect the merits of his
symmetrical scheme. We have s
that its tendencies lean unduly towa
and it is necessary now, to show i
ner the foregoing speculations open
the *questio vexata* of modern th
supreme difficulty of existing metap
Critical Philosophy, has indeed sav
sary Truths by referring them to
Mind—*conditions* under which alone
Organism can operate: but, *what i*
between these Laws subjective, and
objective Realities? Space and *Time*
elements of the Sensibility—do they n
Universe as well as for *Us?* Is that r
purely Ideal, by which the marvels o
are placed before the mind, spark
Infinity and evolving through all
Categories of the Understanding, aga
tion for instance of *Cause* and *Eff*
they are necessitated through the natu
derstanding itself, are they all *purel*
Is there not a world of phenomena,
laws which are their exact counterp
bring us into whose presence, our Int
ture is the instrument? So, finally o
—the Idea of God is a necessity w
only a *subjective* necessity,—does no
sity conduct us towards a Real, eve
creating, all-sustaining Omniscience
will not learn without dismay that Ka
legitimacy of every attempt to effect a
Reality, from the region of the Specul
By a process that at least is ingen
which he is supported by our own
Hamilton, he did effect a bridge to
alities of Ontology; he assumed the
God as a consequence of the Law
nevertheless, it is his dictum, that th
tions of the Sensibility and the v
Intellect, authorize our belief in no ob
terpart; and that Existence, as recogn
is a mere *Noumenon*—a thing origina
tion, but unknown as to its qualities,
able. Doubtless one is startled by such
but it were folly to underrate the di
checked the advance of Kant. Many a
efforts to remove it; with what succe
the place to declare: with not a few

to accomplish the feat seems to have passed
accomplishment. Nevertheless, on the occur-
of such difficulties, even when they seem to
ouch the insuperable, it is something to discern
their existence need not surprise us; and that
their appalling magnitude is no reason for
ate despair (article LEIBNITZ). The question
st which Inquiry is here impinging, has to do
the lowest down—the least accessible portion
human Nature. As we have remarked else-
the faculty of Intuition, the power to look
h Sensation into Realities—INTUERI—is,
gh the most educable, the most difficult to
ead, and the least educated of all the forms
rgy appertaining to Mind. It acts, indeed
y mind, but it acts imperfectly; rarely does
through *reflection*, or, as yet, so that we
plain its operations. Let the student turn
William Hamilton's celebrated memoir on
ntation and *Representation*; he will find
how sadly men have erred, and how toil-
they have laboured, before that single act
itive Perception could be described! That
Intuition, as we now understand it, is
the act constraining our acceptance of an
e reality, corresponding to Kant's subjec-
ws or Forms of the Sensibility: is it not
hen, that a deeper and clearer view, in the
maining and corresponding directions, shall
us to assert as authoritatively, concerning
jectivity of Laws which we apprehend in
antime, simply as regulating Forms of the
tanding and the Reason? Between these
ses of Forms or constituent elements, and
ms of Space and Time, there is much in
n; especially this vital characteristic—no
tive doubt can destroy our practical belief
ey have real correlatives. Nay, it may be
even—as Kant rightly asserts with regard
Practical Reason, or the Law of Morality—
thout that belief, or rather that INTUITION,
alities would not operate. Perception indeed
s no conscious voluntary act; the working
Understanding and the Reason, on the other
o involve one; and it appears safe to aver
alesa for the conviction, that we are con-
about a great and real Universe, apart
e Thinking Subject, the Human Will would
o urge the Understanding to evolve its
s, or the Reason to aspire after that
Unity which, in obedience to its nature, it
s to attain.—It were unsuitable to close this
ct notice of the Philosophy of Kant, without
concerning the character and aspects of the
pher. We have said that he lived in tran-
, devoted to meditation. But it were wrong
y him the abstracted sage. His benevo-
and simplicity were great; he much relished
, mingling with its innocent gaieties; and he
loved by the young. He was a man of un-
chable probity; and that sincerity which is
ght arm of Genius in its contests for Truth,
nseparable from his nature. His ideas in morals
been surpassed in elevation by no writer in
ory; he never uttered a word or committed a
ence to the world, derogatory to man's highest
ure, or which the sternest virtue would recall.
ous lover of Truth, he proclaimed and vindi-
al liberty of Thought and Speech: Philosophy,
with Kant, was no make-believe—neither the *for-
mula* of a School, nor an affectation of the *Salon*
—but an earnest discernment of the rights and
duties, the functions privileges and position of
Humanity, and therefore a reverential offering
by our Human Reason to the august Power that
formed it.—There are now excellent editions of
Kant's collected works in German, by his pupils;
good French translations of several of them; an
English version of the Critique of the Pure Reason
by Mr. Hayward, and one of his Ethics by Mr.
Semple. [J.P.N.]

KAO-TSOU-OUTI, a Chinese emp., 355-422.

KAO-TSOU, the *first* of the name, emperor of China, founder of the Tang dynasty, reigned 619-626, d. 635; the *second*, founder of the Haou-Tein dynasty, reigned 935-942; the *third*, founder of the Haou-Han dynasty, reigned 947-951.

KAO-TSOUNG, the *first* of the name, emperor of China, reigned 648-684; the *second*, 1127-1161.

KAPNIST, VASILI V., a Rus. poet, 1756-1813.

KARAMSIN, NICHOLAS MICHÆLOVITCH, historiographer-royal of the empire of Russia, councillor of state in 1826, author of a History of Russia, and works in polite literature, 1765-1826.

KARNKOWSKI, S., a Polish hist., died 1603.

KAROLI, J., a Hungarian divine, 16th century.

KARPIUSKI, F., a Polish dramatist, d. 1823.

KARSTEN, W. J. G., a German physician and mathematician, 1732-1787. His brother, F. C. S. KARSTEN, an agriculturist, 1751-1829. Their nephew, DIDIER L. GUSTAVE KARSTEN, a learned mineralogist, 1768-1810.

KATE, L. T., a Dutch grammarian, last cent.

KATER, H., an Eng. mathematician, 1777-1825.

KATONA, S., a Hungarian hist., 1732-1811.

KAUFMANN, MARY ANNE ANGELICA CATHERINE, a French lady remarkable for her talents in painting and music, 1741-1807.

KAUNITZ-RIETBERG, WENCELAUS ANTHONY, prince of, an Austrian states., 1710-1794.

KANTZ, CONSTAN. F., an Aus. hist., 1735-97.

KAY, or CAIUS, THOMAS, head master of University College, Oxford, author of a work written in vindication of the superior antiquity of Oxford, in a controversy with Dr John Kaye of Cambridge, died 1572.

KAY, or KEY, W., a Dutch painter, 1520-1568.

KAYE, KEYE, CAY, or CAIUS, JOHN, a learned physician, founder of Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was the first master, author of professional works, and a Hist. of Cam., 1510-73.

KAYSSLER, A., a Ger. philosopher, d. 1822.

KAZWINI, ZACHARIAH BEN MOHAMMED BEN MAHMOUD, an Ar. geogra. and nat., d. 1283.

KEACH, BENJAMIN, a baptist wr., 1640-1704.

KEAN, EDMUND, one of the greatest tragic actors of which England can boast, and possessed of decided genius for the drama, was, on his mother's side, great-grandson of Harry Carey, reputed author of 'God save the King.' The date of his birth is dubious, but he is stated to have been born in Castle-Street, Leicester Square, in November, 1787; but to have himself asserted that 17th March, 1790, was his birth-day. He seems to have been placed on the stage when an infant, and to have thus appeared in processions and pageants both at Drury Lane and the Haymarket theatres. At these periods he was remarked for his shyness,

but attracted the sympathy of Miss Tidswell, an actress of some standing, who was able to recommend him to a manager in Yorkshire, where he acted under the name of Carey. *Hamlet*, *Lord Hastings*, and *Cato*, were the parts which even then he was capable of filling; and he showed besides much elocutionary skill in recitations from Milton and Shakspeare, which attracted the attention of Dr. Drury, who sent him to Eton school, where he remained three years, and acquired considerable knowledge of Latin. After this, he played *Hamlet* and *Shylock*, first on the Birmingham stage, and afterwards at Edinburgh, Sheerness, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells, and Swansea. At about the age of nineteen, we find him at Waterford, in Ireland, where he acted *Douglas*, and obtained a wife, remaining there two years, after which he visited Weymouth, Exeter, and Taunton. At Dorchester, he is said to have performed, not only in tragedy and comedy, but in opera and pantomime. By the intervention of Dr. Drury, he was ultimately recommended to the committee of Drury Lane theatre; at which theatre he made his *debût* 26th January, 1814, as *Shylock*, to a meagre house, but the few who were present became convinced of his genius; the critics were in his favour, and on waking the next morning the young actor found himself famous. His *Richard the Third*, *Hamlet*, and *Othello*, confirmed the favourable impression. His career was thenceforth assured, and his successes were of the most brilliant description. As a contrast to the classical style of the Kemble school, his acting was impulsive, fiery, and startling. After several seasons of triumph in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he visited America, being induced to that step by some private circumstances which permit not detail. On his return to England, he became manager of the Richmond theatre, and died in the house attached thereto, 15th May, 1833. His funeral was numerously attended by distinguished persons, and he was interred in the cemetery belonging to the old church at Richmond, near the grave of Thomson and Burbage. A cenotaph has since been placed on the church wall by his son, Mr. Charles Kean, the present manager of the Princess's theatre. Had the father been as prudent as the son has proved, his life would have been happier, and his ultimate triumph more decided. His genial aptitude for acting was indisputable, and the lightning-flashes frequent during his extraordinary performances, astonished the critic as much as the ordinary spectator. We have certainly had no performer whom the conscientious biographer can cite as his superior in tragic effect and passionate elocution. [J.A.H.]

KEANE, JOHN, Lord, son of Sir John Keane of Belmont, dist. as an officer in the peninsular war, and for his capture, in 1839, of Ghuznee; 1780-1844.

KEATE, GEORGE, a poet and miscel. writer, au. of an 'Account of the Pelew Islands,' 1729-97.

KEATING, G., an Irish historian, d. abt. 1625.

KEATS, JOHN, was born in London in 1796. Some years of his boyhood were spent in a school at Enfield. There he received classical impressions which moulded the form of his youthful fancy and feelings, producing a singularly interesting, though anomalous, kind of images, by their mixture with the romantic ideas which modern poetry afterwards inspired. When he was about fifteen [illegible] was apprenticed to a surgeon in L[illegible] poetry had taken close possession of h[illegible] the art was enthusiastically practised [illegible] he published a volume of poems, whi[illegible] noticed. Next year appeared 'Endym[illegible] Romance.' This poem displayed a p[illegible] of imagination over judgment, so d[illegible] prompt a doubt whether even maturer [illegible] have qualified the writer to attain ve[illegible] cellence; but it has an affluence of im[illegible] ideality, and an exquisite grace of fe[illegible] make it to poetical minds one of the [illegible] tive of all poems. It was criticised b[illegible] the *Quarterly Review* with savage se[illegible] attack affected the young poet very [illegible] has even been said to have caused or [illegible] the consumptive symptoms which s[illegible] themselves. He published, however, [illegible] new volume, containing, among ot[illegible] 'Hyperion,' 'The Eve of Saint Agne[illegible] and 'Isabella.' In a paper on his for[illegible] which now appeared in the *Edinburg*[illegible] was justly said by Jeffrey, that, with [illegible] both of matter and of diction, no bo[illegible] more fitly put into the hands of a read[illegible] to ascertain whether he had 'a nativ[illegible] poetry and a genuine sensibility to [illegible] charm.' The poetry of Shelley, and th[illegible] may be pointed to as the earliest in[illegible] those poetical tendencies which have [illegible] developed by Tennyson and his school[illegible] sought renovation of health in Italy, [illegible] He died at Rome in December, 1820, [illegible] recently completed his twenty-fourth y[illegible]

KEATS, SIR R. G., a naval officer, [illegible]

KEBLE, JOSEPH, an Eng. lawyer, [illegible]

KEDER, N., a Swedish antiquarian, [illegible]

KEENE, EDMUND, bishop of Ely, [illegible]

KEILL, JOHN, a Scotch mathemati[illegible] 1721. His brother, JAMES, a ph[illegible] medical author, 1673-1719.

KEISAR, W. DE, a Flem. painter, [illegible]

KEISER, R., a German musician, [illegible]

KEITH. See ELPHINSTONE.

KEITH, GEORGE, a Scotch secta[illegible] works for and against the Quakers, d[illegible]

KEITH, JAMES, youngest son of W[illegible] earl marshal of Scotland, distinguishe[illegible] marshal in the service of Prussia, 169[illegible]

KEITH, THOMAS, a professional [illegible] and mathematician, author of '[illegible] Works in Geometry,' &c., 1759-1824.

KELAOUN, sultan of Egypt, 1279[illegible]

KELGREN, H., a Swedish poet, 17[illegible]

KELLEHOUN, MORITZ, a Ger. pai[illegible] director of the academy at Munich, 17[illegible]

KELLER, J. B., a Swiss statuary, [illegible]

KELLER, G., a German historian, [illegible]

KELLER, D. L. CHR., Count, a Pr[illegible] matist, kn. at the congress of Vienna, [illegible]

KELLERMANN, FRANCIS CH[illegible] duke of Valmy, a famous general of [illegible] revolution, was born at Strasburgh 17[illegible] bracing the military profession when [illegible] risen to the rank of camp-marshal, be[illegible] in several political missions, before the [illegible] ment of the revolution. In 1791, he w[illegible] to a command in the army of the Mos[illegible]

d himself in organizing the defence of the
er against the emigrants and the duke of
swick. On the 19th of September, 1792, he
ed, by forced marches, at the head of twenty-
housand men, his famous junction with Du-
ez, and, the following day, intrenched on the
s of Valmy, resisted an attack of forty-five
and Prussians and twenty thousand Aus-
. This famous victory was the first in the
of successes which marked the career of the
ic and the empire, and was gained by the
ll-provided levies of the patriots over ex-
ced troops. On the same day the national
tion was assembled in Paris. On the mor-
he republic was proclaimed, and the news
g in the camp of Valmy after their victory,
e occasion of great rejoicings, in the midst
ich the duke of Brunswick with his army
ed the frontier. Escaping the denunciations
tine, who sought his ruin, Kellermann was
ted, in 1795, commander-in-chief of the army
Alps and Italy, and in a short time found
f auxiliary to Napoleon, whose star rose
him. His position afterwards was that of a
r and peer of France; and, like many others
order, he made peace with the Bourbons on
l of the emperor. He died in 1820. [E.R.]

LLEY, EDWARD, the seer and companion of
r Dee in his alleged intercourse with spirits,
orn in Worcester 1555, and is said to have
ducated at Oxford, but, leaving the university
tly, was captured in Lancashire, and for some
it is supposed, lost his ears. It must have
oon afterwards that he made the acquain-
of Dr. Dee, who was at first persuaded that
r 'had been brought into unison with him by
tion of the angel Uriel,' for as early as 1589
ad separated again. The cause of their dis-
ent was Kelley's indulgence in magical prac-
for the sake of gain, which the Doctor could
lerate; and, left to himself, our adventurer
ly lived handsomely upon his profits, but
ed the honour of knighthood from the Em-
Rodolph. It was the popular belief that
outlived the time of his compact with the
and was carried off bodily by infernal spirits
sight of his wife and children—but accord-
unadorned history he was imprisoned for
averies, and died of the injuries he received
endeavouring to escape, in 1595. He is
thor of poems on chemistry and on the philo-
's stone, and was the penman of several
ses, which are printed in Casaubon's 'Rela-
of What Passed for Many Years Between
and Some Spirits,' published 1639. Some
particulars concerning him will be found in
's 'Funeral Monuments;' and there are
MSS., both of his and Dr. Dee's, in the
lean Museum at Oxford. [E.R.]

LLISON, M., a catholic divine, died 1641.

LLY, HUGH, an Irish dramatist, 1739-77.

LLY, JOHN, an English clergyman, author
Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic,
guage of the Isle of Man,' 1750-1809.

LLY, MICHAEL, an Irish singer, 1762-1826.

LP, JUSTUS J., a Ger. philologist, 1650-1720.

EMBLE, GEO. STEPHEN, a popular actor and
ger, br. of the cel. J. P. Kemble, 1758-1822.

EMBLE, JOHN PHILIP, next to Garrick, the most eminent of English actors, but in style, the contrast of his great predecessor, being as reflective as he was impulsive. His father, Roger Kemble, was theatrical manager at Prescot, in Lancashire, and in that county, John Philip was born, February, 1757. He was educated first at the Roman Catholic Seminary of Sedgeley Park, Staffordshire; and afterwards at the college of Douay, being intended for one of the learned professions. His own course, however, had been already determined on, and he commenced active life as an actor at Liverpool, after which he visited York and Edinburgh. At Liverpool he acted in a tragedy of his own composition, called 'Belisarius;' and soon after published a volume of 'Fugitive Pieces,' which, however, he sought to suppress. His appearance in London took place 30th September, 1783, at Drury Lane, when he performed 'Hamlet,' with extraordinary applause; though it was five years before he became leading tragedian. About that period, too, he succeeded to the management of the theatre, which he conducted till 1801, during which he restored some good old plays, and produced some original pieces, including a musical entertainment of his own, entitled 'Lodoiska.' Next year, he became the manager and the purchaser of a sixth share of Covent Garden theatre, but the destruction of the edifice by fire in 1809, caused him much trouble, which, after its rebuilding, was increased, in consequence of the prices being augmented, and the boxes arranged too exclusively for the accommodation of the aristocracy. Public disturbances, known by the name of the O. P. Riots, ensued, and continued for several nights. On his retirement from the stage, 23d July, 1807, Mr. Kemble was complimented with a public dinner, which was attended by persons of rank and talent. He died at Lausanne, in Switzerland, 26th February, 1823, of a paralytic attack. Mr. Kemble's style of acting was eminently regulated by art; his performances were premeditated, and as little as possible was left to natural impulse. This style was most suited to the artificial characters of the drama, such as *Cato*, *Coriolanus*, *Hamlet*, *King John*, *Jaques*, and *Penruddock*. In his different managements, Mr. Kemble brought his learning to bear on the business and decorations of the stage, which is, accordingly, indebted for some of its earliest reforms to him. But he preferred building his reputation on the old drama, to risking it in the production of novelty—the ill consequences of which mode of proceeding, ultimately resulted in the total fall of the two patent theatres, which are now superseded by smaller establishments. [J.A.H.]

KEMBLE, PRISCILLA, widow of the preceding, formerly wife of the actor Brereton, 1755-1845.

KEMENI, prince of Transylvania, 1660-1662.

KEMP, JOSEPH, a dist. composer, 1778-1824.

KEMP, J. T., a Dutch missionary, 1748-1811.

KEMPELLEN, WOLFGANG, Baron, a Hungarian dramatist and mechanician, inventor of the famous automaton chess-player, 1734-1804.

KEMPER, J. M., a Dutch juriscon., 1776-1824.

KEMPIS, THOMAS A, whose real surname was HEMMERKEN, or HAMMERLEIN, was born at Kempen near Cologne in 1380, was educated at the school founded by Gerhard Groote at Deventer, to which he was sent at the age of thirteen; en-

tered seven years afterwards the convent of St. Agnes, formally assumed the monastic habit in 1406, and finally became the superior of the same establishment. His was an earnest practical piety, and his writings are deeply embued with his peculiar devotional spirit. A tinge of ascetic mysticism is very apparent in his so-called works. The work by which he is best known in this country is the 'Imitation of Christ,' (De Imitatione Christi,) which is but the title of the first book of a larger treatise, (De Contemptu Mundi). It is, however, suspected not to be of his composition, the probability being that the work was only translated by A Kempis, but in reality composed by the Chancellor Gerson of the university of Paris. Thomas A Kempis died in 1471, aged ninety-two; not one of those Titans who win immortality by intellectual prowess, but one of those humbler saints whose calm and meditative piety surrounds their memory with an undying fragrance. [J.E.]

KEN, TH., bp. of Bath and Wells, and one of the seven sent to the Tower by James II., 1637-1711.

KENDAL, G., a Calvinistic divine, died 1663.

KENDRICK, J., an Amer. navigator, d. 1800.

KENICIUS, P., arbp. of Upsala, 1555-1636.

KENNAWAY, SIR J., an East Indian officer and diplomatist, time of Tippoo sultan, 1758-1836.

KENNEDY, JAMES, a relig. founder of Scotland, bishop of St. Andrews, and lord chancellor, and one of the regency time of Jas. III., 1405-66.

KENNEDY, J., a chronologist, d. about 1770.

KENNEDY, J., a Scotch antiquarian, d. 1760.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM, a Scottish lawyer and antiq., an of the 'Annals of Aberdeen,' 1759-1836.

KENNET, WHITE, an English prelate, dist. as a political partizan in the time of Atterbury and Sacheverel, author of historical and antiquarian works, 1660-1728. His brother, BASIL, a learned divine and antiquarian, 1674-1714.

KENNETH, the *first* of the name, king of Scotland, 604-606; the *second*, reigned 823-854; the *third*, succeeded 978, assassinated 994.

KENNEY, J., an Irish dramatist, d. 1849.

KENNICOTT, BENJAMIN, an Eng. div., dist. as an Orient. scholar and biblical critic, 1718-83.

KENRICK, W., a miscellaneous wr., d. 1779.

KENT, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, duke of, fourth son of George III., and father of Queen Victoria, born 1767, commander of the British forces in North America 1799, governor of Gibraltar 1802, married to Victoria Maria Louisa, widow of the hereditary prince of Leiningen, and youngest daughter of the d. of Saxe-Coburg, 1818, d. 1820.

KENT, JAMES, was born at Winchester, in 1700, where at an early age, he was admitted into the choir of the cathedral under the tuition of Mr. Vaughan Richardson, then organist. He afterwards became one of the children of the Royal Chapel, where, under the care of Dr. Croft, he laid the foundation of his future greatness. The first situation which Kent obtained was organist of the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge; and his next and last was organist of Winchester chapel and college, where he continued to his death, which occurred in 1776. As a composer of sacred music Kent's fame stands on a secure basis, and many of his anthems will take rank amongst the most sublime musical works of any age or country. [J.M.]

KENT, WILLIAM, a Eng. painte

KENYON, LLOYD, Lord, chief King's Bench, first distin. as cou George Gordon along with Mr. Erski

KEPLER, JOHN, a distinguishe was born at Wiel, in Wirtemberg, December, 1571. His father, Henr an officer in the army who had redu poverty by his extravagance. His erine Guldemar, gave premature b John Kepler, who was a sickly chi covering with difficulty from smal sent to school in 1577. Having bec his father was obliged to keep a tav dingen, and his son John was take to perform the functions of a s father's house. When he was in year, he was received into the monastery at Maulbron, established tion as preparatory for the universit where he was admitted as Bachelor returning to the school to compl course of study, he took his degre 1591, holding the second place in th While attending the mathematic Mæstlin, a disciple of Copernicus, h opinions of his teacher, and wrot prove that the primary motion wa the rotation of the earth. In 159 willingly made to accept the astron Gratz, though he knew little of the was thus forced to study astronomy he devoted all his leisure time, and energy to study the size and the planets, and their orbits. Findi law in the planetary distances, he m attempts of the wildest and mo character, but though he ventur them in 1596 in his 'Prodromu graphical Dissertation,' he obtai results, and was satisfied with the li which his ingenuity had procured 1597 he made a foolish marriage widow, and in addition to pecuniary which this involved him, he was o into Hungary to escape from the the catholics. Though he was so his professorship by the states of not occupy it long. Tycho, whom Prague in 1600, induced him to bec tant, but he was not fairly settle office till he was attacked with a and embroiled in a quarrel with Kepler came to Prague in 1601, Ty him to the emperor, who gave hi Imperial Mathematician on the cond ing Tycho in his calculations. T work was the computation of the Rud the expense of which was defraye Upon the death of Tycho, in 160 ceded him as principal mathem emperor, with a handsome salary, p imperial treasury, and partly from Silesia. In 1606, Kepler publish ment to Vitellio,' in which he treat part of astronomy, and had very n on the law of refraction, afterwards Snellius. In 1611, he published an admirable work, which laid the

the science of optics. In this work he gives the theory of the telescope,—describes the astronomical one with two convex lenses,—expounds the spherical aberration of lenses, and the law of total reflexion at the second surfaces of bodies. The work, however, on which his fame rests, is his 'New Astronomy, or Commentaries on the Motions of Mars,' published in 1609. In this work he proves that Mars moves in an elliptical orbit, in one of the foci of which the sun is placed, and that the Radius Vector, or the line joining the planet and the sun describes equal areas in equal times. These two great discoveries, the first made in physical astronomy, he extended to all the planets in the solar system, and it was through them that Newton, Hooke, Halley, and Wren, independently arrived at the great law of the diminution of gravity with the square of the distance. In the midst of the studies which led Kepler to these fine discoveries, he was harassed with pecuniary difficulties which were the bane of his existence. His salary was ever in arrears, and the treasury of Rudolph was always empty. Upon the death of the emperor, however, in 1612, Kepler's arrears were paid. Mathias, the brother and successor of Rudolph, re-appointed him imperial mathematician, and he was permitted to accept of the professorship of mathematics at Linz, in Austria. He had lost his wife and one of his children by small-pox in 1611, and his family now consisted of a daughter born in 1602, and a son born in 1607. He married a second time in 1615, and added to his family three sons and two daughters, who, along with their mother, survived him. About this time, Kepler was summoned to the diet at Ratisbon, to give his opinion on the reformation of the calendar, a subject upon which he published a short essay. His pension was again in arrears, and in order to support his family he was obliged to compose what he calls 'a vile prophesying almanack,' which, he adds, 'is scarcely more reputable than begging, unless from its saving the emperor's credit, who abandons me entirely, and would suffer me to perish with hunger.' In 1617, there appeared one of the most interesting of his works, entitled 'The Harmonies of the World.' It is dedicated to James I. of England, and is remarkable as containing his celebrated law that the squares of the periodic times of the planets are as the cubes of their distances. This law occurred to him on the 8th March, 1618, but from a blunder in his calculations he rejected it. Having discovered his error on the 15th May, he recognized with transport the absolute truth of a principle which for seventeen years had been the object of his incessant pursuit. He was almost frantic with joy; 'the die is cast' he exclaimed, 'the book is written to be read, either now or by posterity, I care not which. It may well wait a century for a reader, as God has waited 6,000 years for an observer.' In the same year Kepler published the three first books of his 'Epitome of the Copernican Astronomy,' the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh appearing in 1622. In 1620, Sir Henry Wotton, the English ambassador at Venice, visited Kepler while passing through Germany. He urged the astronomer to take up his residence in England, assuring him of a welcome and an honourable reception; but neither the welcome nor the reception, which is all the encouragement he would have got, would have released him from his pecuniary difficulties. 'If the imperial mathematician, therefore,' as Sir David Brewster (Martyrs of Science, p. 243) has remarked, 'had no other assurance of a comfortable home in England than that of Sir Henry Wotton, he acted a wise part in distrusting it, and we rejoice that the sacred name of Kepler was thus withheld from the long list of distinguished characters whom England has starved and dishonoured.' Notwithstanding his own pecuniary difficulties, the emperor Ferdinand, in 1622, ordered the whole of Kepler's arrears to be paid, including those due by Rudolph and Mathias, and he supplied also the necessary funds for completing the Rudolphine Tables. The wars of the reformation, however, interfered with this and with every peaceful pursuit. Kepler's residence at Linz was blockaded by the catholic peasantry, and his library sealed up by the Jesuits; and it was not till 1628 that the *Rudolphine Tables*, founded on the observations of Tycho, and his own laws, appeared at Ulm in a folio volume. The Grand Duke of Tuscany sent him a gold chain in testimony of his approbation of this great work, and Albert Wallenstein, duke of Friedland, munificently invited him to reside at Sagan, in Silesia. With the emperor's permission he accepted this offer, took his family to Sagan in 1629, and by the duke's influence obtained a professorship in the university of Rostock. Finding it difficult in this remote locality to obtain payment of his imperial pension, the arrears of which were 8,000 crowns, he went to the imperial assembly at Ratisbon, to obtain them. The vexation which the failure of this attempt occasioned, and the fatigue of his journey, threw him into a catarrhal fever, which was accompanied with an imposthume in his brain, the result of excessive study. Medical skill failed, and he died on 5th November, o. s., 1631, in the sixtieth year of his age. His remains were interred in St. Peter's churchyard, at Ratisbon, and on his tombstone was placed an inscription written by himself. This monument was destroyed in the wars which desolated Germany, and it was not till 1803 that the prince bishop of Constance erected a handsome monumental temple near the place of his interment, surmounted by a marble bust of Kepler. Between 1594 and 1630, Kepler published 33 separate works, and he left behind him 22 volumes of MSS., *four* of which contained his correspondence. The correspondence was published by Hansch, in 1718, but no part of the other MSS. now in the library of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, have been thought worthy of publication. See Mr. Drinkwater Bethune's *Life of Kepler*, and his life in Sir David Brewster's *Martyrs of Science*, second edit. [D.B.]

KEPPEL, Augustus, an English admiral, son of William, earl of Albemarle, distinguished in action with the French off Ushant, 1725-1786.

KERALIO, L. Felix Guinement De, a Fr. *savant*, historian of the war between Russia and Turkey, 1731-1793.

KERCKRING, T., a Dutch anatomist, d. 1693.

KERESSTUNG, Aloys J. De, a Hungarian *savant*, au. of a 'Comp. of Univ. Hist.,' 1763-1825.

KERGUELIN-TREMAREC, YVES JOSEPH DE, a French navigator and naval hist., 1745-97.

KERI, F. B., a Hungarian historian, d. 1769.

KERI, J., a Hungarian philosopher, died 1685.

KERL, J. C., a German organist, 17th century.

KERN, VINC. DE, a Ger. surg. wr., 1760-1829.

KERR, ROBERT, a surgeon of Edinburgh, distinguished as a naturalist and historian, died 1814.

KERRICK, THOMAS, an English divine, au. of 'Observations on Gothic Architecture,' d. 1828.

KERSAINT, ARMAND GUY SIMON, Count De, a French naval officer and public writer, attached to the Girondins, executed 1793.

KERSEY, JOHN, an Eng. mathemat., 17th ct.

KESSEL, JOHN VAN, a Flem. pain., 1626-1690. His son, FERDINAND, also a painter, 1660-1696. His nephew, NICHOLAS, same profes., 1684-1741.

KESSEL, T. VAN, a Dutch engraver, b. 1620.

KESTNER, C. W., a Ger. med. wr., 1694-1747.

KETEL, C., a Dutch painter, 1548-1602.

KETT, HENRY, an English divine, 1761-1825.

KETT, WILLIAM, leader of an insurrection in the reign of Edward VI.; defeat. by Warwick, 1549.

KETTILMUNDESON, MATTS, or MATHIAS, administrator of Swed. on the flight of Birger, 1317.

KETTLEWELL, JOHN, a pious and learned div., au. of 'Measure of Chr. Obedience,' 1653-95.

KEULEN, J. VAN, a D. pain., 1580, d. 1656.

KEULEN, J. VAN, a D. map engr., last cent.

KEULEN, L. VAN, a D. mathemat., d. 1610.

KEYM, PAUL, a mystic writer, on the principles of Jacob Bœhmen, one of a numerous class who have treated of mystic subjects scholastically, without the experience of intuition and temptation. He is briefly alluded to by Poiret in his epistle, *De Auctoribus Mysticis*, § 47. [E.R.]

KEYSLER, J. J., a Ger. antiquary, 1689-1743.

KEYZER, A. and H. DE, D. painters, 17th ct.

KHADIJAH, first wife of Mahomet, died 628.

KHAIN-BEG, a pacha of Egypt, died 1522.

KHAISANG, a Chinese emperor, 1281-1311.

KHALED, an Arabian general, surnamed by Mahomet 'The Sword of God,' dist. 630-642.

KHOSROU, king of Persia. See CHOSROES.

KICKX, J., a Flem. botanist, 1772-1831.

KIDD, SAMUEL, a divine and Oriental scholar, au. of 'Illustra. of Chinese Symbols,' 1801-1843.

KIDDER, R., a learned prelate, died 1703.

KIEFFER, J. D., a Fr. Orientalist, 1767-1833.

KIEN-LONG, emperor of China in the time of Lord Macartney's embassy, a poet and patron of literature, born 1710, reigned 1735-1800.

KIERINGS, A., a Dutch painter, 1590-1646.

KIERMAN, G., a Swed. statesman, last cent.

KIERNANDER, JOHN ZECHARIAH, a Swedish missionary to the East Indies, 1711-1799.

KIESEWETTEN, CHRISTOPHER GOTTFRIED, a Ger. musician, dist. as a violin player, d. 1827.

KIESEWETTER, J. G. C. CHRISTOPHER, a German philologist and philosopher of the school of Kant, died about the end of last century.

KILBYE, R., an English divine, died 1617.

KILLIGREW, CATHERINE, wife of Sir H. Killigrew, an ambassador, dist. for her skill in the learned languages and poetry, abt. 1530-1600.

KILLIGREW, MARGARET, second wife of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, au. of the life of her husband, and 'Miscellanies,' d. 1673.

KILLIGREW, WILLIAM, a courtier and dramatic writer of the reign of Charles II., 1605-93. His brother, THOMAS, a famous humourist, and favourite of Charles II., author of several plays, and some time political resident at Vienna, 1611-82. HENRY, a third brother, also a writer of plays, and chaplain to James, duke of York, born 1612, date of his death unknown. ANNE, wife of the latter, dist. for her beauty, her unblemished virtue, and her skill in hist. painting, au. of poems, d. 1685.

KILMAINE, C. J., a French general, 1754-99.

KIMBER, ISAAC, a dissenting minister, known as a biographical and historical writer, 1692-1758. His son, EDWARD, author of a 'History of England,' and miscellaneous works, died 1769.

KIMCHI, DAVID, a famous rabbi of Spain, in high repute among all denominations of biblical scholars, as a Scripture commentator and grammarian, was born at Narbonne, where he passed the greater part of his life, towards the end of the 12th century. His father, JOSEPH KIMCHI, who flourished about 1160, and his brother, MOSES, were eminent Oriental scholars, and expositors of Scripture, to which character the latter added that of a moralist; but neither of them acquired a reputation comparable with that of rabbi David. The respect in which he is held by the Jews is greatly enhanced by his defence of Maimonides, as arbitrator between the French and Spanish Jews in 1232. His philological works furnished Buxtorf with the materials for his 'Thesaurus' and 'Lexicon;' and his commentaries have been largely incorporated with the Bibles of Venice and Basle. For the catalogue raisonné of his writings, which include a Talmudic Dictionary, see the 'Bibliotheca Hebraica' of John Ch. Wolf, published at Hamburgh, 1715-1733. Kimchi died in Provençe at an exceeding old age, 1240. [E.R.]

KING, EDWARD, a youthful poet, who was drowned on his passage to Ireland in 1637, and whose fate is cel. by Milton in his poem of Lycidas.

KING, EDWARD, a biblical critic and antiquary, author of 'Munimenta Antiqua,' 'Remarks on the Signs of the Times,' 'Hymns,' &c., 1724-1807.

KING, GREGORY, an engraver and heraldic painter, author of 'Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Condition of England,' and distinguished for the part he took in state ceremonials, 1648-1712.

KING, JOHN, D.D., a controversial divine of the Church of England, 1652-1732. His son, of the same name, a physician, 1696-1738.

KING, JOHN, a learned prelate, distinguished as a preacher and speaker in the Star Chamber, about 1559-1621. His son, HENRY, chaplain to Charles I., and dean of Rochester, author of Sermons and Poems, 1591-1669. JOHN, brother of the latter, a dignitary of the church, and author of Sermons, &c., died 1639.

KING, JOHN GLEN, an eccles. antiq., d. 1787.

KING, PETER, nephew of the illustrious John Locke, distinguished for his ecclesiastical learning, born 1669, lord chancellor 1725, died 1733.

KING, PETER, great grandson of the preceding, distinguished for his speeches and writings on subjects of political economy, 1775-1833.

KING, CAPTAIN PHILIP PARKER, made four voyages (1817-1822) to the coast of Australia; and added greatly to our knowledge of the intertropical portions of that continent.

KING, RICHARD, a polemical writer, 1749-1810.
KING, SIR RICH., a naval officer, 1771-1834.
KING, RUFUS, an Am. statesman, 1755-1827.
KING, THOMAS, a cel. dramatic wr. and actor, author of 'Love at First Sight,' &c., 1730-1805.
KING, WILLIAM, LL.D., a humorous writer of remarkable fertility in the reign of Queen Anne, famous for his satires on the characters and events of the day, 1663-1712.
KING, WILLIAM, an elegant writer, 1685-1763.
KING, DR. WILLIAM, successively dean of St. Patrick's, bishop of Derry, and archbishop of Dublin, was born at Antrim in Ireland, but descended from a Scottish family, in 1650, and commenced his career, as a divine, as chaplain to the archbishop of Tuam in 1676. He died in 1729, and is now chiefly remembered for his treatise, 'De Origine Mali,' on the origin of evil, which produced animadversions from Bayle and Leibnitz, which belongs, in fact, together with his 'Discourse on Predestination,' &c., to a widely-extended controversy on the attributes of God, continued through many years at the commencement of last century, and including the names of the most eminent churchmen and freethinkers of the day. Archbishop King did not reply to the censures of Bayle in his life-time; but, after his death, answers were found in MS., and were embodied in the notes upon a new edition of the work, published by Edmund Law, who was opposed to him on his fundamental principle of analogy. The endeavour of the Archbishop had been to reconcile the existence of evil with the goodness of God, without supposing a source of evil co-eternal with Deity; and his method of argument was to represent the divine attributes as essentially different from the moral attributes of the human mind, which are used as their signs; while the opposite writers held them to be the same, but infinitely greater. The key to this controversy will be found in Clissold's lectures on the 'Connection between Theology, Psychology, and Physiology.' [E.R.]
KINGSBOROUGH, EDWARD, Viscount, a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, au. of a valuable work on 'The Antiquities of Mexico,' 1795-1837.
KINGSMILL, ANDREW, a puritan divine and moralist, 1538-1569. His relation, THOMAS, professor of Hebrew at Oxford, from 1569 to 1579.
KINGSTON, ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH, duchess of, a profligate woman of the court of George III., 1720-1788.
KINNAIRD, THE HON. DOUGLAS, known as a friend of Byron, and a patron of letters, 1786-1830.
KINSKI, F. J., an Austrian general, 1739-1805.
KIŒPING, N. M., a Swed. trav., 1630-1667.
KIPLING, THOMAS, dean of Peterborough, a professor of divinity at Cambridge, author of a pamphlet on the Thirty-nine articles, &c., d. 1822.
KIPPING, H., a German philologist, died 1678.
KIPPIS, ANDREW, D.D., an English Socinian minister, kn. as a biographical and miscellaneous writer, founder of the 'New Annual Register,' and author of a 'History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste in Great Britain.' The best known of his works is the 'Biographia Britannica,' 1725-1795.
KIRBY, JOHN JOSHUA, an artist patronised by George III., author of 'The Perspective of Architecture,' and father of the celebrated Mrs. Trimmer, 1716-1774.

KIRBY, REV. WILLIAM, an eminent entomologist, was born in Suffolk in 1759. He died in 1850. He was educated at Cambridge, and in the year 1782, was admitted into holy orders. In 1796, he became rector of Barham, having done the duties of curate of that parish for fourteen years. He first studied botany, and while collecting the plants of the neighbourhood in which he lived, he had his mind directed to the study of entomology. A little 'lady bird' or 'lady cow' (Coccinella 22 punctata), one day attracted his attention on the window, and his admiration was so much excited, that he began to collect insects with as much zeal as he had already done plants. He has published many valuable papers and memoirs on various entomological subjects, in the 'Linnæan Transactions' and 'Zoological Journal'—but his great fame as an entomologist is derived from his 'Monographia Apum Angliæ,' or History of English Bees—his 'Introduction to Entomology,' in conjunction with Mr. Spence, and his description of the insects in the 'Fauna boreali Americana' of Sir John Richardson. The first of these works at once stamped him as one of the best entomologists of the day; and had he written nothing else, his fame would have been established. The second has been translated into German and French, and has gone through six or seven editions in this country, and combines the popular form with great scientific merit. Mr. Kirby conscientiously performed his duties as a clergyman; he was beloved by his parishioners, and enjoyed the esteem and friendship of most of the naturalists of his own country, as well as of the continent of Europe and America. He was honorary president of the Entomological Society of London, fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, Zoological and Geological Societies, and honorary member of several societies abroad. His life was prolonged to the venerable age of ninety-one. [W.B.]
KIRCH, GOTTFRIED, a celebrated German astronomer, 1639-1710. His wife, MARY MARGARET WINCKELMANN, assistant of her husband, and author of astronomical works, 1670-1720. CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, son of the preceding, an astronomical observer and author, 1694-1740.
KIRCHER, ATHANASIUS, generally called 'Father Kircher,' was a Jesuit of great learning and varied abilities, born at Geysen, near Fulda, in Germany, 1601; died at Rome, in the situation of a professor of Hebrew and mathematics, 1680. His accomplishments seem to have ranged from the lowest to the highest point of the scale of human ingenuity; including many useful discoveries in his experimental philosophy, and some of the most abstruse subjects of inquiry in his speculations. His works, which were written in Latin, consist of thirty-six volumes, twenty-two of which are in folio, and nearly all the rest in 4to. In such a mass of writing and learned research, it may be supposed there is a good deal of trifling import; but in his case, as in others of a similar kind, the extent of his labours has been the greatest obstacle to the due appreciation of them. Kircher's favourite subject was the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and the school of Champollion glory over his dark guesses, as so many detected crimes against their new canon of criticism. It may be said, however, that he made the best he could of his

traditional and other materials used scholastically; collecting with much labour, and putting together with marvellous ingenuity, the scattered notices which he found in ancient writers, and sparing no pains in making his own observations. Besides his literary and professional labours, Kircher travelled in China. He also collected a valuable museum of antiquities, which he bequeathed to the college of Rome. [E.R.]

KIRCHER, CONRAD, a Germ. divine, 17th ct.

KIRCHER, H., a Ger. missionary, 1608-1676.

KIRKALDY, W., a partizan of Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, executed at Edinburgh 1573.

KIRKLAND, T., a medical author, 1721-1798.

KIRKPATRICK, JAS., an East Indian officer, known for his works in Oriental learning, d. 1812.

KIRMANI, an Arabian author, 14th century.

KIRSTEN, KIRCHSTEIN, or KIRSTENIUS, G., a German physician and botanist, 1613-1660.

KIRSTEN, M., a philologist, 1620-1678.

KIRSTEN, PETER, an Arabian scholar, physician to Queen Christina, b. in Prussia 1577-1640.

KIRWAN, RICHARD, born in Galway in the middle of the last century, died 1812. A distinguished chemist, was originally, it is said, destined for the bar, but ultimately prosecuted chemistry and mineralogy. He published a work on the 'Temperatures of Different Latitudes,' 'Elements of Mineralogy,' 'Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Substances,' 'Essay on Phlogiston,' 'Essay on Geology,' 'on Manures,' &c. It was his work on 'Phlogiston' which gained him most notoriety. It was distinguished by the able defence which he made of a bad cause; but which was thoroughly refuted by Lavoisier, who succeeded in banishing for ever this myth from the field of chemistry. He was undoubtedly the first chemist who appreciated the importance of inorganic substances as manures, and who advocated a knowledge of the constitution of minerals as being the only criterion of their true position in nature. [R.D.T.]

KIRWAN, W. B., an Irish divine, celebrated for his pulpit oratory, dean of Killala after his conversion to protestantism, 1754-1805.

KITCHENER, WM., an eccentric physician, author of 'The Cook's Oracle,' &c., 1775-1827.

KITE, CHARLES, a medical author, died 1811.

KLAPROTH, HEINRICH JULIUS VON, son of the famous chemist of that name, distinguished as an Oriental scholar and critic, was born at Berlin in 1783. He abandoned the pursuits of his father, after making considerable progress in them, for the fascinating studies connected with the history and antiquities of the East; and as early as 1802, commenced the 'Asiatic Magazine' at Dresden. In 1805 he accompanied a Russian embassy to China; and in the three years, 1807-1810, was employed by the Academy of St. Petersburg in exploring the Caucasian mountains. On returning to Germany in 1812, he was appointed professor of the Asiatic languages at Berlin. In 1815 he visited Paris with the allies, and was so charmed with its attractions, that France became his adopted country, and the remainder of his days were devoted to the propagation of Asiatic literature, including the organization of the Asiatic Society, in that capital. The works of Klaproth embrace nearly all the subjects of interest connected with Eastern learning,—races, languages, monuments, and general history. We may m
French, a Criticism of Ch
Chemistry translated from
tation on the Roots of the
his editorial labours on
Died at Paris 1835.

KLAPROTH, MARTIN
gerode, 1743, died 1817.
laboratories at Quedlinbu
without any very distingui
roth became in his twenty-
Valentine Rose, who, howeve
he established a laboratory
Berlin, and afterwards, w
established, he became att
was one of incessant la
volumes, with materials fo
of upwards of 200 analyses
cuted with such accuracy,
the present day, with all t
quent improvements, are
was the discoverer of uranin
(although anticipated by
anticipated by Crawford an
oxide of cerium, which he
contributions to processes
were invaluable; probably
developed more of the char
stances. Klaproth was
selfish, and exhibited the
his character, by the hon
bestowed on the education
lentine Rose. He was also
religious principles, which
and enabled him to avoid
side, and infidelity on the

KLASS, FRED. CHR., a
d. abt. 1800. His brother

KLAUBER, J. S., a G

KLEBER, JEAN BAP
of the French revolution,
vices in Egypt, where he

KLEIN, B., a Germa

KLEIN, E. F., a Ger

KLEIN, F. A., a Ger

KLEIN, G. M., a Ge

KLEIN, J. T., a Ge

KLEIST, E. C. Von

KLEIST, H. Von,

KLEIST VON NOL
H. FERDINAND EMI
sian general, 1763-18

KLENKER, J. F.,

KLINGEMANN,

KLINGENSTIER
philosopher and ma
upon Optics, an edit

KLINGER, F. M.

KLINGSTET, C

KLINTBERG, C

KLOCKER, D.,

KLOPSTOCK,
was highly celebra
a new direction fr
the greater vers
was born in 172
Saxony. After
studying theolog
views, and devo

hifted his residence from place to place, re-
g a considerable time at Copenhagen, whither
ad been invited with a pension; and the last
y years of his life were passed at Hamburg,
re he died in 1803. His greatest work, the
ed epic called 'The Messiah,' was published
ly in 1748, but not completed till 1773. Its
ned dignity, its overflow of feeling, and its
icidity of diction, have long ceased to receive
admiration which was once lavished on them.
odes, especially those of a religious cast, are
much valued by his countrymen, in spite of
frequent obscurity. He made himself known
ectably also by philological writings. [W.S.]

LOPSTOCK, MARGARET, wife of the pre-
g, author of a tragedy entitled 'The Death
bel,' and 'Letters from the Dead,' d. 1758.

LOSE, F. J., an English composer, d. 1830.

LOTZ, C. A., a German critic, 1738-1771.

LUBER, J. L., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1762-1840.

LUGEL, G. S., a Ger. mathema., 1739-1812.

LUIT, A., a Dutch historian, 1735-1807.

LUPFEL, E., a Ger. theologian, 1733-1811.

METH, D., a Hun. astronomer, 1783-1825.

NAPP, G. C., a Ger. theologian, 1753-1825.

NAPTON, GEO., an Eng. pain., 1698-1788.

NARSKI, S., a Polish *savant*, 1700-1775.

NEIP, CHR. H., a Germ. painter, 1748-1825.

NELLER, SIR GODFREY, a famous portrait
r, who was born at Lubeck about 1648, and
ned great distinction in England in the reigns
arles II., James II., and William III. Many
s portraits are at Hampton Court. He died
esperous circumstances 1723.

NIAJENIN, J. B., a Russian poet, 1742-91.

NIBB, REV. WILLIAM, distinguished for his
ons in the cause of negro emancipation, was
in 1800. He arrived in Jamaica in 1824, to
r as teacher of a baptist school, and in 1829
e pastor of the mission church at Falmouth.
efforts to improve their condition secured the
gratitude and affection of the poor negroes,
provoked the jealousy and hostility of the
ers. After suffering many indignities in
ica, he returned to England to advocate his
rite cause, and his heart-stirring appeals in
r of total emancipation no doubt had their
e of influence in inducing the British legis-
e to pass the great measure of 1833. He
afterwards returned to Jamaica, and died
llow fever in 1845.

NIGHT, E., a comic actor, 1774-1826.

NIGHT, G., a speculative philosopher, last c.

NIGHT, HENRY GALLY, M.P., distinguished
man of taste and letters, author of 'Ecclesi-
al Architecture of Italy,' 'Architectural Tour
Normandy,' and many works in classical and
literature, 1786-1846.

NIGHT, RICHARD PAYNE, a gentleman of
rse, distinguished for his taste, his knowledge
assical literature and antiquities, and as a
er of the arts, author of 'A Discourse on the
hip of Priapus, in Sicily,' 'An Essay on the
Alphabet,' &c., 1750-1824.

NIGHT, S., a learned divine, died 1746.

NIGHT, TH., a dramatic writer, died 1820.

NIGHT, TH. AND., brother of R. P. Knight,
n veg. physiology and horticulture, 1758-1838.

NIGHTON, HY., an old chronicler, 15th ct.

KNIGHTON, SIR W., a physician and courtier
finally private secretary to George IV., d. 1836.

KNITTEL, F. A., a Ger. minister, 1721-1792.

KNOES, O. A., a Swedish *savant*, died 1804.

KNOLLES, R., an English historian, d. 1610.

KNOLLES, SIR ROBERT, a famous warrior of
the reign of Edward III., called by French histo-
rians Canolle; he is said to have built Rochester
bridge with his spoils acquired in France, 1317-1407.

KNOLLIS, SIR F., an Eng. statesman, d. 1596.

KNORR, G. W., a German engraver, 1705-61.

KNORR-A-RUSENORTH, CHRISTIAN, a fa-
mous Oriental scholar and cabalistic wr., 1636-89.

KNOTT, ED., a learned Jesuit, 1580-1656.

KNOWLER, W., an English divine, 1699-1767.

KNOWLES, T., a learned divine, 1723-1802.

KNOWLTON, T., an antiquarian, 1692-1782.

KNOX, JOHN, a tradesman of London, author
of 'A Systematic View of Scotland,' written from
his own observations, which had for their object the
settlement of new towns in connection with a her-
ring fishery on the N. E. coast of Scotland, d. 1790.

KNOX, JOHN, was born at Gifford in East
Lothian in 1505. In his boyhood he attended the
grammar school of Haddington, and in the year
1522 he was sent by his father to the university of
Glasgow, and the name of Johannes Knox stands
among the *incorporati* of that year. His precep-
tor was Mair, or Major, at that time professor of
philosophy and theology, who removed in the fol-
lowing year to St. Andrews, whither Knox seems
to have followed him, and where he taught the
current philosophy. Before his twenty-fifth year
Knox was ordained to the priesthood. But his
examination of popish theology as usually taught
did not satisfy him, and from the writings of
Jerome and Augustine he turned to the study of
the Scriptures themselves. By degrees he re-
nounced scholastic theology as useless and unsound;
and about the year 1535, his mind began that
decided process of scrutiny and repudiation which
ended in his withdrawal from St. Andrews, and
the vengeful arm of Cardinal Beaton, and in his
formal avowal of protestantism about the year
1542. He soon found an asylum at Langniddrie,
in the house of Hugh Douglas, to whose sons he
acted for a short time as tutor. The principles of
the reformation had now been spreading for some
time — the stake had been consuming its vic-
tims—the murder of Cardinal Beaton had pro-
duced an immense excitement, the conspirators
still held the castle of St. Andrews, and as it was
reckoned a place of safety, Knox and his pupils
took refuge in it at Easter, in the year 1547.
Here he taught and exhorted, and being called to
the ministry, exercised also the functions of a
Christian pastor, and solemnly dispensed for the
first time in public in Scotland the ordinance of
the Lord's Supper, after the primitive and protes-
tant mode. But in the month of June, a French
fleet came to the assistance of the Regent Arran,
invested the castle, and forced it to capitulate.
Knox and some others were transported to Rouen,
confined on board the galleys, and loaded with
chains. After a severe and unhealthy imprison-
ment of nineteen months, he was liberated in
February, 1549, and repaired to England, was at
once recommended to the English council, and
sent by Cranmer to preach in Berwick. For two

years he continued there, labouring with characteristic ardour, exposing the delusions of popery with no unsparing hand, and gaining hosts of converts to the cause of the reformation. Tonstall, bishop of Durham, cited him to Newcastle, and the undaunted Knox delivered a public vindication in presence of the bishop and the learned priests of his cathedral, and so increased his fame, that the privy council in London appointed him one of King Edward's chaplains, with a salary of £40 a-year. He was consulted also about some changes in the Book of Common Prayer, and general form of service for the English Church. His plain speech in the north of England made him many enemies, so that he was summoned to appear at London, where he had already declined a living, and commanded to vindicate himself; and he was there in full enjoyment of the royal patronage, when King Edward died, 6th July, 1553. After the accession of Mary he left the capital, preached in various parts of the country, and was married at Berwick to Marjory Bowes, a young lady to whom he had been long and warmly attached. Finding himself in increasing jeopardy, he left the kingdom and landed at Dieppe, on the 20th January, 1554; set out the next month and travelled through France to Switzerland, was cordially received by the leading divines of the Helvetic churches, returned to Dieppe in order to gain information from his native land; went back to Geneva and won the friendship of Calvin; was again at Dieppe to learn still more of his family, and the cause of truth in Scotland; took charge for a brief time of a disturbed church at Frankfort, revisited Geneva, and recrossed the channel in 1555. After visiting his wife at Berwick, he preached in Edinburgh and various parts of the country, patronised by many of the nobility and gentry; dispensed the Lord's

[Knox's Pulpit at St. Andrews.]

Supper in Ayrshire, the region of the Scottish Lollards; was in consequence of his zealous labours ordered to sist himself before a convention of the clergy, in the church of the Blackfriars at Edinburgh, but the summons was set aside, and the 'diet deserted.' Being about this time chosen pastor of the English congregation at with his family departed for Switz remained in Geneva for the two follo The English version, usually called Bible, was made at this time by exiles, and here, too, Knox blew 'The of the Trumpet against the Monstrou of Women.' A series of changes fa the reformation had in the meanwhile place in Scotland, the protestants multiplied, the prospect of coming had banded them together, and Kno invitation, landed at Leith 2d May, sooner was it known to the terrified that the ardent reformer had returne was proclaimed an outlaw. Joinin brethren, he repaired to Perth, an zealously against idolatry, while the the Queen Regent, and the accidenta priest so enraged the mob, that they several religious houses and churches the altars, and defaced the pictures This tumult, the origin of which has misrepresented, Knox distinctly ascri 'rascal multitude.' The Queen Rege her host to quell these riots; and the leaders, aware of her ultimate desig army in self-defence, but a treaty pr hostile engagement. The 'lords of t tion' were now alarmed into activity. down to St. Andrews, and soon, as t his instructions, the popish worship wa abolished, and the church stripped at idolatrous symbols. This example w but not as peacefully followed in many of the kingdom; and so there per valuable works of art, which had be by their application to superstitiou When his party had obtained tempor sion of Edinburgh, Knox was chosen the city, but he retired with the prote on the approach of the regent, made tour, and preached in many of the l After being formally ordained at Ed 1560, he pursued with ceaseless zea of reformation: a Confession had b drawn up, a Book of Discipline was the organization of the church was so that the first General Assembly of the Scotland was held at Edinburgh, December, 1560. No sooner had Q arrived in Scotland, than she had a lo with the stern reformer, after a sermo offended her. This was followed meetings, but to no purpose. Knox's this time were bold, defiant, and tongue was a match for Mary's s was accused of high treason, but spite of all the malignant influenc and court. After being about thr widower, he married in March, 1564 daughter of Lord Ochiltree, and co the royal blood of Scotland. His the abbot of Crossraguel about thi familiar to most readers. The refo vered amidst growing difficulties—the the queen with Darnley, and its mel sequences—the attempt to restore assasination of Rizzio—his own

ishment, and the queen's refusal of permission for him to return to Edinburgh. Darnley was murdered—Mary wedded Bothwell—soon resigned in favour of her son, appointed the earl of Murray regent during his minority, and fled to England —the good regent was assassinated, but Knox still kept his post at Edinburgh. Yet the regent's death, and his own multifarious anxieties and labours during these critical times preyed upon his constitution, and in October, 1570, he was struck with apoplexy. In the course of a few weeks he was able to preach again, but not with his wonted vigour. In the meantime the queen's party gained strength by the weakness of Knox, the abilities of Maitland, and the defection of Kircaldy of Grange; and when the civil war broke out he retired to St. Andrews, still carrying on by tongue, pen, and counsel, the great work to which his life had been devoted. During the cessation of arms he returned to Edinburgh, and shone out in his pristine style when, on hearing of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he denounced in glowing terms Charles IX. of France. His grief, however, soon seized his emaciated frame, and after a very brief period of increasing debility, he died 24th November, 1572. Two days afterwards his body was interred in the churchyard of St. Giles. The funeral was attended by an immense concourse of weeping and afflicted people, as well as of the resident nobility, when Regent Morton pronounced over him the well-known eulogium, 'There lies he who never feared the face of man.' Knox was of small stature, and by no means of a robust constitution. His character has been pourtrayed very differently by various writers. Indiscriminate eulogy would here as much out of place as sweeping censure would be unjust. The reformer was cast upon an age of violence and change, and he needed a correspondent energy. Elegance and delicacy of language were not common at the period, and would have been crushed in the tumult. Knox wrote and wrote his honest thoughts in transparent style, in terse and homely simplicity, and with less of uncouthness and solecism than might be imagined. He was obliged to appear not like a scholar in the graceful folds of an academic toga, but as a warrior clad in mail, and armed at all points for self-defence and aggression. It must have been a mighty mind that could leave its impress on an entire nation, and on succeeding ages. He was inflexible in maintaining what he deemed to be right, and intrepid in defending it. His life was menaced several times, but he moved not from the path of duty. The genial affections of home, friendship, and kindred, often stirred his heart amidst all his sternness and decision. In short, he resembled the hills of his native country, which with their tall and splintered precipices, their shaggy sides, and wild sublimity of aspect, often conceal in their bosom green valleys, clear streams, and luxuriant pastures. [J.E.]

KNOX, ROBERT, an East Indian officer, au. of 'A History of the Island of Ceylon,' pub. 1681.

KNOX, VICESIMUS, a clergyman of the Church of England, distinguished as a theological writer and essayist, was born in 1752; and, though educated at Oxford, received his degree of D.D. from Philadelphia. He was considered an eloquent preacher, and much in vogue for preaching charity sermons, &c.; died 1821. His son, Rev. THOMAS KNOX, D.D., succeeded him as master of Tunbridge grammar school, and in the rectories of Rumwell, and Ramsden Crays, in Essex. Died suddenly, 1843.

KNUPFER, N., a German painter, 1603-1660.

KNUTSSON, TORKEL, grand marshal and senator of Sweden, beheaded at Stockholm 1305.

KNUTZEN, or KNUZEN, MATHIAS, a German fanatic and atheist, in great notoriety about 1674.

KNUTZEN, M., a Ger. philosopher, 1713-51.

KOB, J., a German philosopher, 1598-1661.

KOCH, C. W., a native of Strasburgh, distin. for his researches in middle age antiquities, and author of 'The Revolutions of Europe,' 1737-1813.

KOECHER, H. F., a Ger. Orient., 1747-1792.

KOECK, P., a Flemish engraver, 1490-1550.

KOEGLER, J., a Jesuit missionary, 1680-1746.

KOEHLER, J. B., a German critic, 1742-1802.

KOEHLER, JOHN DAVID, a learned German, author of laborious works in history and archæology, 1684-1755. JOHN TOBIAS, one of his fifteen sons, a learned numismatist, 1720-1767.

KOENIG, E., a naturalist of Basle, 1658-1731. His son, of the same name, a mathem., 1678-1752.

KOENIG, F., a Ger. mechanician, died 1833.

KOENIG, G. M., a German *savant*, author of a Latin Biographical Dictionary, &c., 1616-1699.

KOENIG, H. G., a Ger. bibliopole, 1697-1757.

KOENIG, J. G., a dist. Ger. botanist, 1728-85.

KOENIG, S. H., a Swiss theologian, 1670-1750. His son, DANIEL, translator of Arbuthnot on Ancient Coins, killed by a mob at the age of twenty-two, 1725-1747. SAMUEL, brother of the preceding, prof. of philosophy and ethics, 1712-57.

KOEPPER, J. H. J., a Ger. Hellenist, 1755-91.

KOERNER, CHR. GODFREY, a literary *savant* of Saxony, kn. as a wr. on æsthetics, 1756-1831.

KOERNER, THEODORE, son of the preceding, celebrated as a lyrical poet and dramatic author, and for his patriotism and courage as a soldier, born 1788, shot on the plains of Leipzig when fighting against the French, 1812.

KOES, FREDERIC, a Danish astr., 1684-1766.

KOETS, R., a Flemish painter, 1655-1725.

KOHL, J. P., a German historian, 1698-1778.

KOIALOWICZ, ALBERT, a learned Polish Jesuit, au. of a 'History of Lithuania,' 1609-1674.

KOLBE, or KOLBEN, PETER, a German astronomer, author of a 'Description of the Cape of Good Hope,' 1675-1726.

KOLLER, BARON F., an Aus. gen., 1767-1826.

KOLLMAN, A. F. C., a Ger. com., 1756-1829.

KONIGSMARK, MARIA AURORA, countess of, celebrated for her share in the political transactions of the period, as the mistress of Augustus II., king of Poland, and mother, by the king, of the famous Marshal Saxe, 1678-1768.

KORTHOLT, CHRISTIAN, a Lutheran divine, flourished in Germany, 1633-1694. His grandson, of the same name, also a theologian, 1709-1751.

KOSCIUSKO. THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO was born in 1756, of a noble but not wealthy Lithuanian family. He was educated for a military life; and, while young, he went to America with other volunteers, and served the United States in their war of independence against England. He acquired high credit there for skill and courage, and rose to the rank of general in the American army. At

aber, 1832. Mention of this ingenious and nd metaphysician is introduced here, with ple view of recommending to the English t one of the most judicious successors of His writings are altogether fertile. In so the writer is aware, he is the first who has ghly supplanted the old division of the mind culties, by proposing to examine it under its normal modes of action—as it *thinks, feels, wills*. In itself a great reform, suggested e by Kant's scheme of three *Critiques;* rause has many other claims that would fully be recognized by a thoughtful English- [J.P.N.]

AUSE, F., a German painter, 1706-1754.
AUSE, G. F., a Prus. officer, 1768-1836.
AUSE, G. F., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1718-84.
AUSE, J. C., a Prussian historian, 1749-99.
AUSE, J. C. H., a Prus. *savant*, 1757-1808.
AUSE, J. G., a Ger. philologist, 1684-1736.
AUSE, KRAUSS, or KRAUS, J. Baptiste, d prelate of the Benedictine order, 1700-62.
USE, S. A., a Dutch painter, 1760-1825.
Y, Baron De, a native of Hungary, dist. neral in the Austrian service, died 1801.
BEL, T. F., a Ger. geographer, 1729-93.
UTZER, Rodolph, a celebrated musical er and performer on the violin, 1767-1831.
YSIG, F. L., a Ger. physician, 1770-1839.
DENER, Bourcard Alex. Constance, De, a Russian diplomatist, 1744-1802. His ULIETTE VIETINGHOFF, Baroness De er, authoress of 'Valerie,' a romance founded own life, and afterwards celebrated as a ess, time of Napoleon, 1766-1824.
MMACHER, F. A., a rel. wr., 1768-1845.
NITZ, J. G., a German compiler, 1728-96.
SE, Ch., a German *savant*, 1753-1827.
SEMARK, Baron De, a Prussian general, rds political ambas. to France, died 1821.
SINSKI, J. T., a Polish mission., d. 1754.
HN, C. G., a Ger. med. author, 1754-1840.
N, M., an Austrian *savant*, 1709-1765.
, E. M., a German poet, 1731-1790.
L, H., a German naturalist, 1797-1821.
LMAN, Quirinus, a native of Prussia, celebrated for his prophecies, for which he was burned alive in Russia 1689. A list of forty-two works written by him is given in Adelung's 'History of Human Folly.'

KUHN, J., a Prussian *savant*, 1647-1693.
KULM, J. A., a German anatomist, 1680-1745. His brother, John George, a physician, d. 1731.
KULMANN, E., a Russian poetess, 1808-1825.
KUNCKELL, J., a German chemist, 1630-1702.
KUNRATH, H., a Ger. alchymist, died 1605.
KUSTER, G. G., a Ger. historian, 1695-1776.
KUSTER, L., a German critic, 1670-1716.
KUTTNER, C. G., a German trav., 1755-1805.
KUTUSOFF. See Koutousoff.
KUYCK, J. Van, a Dutch painter on glass, born 1530, suffered at the stake 1572.
KUYP, or CUYP, A., a Dutch pain., 1606-67.
KUYPERS, G., a Dutch Orientalist, last cent.
KYDERMYNSTER, or KIDDERMINSTER, Richard, a learned eccles. and antiquar., d. 1531.
KYNASTON, Sir Francis, a courtier of the reign of Charles I., dist. as a poet, 1587-1642.
KYNASTON, John, an Eng. divine, 1728-83.
KYRLE, John, a distinguished benefactor, immortalized in the writings of Pope as 'The Man of Ross,' died at the age of ninety in 1754.

[Kyrle's Summer House.]

L

AN, H. Vander, a Dutch engrav., b. 1690.
AR, or LAER, Peter Van, a Dutch pain- alled, from his style, Bamboccio, 1613-1675.
BACO. See Abaco Anthony.
BADIE, John, a French Jesuit, who became rkable as a preacher of new doctrines, and had followers in France and Germany, 1610-1674.
BAN, the father of Rachel and Leah, and the ison of Nahor, about 1800 B.C.
BARRE, S., a French architect, 1764-1824.
BARTHE, P., a Fr. traveller, 1760-1824.
BASTIE, Joseph Bimard, Baron De, a ch archæologist, editor of a new edition of rt's 'Science des Médailles,' 1703-1742.
BAT, John Baptist, a French missionary, n. of several relations of his travels, 1663-1738.
BBE, C., a French jurisconsult, 1582-1657.
BBE, P., a French antiquarian, 1594-1680.
BBE, Ph., a learned Fr. Jesuit, 1607-1667.

LABBEY, F., a French antiquarian, 1653-1727.
LABE, Lousie, surnamed 'the beautiful rope-maker,' a native of Lyons, distinguished for her extraordinary talents and courage in arms at the siege of Perpignan; besides her poems in three different languages, she is the author of a dramatic piece, entitled 'Débat de la Folie et de l'Amour,' 1526-1566.
LABÉDOYERE, Charles Angelique Francois Huchet, Count De, one of Napoleon's generals, shot for rejoining the emperor, 1786-1815.
LABEO, the surname of several Roman families, the most celebrated members of which are—Quintus Fabius, consul, 197 B.C. Antistius, a senator and jurisconsult, died 31 B.C. Caius Antistius, son of the preceding, a jurisconsult and historian. Antistius, a proconsul and painter, of the 1st century; and Attius, a poet, and contemporary of Nero, 1st century.

LABERIUS, a Roman dramatist, died B.C. 44.
LABEY, J. B., a French geometr., 1750-1825.
LABIENUS, TITUS, a Rom. general, k. 45 B.C.
LABORDE, A. DE, a French poetess, last cen.
LABORDE, H. F., Count De, a Fr. officer, d. 1833.
LABORDE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit, and writer on the mechanism of electricity, d. 1777.
LABORDE, JEAN JOSEPH DE, a gentleman of fortune, who became banker to the court of France, and was executed 1794. His son, F. G. JOSEPH, a deputy to the constituent assembly, died in England 1801. His third son, A. L. JOSEPH, count de la Borde, a liberal deputy of the restoration, aid-de-camp to the king after 1830, author of an itinerary of Spain, and of several political and antiquarian works, 1774-1841.
LABORDE, JOHN BENJAMIN DE, first valet de chambre to Louis XV., distinguished as a composer and writer on the hist. of music, exec. 1794.
LABORIE, J. B. P., a Fr. physician, 1797-1823.
LABOULLAYE-MARILLAC, P. C. MADELEINE, Count De, a French chemist, 1774-1824.
LABOUREUR, J. LE, a Fr. historian, 1623-75.
LABRADOR, J.. a Spanish painter, died 1600.
LABRE, B. J., a monk of La Trappe, 1748-76.
LABROUSSE, CLOTILDA SUSANNA COURCELLES DE, born 1741, was an ascetic of the order of St. Francis, who became greatly celebrated by her prophecies at the period of the French revolution. Her impulse was to travel over the world, in order to convert the whole human race by her preaching, but her superiors refused their consent, and she addressed a memorial on the subject, with an account of her life, to M. Pontard, the constitutional bishop of Dordogne. This document came into the hands of Dom Gerle, once a monk, who in 1759 entered into a correspondence with her, and in 1790 endeavoured to introduce her into the national assembly. She afterwards went to Rome, preaching to the populace on her way, and proposing to herself the conversion of the pope, but she was arrested in Italy, and imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo till 1796, when the directory procured her liberation. Two years later she returned to Paris with the French troops, and was surrounded with a circle of believers till her death in 1821. The duchesse de Bourbon published some curious particulars concerning her in 1791, and her works were collected by Bishop Pontard in 1797. Lamartine has perpetuated the mistaken belief that she died in the castle of St. Angelo, while the chair of the illuminée was occupied by Catherine Theos, the new flame of Dom Gerle, at Paris. [E.R.]
LABRUNE, J. DE, a French historian, d. 1743.
LABRUYERE. See BRUYERE.
LA-CAILLE, NICOLAS LOUIS DE, born March 15, 1713, died March 21, 1762; a celebrated French astronomer; one of the best Observers in modern times. He had no superior in industry, activity, and honour; and few men have ever handled instruments, equal to him in that enviable power, which enables the Observer to produce exactness of result, even though his instrument be imperfect. La-Caille was honourably connected with that measurement of the degree of the meridian in France, which rectified Picard's erroneous estimate, and went to establish the true shape of the Earth; but his principal achievements lay at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained four years surveying the southern heavens. Afte
places of about ten thousand stars, he
Paris and published the results of his v
works are numerous, the chief being the *
Astronomiæ and the *Cœlum Australe.*
pal catalogue has recently been recom
every care, and republished. No name
tion ranks higher than La-Caille's.
LACARRY, GILES, a French Jesui
fessor of polite literature, philosophy,
logy, celebrated as a numismatist, 160
LA-CATHELINIERE, NICHOLA
DE, one of the most daring of the Ven
born 1760, executed at Nantes 1794.
LACAZE, L. DE, a Fr. medical writ
LACEPEDE, BERNARD GERMAI
DE LA VILLE SUR ILLON, Count De,
French naturalist, pupil of Buffon and
author of 'Histoire Naturelle des Q
Ovipares et des Serpents,' 'Histoire N
Poissons,' 'Histoire Naturelle des Cé
1756-1825.
LACHAN, G. DE, a French antiqua
LACKMAN, A. H., a Germ. philol.,
LA-CLOS, PETER AMBROSE FRA
DERLOS DE, a French officer after the
editor of the 'Journal des Amis de la C
and author of 'Les Liaisons Danger
'Poèsies Fugitives,' 1741-1803.
LACOMBE, F., editor of the 'Lett
tina Queen of Sweden,' a 'Diction
French,' &c., 1733-1795.
LACOMBE, J., a miscellaneous wr
of a 'History of Christina, queen of Sw
1801. His brother HONORE LA
PREZEL, a writer on jurisprudence, bo
LACOMBE-SAINT-MICHEL, JE
a French officer, and conventionalist, 1
LA-CONDAMINE, C. M. DE, a Fr.
an. of travels in the interior of America,
LACRAIX, S. F., a Fr. geometrician,
LACRETELLE, P. H., a French
tinguished for his writings on jurispr
the reform of the criminal code, 1751-
LACRUZ, J. DE, a Spanish painte
LACRUZ, J. INEZ DE, a relig. poete
LACRUZ, M. DE, a Sp. his. painte
LACRUZ-Y-CANO, R., a Sp. drama
LACTANTIUS. LUCIUS CAECILIU
TIUS FIRMIANUS, was in all probabil
of Italy, and born about the middle
century. He studied rhetoric in Africa,
of Arnobius. His own fame as a teacher
art was so extensive, that Diocletian in
settle at Nicomedia, and open a school
But his career in this Greek city was
so successful as might have been anti
imperial patronage; and therefore he
hours, not to rhetoric, but to literary
When an old man, he superintended t
of Crispus, son of Constantine, and
have died in Gaul, perhaps about 330.
cipal work of Lactantius is his 'Divin
divided into seven books; designe
paganism, and show, in various ways,
purity and lustre of the Christian fait
tius wrote also two tracts 'On the An
and 'On the Workmanship of God,' a
Symposium, an Itinerary, and numer

d Poems. The disquisition 'On the Death of the ersecutors,' which many critics have assigned to ther Caecilius, describes the miserable fate of se who attempted to suppress Christianity by ord and fire. The style of this Father has en been admired, and he has been called the ristian Cicero. Certainly he excels all his con-poraries in the classical form of his style, in graceful and rhythmical construction of his iods, and the easy and lucid sequency of his ses. His knowledge of theology was very erficial and inaccurate. The editio princeps of works was printed at Subiaco, in 1465, and ny other editions have followed at various es and in various places. His book 'On the ath of the Persecutors' has been twice translated o English, by Gilbert Burnet 1687, and by Sir vid Dalrymple 1792. [J.E.]

LACY, Don St., a Spanish general, 1775-1817.

LACY, John, a dramatic wr. and actor, d. 1681.

LACYDES, a Greek philosopher, B.C. 241.

LADERCHI, J., an Italian historian, d. 1738.

LADERCHI, J. B., an Ital. jurist, 1538-1618.

LADISLAUS, k. of Bohemia. See Uladislas.

LADISLAUS, k. of Poland. See Uladislas.

LADISLAUS I., king of Hungary, born 1041, ceeded 1079, died 1095, and was canonized for iety by Celestin III., 1198. Ladislaus II., the infant, succeeded and died the same r, 1200. Ladislaus III. succeeded 1272, assas-ted, after a life of debauchery and a disgrace-reign, 1290. Ladislaus IV., the same as dislas V., king of Poland, succeeded his fa-in the latter dignity, 1435, and was elected by Hungarians, 1440, killed in battle by the Sul-Amurath, 1444. Ladislaus V. succeeded in the year of his age, 1444, and died suddenly 1458. slaus VI., son of Casimir IV., king of Po-and called, according to the Polish form of name, Uladislas II., became king of Bohemia and king of Hungary 1490, died 1516.

DISLAUS, or LAUNCELOT, king of Naples, 1376, suc. his father Charles (Durazzo) III. defeated by Louis of Anjou 1411, died 1414.

DVOCAT, J. B., a Fr. Hebraist, 1709-1765.

DVOCAT, L. F., a Fr. philoso., 1644-1735.

ELIANUS, a Rom. emp., procl. and kil. 266.

ELIUS, Caius, a Roman commander, com-on-in-arms of Scipio Africanus, consul B.C. 190. son, of the same name, surnamed 'The Wise,' as an orator and man of letters, consul B.C. 140.

LAENNEC, R. T. H., a Fr. physic., 1781-1826.

LAER, Peter De. See Laar.

LAEVINUS, Marcus Valerius, a naval com-nder of Rome, opposed to Philip of Macedon, hom he defeated B.C. 214, consul 210, died 205.

LAEVINUS, Publius Valerius, con., B.C. 280.

LAEVIUS, Torrentinus, archbishop of Meck-lin, distinguished as a Latin poet and ed., d. 1595.

LAFAGE, R. De, a Fr. des. and engr., 1654-84.

LAFAYE, A. De, a Swiss minister, died 1618.

LAFAYE, J. Elie Laniget De, a French ma-thematician, 1671-1748. His brother, Jean Fran-çois, a diplomatist and man of letters, 1674-1731.

LAFAYETTE, Gilbert Motier De, a French arshal, dist. in the wars with the Engl., b. 1428.

LAFAYETTE, Louise Motier De, maid of nour to the queen of Louis XIII., and founder of convent of Chaillot, where she died, 1665.

LAFAYETTE, Marie Madeleine Pioche De La Vergne, Comtess De, a cel. novl., 1632-93.

LAFAYETTE, Marie Paul Jean Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis De, one of the most illustrious names in the annals of modern history, was born at Chavaignac, in Auvergne, 1757, and commenced his career at the court of Louis XV., at the period when hostilities were commencing between Britain and her American colonies. At the age of twenty he left the arms of his bride, and, fitting out two vessels with arms and provisions, sailed for Boston; was received by Washington and his army with acclamations, and, joining their ranks as a volunteer, was wounded in his first action near Philadelphia, and commanded the vanguard of the patriot army at the capture of New York. On returning to France, when peace was concluded with the mother country, Lafayette found himself in possession of an immense popularity, and presently took his seat with the notables, convoked in 1787. The questions of public right in ferment at this crisis are matters of history. Lafayette embraced the popular cause, and was the first to demand the convocation of the estates-general. Elected deputy to the latter body in 1789, he proposed the 'Declaration of Rights,' which he had brought from the free soil of America, as the preliminary of a constitution. Proclamation of this world-renowned document was made July 22, and it furnished the French people with the metaphysical reasons for the 'sacred right of insurrection'—a well-known phrase of Lafayette's. Meanwhile the Bastile had been taken July 14, the national guard organized, and Lafayette appointed to the command. In this capacity he rode a white charger, and shone the impersonation of chivalry, and twice the royal family owed their preservation to his address and courage—the greatest of these occasions being the march on Versailles, 5th and 6th of October. Some months later, 12th May, 1790, he joined Bailly in forming the club of Feuillants to counteract the Jacobins—formerly 'the friends of the constitution,' to which his party had belonged before its final transformation. The arrest of the king at Varennes, being followed by the petition for his deposition on the field of Mars, Lafayette lost much of his popularity by assisting Bailly to disperse the people, which was not accomplished without bloodshed. In the lull of the popular enthusiasm he returned to his native fields, the national guard, on his retirement, presenting him with a bust of Washington, and a sword forged from the bolts of the Bastile. When the coalition was formed, and their armed troops threatened the frontier, he was appointed general of one of the armies opposed to them. While in this command, the progress of the Jacobins, and the outrages committed upon the royal family, provoked him to address letters of remonstrance to Paris, and these not producing any effect, he was chivalrous enough to leave his troops and appear at the bar of the assembly. Before leaving the capital on this occasion, he had arranged with the king for a review of the national guard, when the 'constitution' was to be saved by a *coup de main*; but the review was countermanded in the night, Lafayette rejoined his army, was burnt in effigy by the sansculottes of Paris, and, at length, endeavouring to escape from

France, was captured by the Austrians and imprisoned at Olmutz. He was confined from the failure of the constitution to the assumption of power by Buonaparte, and released in 1797. Lafayette had no share in any of the events connected with the death of the king and the reign of terror, and, in the years following, rejected every overture of the consul and emperor. His first movement in public was made after the battle of Waterloo, when he endeavoured to preserve the chamber of representatives in being, on the principle that it derived its authority from the electors—not from Buonaparte, by whom it was convoked—and with the view of restoring the public liberties. These arguments were urged upon Blucher and Wellington without effect, and Lafayette returned to private life. In the year 1818, he became a member of the chamber of deputies, and, resuming his career as an advocate of constitutional principles, had the satisfaction of seeing the dream of his life realized in 1830. It was to Lafayette, intrusted with the power of a dictator, in his original character of commander of the national guard, that Louis Philippe owed his elevation to the throne. *Time*, wiser or more capricious than he, allowed him to see the stone hurled at the feet of his idol, and he carried this saddest of all lessons with him into eternity, 1834. [E.R.]

LA-FERTE-IMBAULT, MARIA THERESA GEOFFRIN, Marchioness De, celebrated for her literary abilities, 1715-1791.

LAFFITTE, JAMES, the principal of a famous banking establishment at Paris, distinguished in political history as an Orleanist, 1767-1844.

LAFFON-LADEBAT, a political writer of the legisl. assembly and council of elders, 1746-1829.

LAFITAU, J. F., a French Jesuit, distinguished by his accounts of the North American Indians, and the discoveries of the Portuguese, died 1740. His brother, PETER FRANCIS, a French prelate and ecclesiastical historian, 1685-1764.

LAFITE, MA. ELIZ. DE, a Fr. writer, 1750-94.

LAFOND, C. PH., a Fr. violinist, 1776-1842.

LAFONT, JOSEPH DE, a dramatist, 1686-1725.

LAFONTAINE, AUGUSTUS HENRY JULIUS, a celebrated German romance writer, 1756-1831.

LAFONTAINE, JOHN DE. See FONTAINE.

LAFOREY, SIR F., a Brit. admiral, 1767-1835.

LAFORGE, J. DE, a French poet, 17th century.

LAFOSSE, C. DE, a French painter, 1640-1716. His nephew, ANTHONY, a drama. poet, 1653-1708.

LAFOSSE, J. B. J. DE, a Fr. engrav., b. 1721.

LAFOSSE, J. F., a Fr. preacher, 1734-1813.

LAFOSSE, STEPHEN W., and his son, PHILIP STEPHEN, dist. as veterinary surgeons, last cent.

LAGARAYE, CLAUDE TOUS. MAROT, Count DE, dist. as the founder of schools for the young, and hospitals for the aged and sick, 1675-1755.

LAGARDE, ANTHONY ESCALIN DES AIMARS, Baron De, a cel. naval tactician and diplom., d. 1578.

LAGARDE, PHILIP BIDARD DE, a French dramatic writer and man of letters, 1710-1767.

LAGARDIE. See GARDIE.

LAGERBRING, S., a Swed. historian, 1707-88.

LAGERLOEF, PETER, professor of eloquence at Upsala, and historian of N. Europe, 1648-1699.

LAGERSTROEM, MAGNUS VON, a Swedish *savant*, translator, and natural philos., 1696-1759.

LAGNY, T. F. DE, a Fr. mathema., 1660-1734.

LAGOMARSINI, J., an Ital. *sav*

LAGRANGE, a Fr. classical tra

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH DE CHA dramatist, cel. for his precocious tal

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH LOUIS, 25th January, 1736, died at Pa 1813; a man prevented only by LAPLACE, from being held, by co the most illustrious geometer of The honourable rivalry of these gr most life-long; nor could it be ea any special date which was forem Living at a time when the exige demanded, and its possessions poi thods and great conquests, their constitute its Modern Epoch: n then to the other, the glory of t was due. Speaking of the sum o ments, this perhaps may, witho said,—if Laplace, to some extent compeer in the range of his view, more of an encyclopædic force, t which belongs to intensity in th neralizing, and therefore to taste composition, must be awarded to Analyst ever possessed a finer app thod, than the illustrious Piedn name accordingly is inscribed am every department of Inquiry whi notice. This especial characteristic best appear through a brief synop achievements.—I. In reference t Lagrange to bestow on the Infinit a logical place in *pure* Analysis, it be asserted that success was com less his positive success has be Previous to his time, that Calculus regarded as a powerful Instrume portant positive results. Indeed, that ever-memorable section of t could not be said that attention h its philosophical basis, so much a of its methods; nor had the expo Leibnitz or D'Alembert rendered unnecessary to the solidity and Transcendental Analysis. Desirous symmetry, Lagrange proposed to ation alike of *Infinitesimals* and attach the new Power to the old presenting differentials as co-effic cessive terms of the Infinite Se a Function in which the variable increment. The validity of his function thus modified, must be the series known as *Taylor's Th* strongly contested: but apart fro it is very certain that by resting the Calculus, on the doctrine of I do not get rid of the Idea of a *L* we can attach no notion to an Equ which is an Infinite Series, exce and apparently definite side exp of that Series: and besides, in eve the Calculus of Functions thus ba Geometrical or Dynamical Proble ter was reduced to the necessity employing the logic and phrase Unless however, as vitiated by th most technical defect at the thresh

of the *Theorie des Fonctions* cannot be questioned. If Lagrange has not succeeded in discarding the consideration of Limits, he has presented Analysis in no greater dependence upon it, than are other branches of Science. After the publication of that remarkable work, it could nowhere be said that the extraneous element inhered in the *Method of treatment*, but only that it belonged to the *nature of the thing treated:* and—as a necessary and immediate effect of this disentangling—every pure and positive Method in Analysis assumed its proper generality, and put forth its natural power. The student who would appreciate the gain thus accruing from the *Theorie des Fonctions*, may refer to what it accomplished in the treatment of Series; or what is yet more special, to its exposition of the nature and treatment of *Contacts*.—II. The earliest achievement of Lagrange in pure Analysis, was equally illustrative of the peculiar character and grasp of his genius,—we mean the discovery of the *Method* of *Variations*. Almost from the rise of Geometrical Science, problems of *maxima* and *minima*, had been a favourite and at the same time a difficult exercise with Inquirers: separate solutions varying in ingenuity had through the contest of wits, been attained for specific problems, but it was reserved for the differential calculus to produce that general method—foreshadowed by Fermat—which diminished the intellectual interest of such problems, by rendering them all easily resolvable. But as this difficulty disappeared, a new class of problems, related to the previous class but much less manageable, gradually absorbed attention; and singularly enough this too became the chosen battle-ground on which the best spirits of Europe contested for superiority. The history of the problem of the *solid of least resistance* is well known; but it was only one incident in the rivalry of mathematical genius. Now the relation between the new class of problems—problems of *Isoperimeters* as they were termed—and the old *maxima* and *minima*, is the following: a problem regarding a maximum or minimum is this,—*to find those values of certain unknown quantities, which constitute a certain specified function or combination of these quantities, a maximum or minimum:* an Isoperimetrical problem on the other hand is this,—*to determine a function or combination of certain unknown quantities, so that some other specified and determinate function of that function, shall be a maximum or minimum.* The great access of difficulty and complicacy here, is apparent; and to these new problems Lagrange applied a new method, as grasping, as exhaustive as the method of the Differential Calculus in the simpler case. And not only did his Calculus of Variations put an end to all efforts after special solutions; but it became, like the simpler calculus, a general method of immense comprehensiveness and power: even now, its resources and applications are not more perhaps than generally sketched out.—III. Next in order of complicacy, if not of difficulty, are the achievements of Lagrange in the Methods of Rational Mechanics. This great division of Mathematical Science, also consisted, previous to the publication of the *Mecanique Analytique*, of separate analytic artifices, whose authority rested on a number of separate general principles. Lagrange combined the whole; or rather he rose above those separate and special principles; producing a method of contemplating mechanics, and a course of procedure, that involved and connected them all. The Principle of Virtual Velocities became in his hands the foundation and summing up of all Statics; and by a dexterous use of D'Alembert's theorem in Dynamics, he succeeded in reducing all Dynamical investigations under the category of strict Statics. His new calculus of Variations was indispensable as an instrument; and it enabled him to realize to the utmost, the grand necessity of his intellect, viz.: to co-ordinate, what he found separate; and so to establish the fixed and final Method of the Science. It is rare that a work like the *Mecanique Analytique* comes to be valued at once; nor has this work been so: nevertheless, it has been of greater service to Dynamical Theory than the achievements of any man since the times of Galileo. Through some strange caprice, Lagrange, after concluding his imperishable volumes, conceived a strong distaste alike at the subject and his own labours. He did not open the printed volume for a long time; and his thoughts found refuge in meditation on the History of *Religion* and *Medicine*. His friends have said, that what the Analyst thought, on these apparently incongruous subjects, would have made the fortune of several ordinary writers.—IV. What we have said of Lagrange refers mainly to his remarkable influence on Method in Analysis. His specific discoveries are as remarkable, although unsuited—even an enumeration of them—to a work like this. It were wrong, however, to omit his crowning achievement in reference to the mechanism of our Solar System; especially characteristic as it is, of the commanding genius of the man. He and his compeer had worked elaborately at the problem of *perturbations*—that problem which Newton bequeathed to after time. That the several bodies of the Solar System importantly influence each other, and so affect the arrangements of the system, was a consequence of the Law of Gravitation; but the result, or the *harmony* of those perturbations had yet to be discerned. Drawing his conclusion from a large induction, Laplace had asserted the invariability of major axes of the Planetary Orbits, and of course, the Stability of the System as a *fact:* Lagrange, from a higher flight, showed the *necessity* of that Invariability, and therefore of the permanency of the Planetary Mechanism. It was indeed a great discovery: he proved that because of the *dispositions* of the Planets,—their arrangement nearly in one plane, the uniformity of the directions of their motions, and the proximity of their orbits to the circular form, this stability must exist: so that, if present arrangements come to an end, it will be through no imperfection; but because, that—gorgeous though they are—they are somehow subject to the doom of all finite things, and—notwithstanding their augustness—only part of some development yet more gigantic, beats of the pulse of a still grander life. It is not easy to estimate the amount of this advance beyond the position of Newton, who thought that our system contained the seeds of dissolution, and that, in the words of Leibnitz, a time would come, when Deity, would require to interfere and

re-adjust his worn-out mechanism!—The life of Lagrange had some anxieties, but it was crowded with honours. Called to Berlin by the great Frederick, he early obtained the position due to him. Afterwards, for many years, he resided in Paris, in command of the first employments. By rare fortune he escaped the fate of Lavoisier—when 'in a moment a head fell which the world might not replace in a century:' and with Laplace he shared the early labours and glories of the *Ecole Normale*. Take him as a whole, abstract science has in modern times possessed no other servant so great. [J.P.N.]

LAGRENEE, LOUIS JOHN FRANCIS, a French historical painter, 1724-1804. His brother, JOHN JAMES, called the younger, 1740-1821. The nephew of the latter, ANSELM LOUIS, 1775-1832.

LAGUERRE, L., a French painter, 1663-1721.

LAGUERRE, M. J., a cel. cantatrice, 1755-83.

LAGUILLE, L., historian of Alsace, 1658-1742.

LAHARPE, A. E., a Fr. general, 1754-1796.

LAHARPE, F. C., a Swiss republ., 1754-1838.

LAHARPE, JEAN FRANCOIS DE, born at Paris in 1739, was the son of an artillery captain of Swiss extraction. In early manhood he became an author by profession. His strength lay in literary criticism, which at length became his chief employment. He is a useful and judicious critic, though not a profound one; and his analyses of celebrated works are especially instructive. Much may be learned as to modern literature, and a little as to that of Greece and Rome, from his voluminous 'Lycée, ou Cours de la Littérature,' which contains lectures he delivered in Paris from 1786. He died there in 1803. [W.S.]

LAHIRE, PHILIP DE, a French mathematician and astronomer, 1640-1719. His son, GABRIEL PHILIP, a geometrician, 1677-1719. JEAN NICHOLAS, brother of the latter, a botanist, 1685-1717.

LAHIRE, S. V. See VIGNOLES.

LA-HUERTA, G., a Span. painter, 1645-1714.

LAHYRE, L. DE, a French painter, 1606-1656.

LAINEZ, ALEX., a French poet, 1650-1710.

LAINEZ, or LAYNEZ, JAMES, a Sp. Jesuit, general of the order after Loyola, 1512-1565.

LAINEZ, S., a French opera singer, died 1822.

LAING, ALEXANDER, a Scotch antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, editor of the 'Eccentric Magazine,' 1778-1838.

LAING, ALEX. GORDON, an African explorer, born at Edinburgh, 1794, murdered on the route from Timbuctoo, 1826.

LAING, MALCOLM, a Scotch hist., 1762-1819.

LAING, W., a Scotch bookseller, 1764-1832.

LAIRE, FRANCIS XAVIER, a French librarian, au. of a 'Catalogue of Printed Books from the Invention of the Art to the year 1500,' &c., 1738-1801.

LAIRESSE, G., a Flemish painter, 1640-1711.

LAIS, a Sicilian courtezan, assassina. B.C. 350.

LAISNE, ANTHONY, a Fr. archæologist, 17th c.

LAJARD, P. A., a Fr. statesman, 1757-1808.

LAKE, ARTHUR, a dignitary of the Church of England, known as a religious writer, died 1626.

LAKE, GERARD, first Viscount Lake, an English general, distinguished in Germany during the seven years' war, and as commander-in-chief in India, 1744-1808.

LALA, a female painter, 1st century B.C.

LALAMANT, JOHN, a disting. *savant*, 17th c.

LALANDE, J DE, a Fr. lawyer,

LALANDE, JOSEPH JEROME L DE, born July 11, 1732, died in Par 1807; an observer of much industry, minous writer, who contributed someth vance of astronomy, and much to a di knowledge of it. He was one of the *vans* whom Frederick the Great gat him; and he conducted the observator by that eccentric monarch at Berlin. turn to Paris he pursued his researche municating memoirs to the Academy He assisted Clairaut with materials putation of the return of Halley's lished an account of the transit of Ven his great work on astronomy, which four 4to volumes; and drew up his eight thousand stars. He also edite many elementary treatises. The cata lande has been recently published in and is of considerable value. His sy historical works have given place to though the 'Traité' may still be co advantage by the student. We owe al the completion of Montucla's valuab Mathematics.

LALANDE, M. RICHARD DE, a poser, celebrated for his ballet music.

LALANE, P., a French poet, died

LALAUNE, NOEL DE, a Fr. divine

LALLEMAND, BARON, a Fr. gen.

LALLEMAND, J. B., a Fr. painte

LALLEMANDET, J., a Fr. theol.,

LALLEMANT, J. P., a learned J as a great adversary of the Jansenists

LALLEMANT, L., a learned Jesuit

LALLEMANT, P., an ascetic writ

LALLEMANT, RICHARD COUTER printer and editor, known for his fin the classics, 1726-1807. His brother, was associated with him in these wor ther brother, RICHARD XAVIER FE MANT DE MAUPAS, was vicar-general and president of the Academy of Roue

LALLEMENT, W., a journalist, 1

LALLI, GIOV. B., an Italian poet,

LALLOUETTE, A., a Fr. author,

LALLOUETTE, F. P., a theologia

LALLOUETTE, J. F., a Fr. compos

LALLOUETTE, P., a Fr. physici

LALLY, THOMAS ARTHUR, Coun of Tullendally, or Tollendal, in Irel scended from one of those devoted the Stuarts who became naturalized i who there acquired distinction in th the crown. He was born in Dauphi began his military career in an Ir commanded by his uncle, General D greatly distinguishing himself at the si Menin, Ypres, and Furnes, and partic battle of Fontenoy (dating from 1733 was appointed (1756) commandant-g French possessions in the East Ind arrival there, at the end of April, 1 declared with the English, over whom a series of successes, but was at len before Madras, and then besieged in upon which he had been compelled Here, with less than a thousand me

the whole English army for several months, and only surrendered when reduced to the last extremity, January 16, 1761. He now became the prisoner of the English, but was soon liberated, and, returning to France, was arrested on a charge of treason. All the perils and toils he had undergone were rewarded by the corrupt administration of that expiring monarchy by his judicial murder, in the vain effort to hide from the public eye their own factious dishonesty. He was dragged to the scaffold with a gag in his mouth to prevent him from addressing the people, and was executed May 9, 1766. [E.R.]

LALLY-TOLLENDAL, Trophimus Gerard, Marquis De, son of the preceding, was born at Paris, 1751, and though he was ignorant of his parentage until the eve of his father's execution, he devoted himself to obtain the re-establishment of his good name. His filial efforts were virtually crowned with success in 1778, though the last judicial form was never completed in consequence of the troubles of the period, and in 1783 he obtained possession of his estates. In 1789 he became a deputy of the noblesse to the estates-general, and was one of the most popular members of that body when it changed its name to the national assembly, and commenced the erection of a constitution. In the fruitless labours directed to this end he was a warm supporter of Lafayette; but, despairing of the monarchy and the constitution, he retired with Necker, in September, 1790, and published an address to the French people. After the 10th of August, 1792, he was arrested by the Jacobins, but escaped the massacres of September, and arrived safely in England; where, as a royalist, and a writer in the interest of the emigrants, he enjoyed a small pension from the government. He was authorized to return to France by the first consul in 1801, but took no part in public affairs till the restoration, when he became a member of the privy council, and, in that capacity, accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent during the hundred days of 1815. After the second restoration he was made a peer of France; and, remaining true to his principles, resisted the attempts of the Bourbons to resume their arbitrary power. He died a few weeks before the revolution of July, 1830, and has left a name in considerable repute both as an historico-political writer and a poet. [E.R.]

LALONDE, F. R., a Fr. antiquarian, 1685-1765.

LALUZERNE, Cæsar Henry, a nephew of Malesherbes, min. of foreign affairs under Necker.

LALUZERNE, Cæsar William Cardinal De, one of the clerical deputies to the estates-general, and the first to propose the establishment of a representative system in France, author of several theological and political works, 1738-1822.

LAMA, J. B., a paint. and architect of Naples, abt. 1508-1579. Another of the same name, b. 1660.

LAMA, Julia, a Venetian painter, last century.

LAMANNA, J., a Sicilian poet, 1580-1640.

LAMANON, R. P., a Fr. naturalist, 1752-1787.

LAMARCK, or as his real name is, Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine De Monet, an eminent naturalist, was born at Bazantine in Picardy in 1744. He died in 1829. A soldier in his youth, he had already begun to distinguish himself, when an accident compelled him to relinquish the army. Like many other naturalists, Lamarck's first study was botany. The first work he published was the 'Flore Française,' which, appearing at a time when Rousseau had made botany fashionable, met with an astonishing degree of success. Other botanical works soon followed, and for some time Lamarck seemed completely occupied with these, and works of a more speculative kind, which do not now add much to his reputation. In 1793 he was appointed to a chair attached to the museum of natural history at the Garden of Plants, which had for its object the history of insects and the lower animals, which Linnæus had arranged under the general name of worms. At this time he was fifty years of age, and the study of zoology was nearly new to him. Such, however, were his zeal and assiduity in preparing himself for the duties of his chair, that in a few years he had made himself thoroughly master of the subject; and his great and excellent work, the 'Histoire des Animaux sans Vertébres,' will ever entitle him to take his place in the very first rank of zoologists. As a conchologist, Lamarck's name stands pre-eminent, and the Lamarckian arrangement of shells is still that of the present day. A sad affliction overtook him in his latter days. He gradually lost his sight, and for some years before his death he was totally blind, while an injudicious investment of his money in some swindling schemes, reduced him in his old age to comparative poverty. [W.B.]

LAMARQUE, F., a Fr. conventiona., 1755-1839.

LAMARQUE, Max., a Fr. general, 1770-1832.

LAMB, Lady Caroline, daughter of the earl of Besborough, and wife of the Hon. William Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne, distinguished as a novelist and fugitive writer, 1786-1828.

[House of Charles Lamb.]

LAMB, Charles, the son of a barrister's clerk, was born in London in 1775. He was educated at Christ's Hospital; and, being disqualified by stammering from being sent to college on the foundation, he became, in 1792, a clerk in the India House. He retained this place for thirty-three years, living with a sister, to whom he devoted himself in circumstances of melancholy interest, and indulging those literary tastes which constituted his happiness.

He died in 1834. From the days of his schoolboy friendship with Coleridge, he always continued to associate with men of letters; no one could have been more admired or liked than he was by his friends; and during the last period of his life his name was one of the most famous of the day, though few of those who knew it were really familiar with his works. He was a man of unquestionable though eccentric genius. His sphere of thinking was very confined, but he moved in it with great independence; his fancy was lively and original, but very irregular; he had great power both of pathos and of quiet humour, and oscillated capriciously between the two extremes; and his taste, keenly alive to the beautiful, was gratified not less by the oddest puns which his teeming fantasy suggested to him. His style is characterized by a singular engrafting of modern peculiarities on the diction of our Old English writers; and hetook equal delight in rapturously expatiating on the beauties of Elizabethan literature, and in observing and chronicling the oddities of contemporary life in the aspect in which it presented itself to him. His tragedy of 'John Woodvil,' published in 1801, is a disjointed series of beautiful imitations of the old dramatists: some of his smaller poems are strangely touching. He criticised with intuitive fineness of feeling in his 'Specimens of the English Dramatic Poets' (1808); and there are suggestive criticisms, especially on the drama and the stage, in others of his productions. The most notable of these are the fantastically beautiful 'Essays of Elia.' [W.S.]

LAMB, George, younger brother of Lord Melbourne, a reviewer and sec. of state, 1784-1834.

LAMB, Sir James Bland Burges, Baronet, only son of George Burges, Esq., known as a journalist and miscellaneous writer, 1752-1825.

LAMBALLE. The Princess Lamballe, whose fate is one of the most piteous stories of the French revolution, was a descendant of the house of Savoy-Carignan, and was born at Turin, 1749. In 1767 she married the Prince de Lamballe, son of the Duc de Penthièvre, and the year following was left a widow at the age of eighteen. Her subsequent history is closely connected with that of Marie Antoinette, who made her the superintendent of her household, and the agent of her bounty. The queen and the princess were passionately attached to each other; and the latter, who had escaped to England at the commencement of the horrors of 1792, hastened back again when she heard that the queen was in prison, and with heroic fortitude asked, and obtained permission to share her misfortunes in the Temple. This indulgence was thought too merciful by the commune of Paris, who ordered her, at the end of August, to be imprisoned separately in La Force. Immense sums of money, and many agents among the dangerous party were set in motion to save her, but even Hébert and Lhuilier could not conduct her in safety through the ranks of the assassins at the outside of the prison, on the fatal 3d September. The circumstances of her murder are too horrible to repeat. Her head was afterwards paraded at the top of a pike before the windows of the Temple, and conveyed in the same manner, in the midst of a drunken saturnalia, to the Palais Royal. The Duc D'Orleans, who was dining within, went to the window, writer is assured by a connection of in the room at the time, said to his 'It is only Lamballe; I know her by hair!' Writers of all parties ag Princess de Lamballe was as goo beautiful. Lamartine has given Marie Antoinette, which was found the princess after her assassination, to provide for her own safety by re the old Duc de Penthièvre. This le unknown, is a touching proof of which united the unhappy princesses

LAMBARDE, W., an emin. lawy auth. of a Treatise on the Saxon Law

LAMBECIUS, P., a Dutch histo

LAMBERT, a king of Italy, reign

LAMBERT, brother and successor of Spoleto in 917, duke of Tuscany posed and deprived of his sight by h

LAMBERT, a Benedictine chroni

LAMBERT, a bishop of Arras, di

LAMBERT, Anne Therese, a lady distinguished for her literary patronage of learning, authoress of lished after her decease in 1733.

LAMBERT, A. B., an Eng. botan

LAMBERT, C. F., a laborious Fr historical and archæological subjects,

LAMBERT, F., a protestant theo

LAMBERT, G., an English paint

LAMBERT, John, a general mentary forces during the civil wa markable for his opposition to the especially of Richard Cromwell. the counter-revolution he was pr contest with Monk, as the chief o republicans, but was arrested, and a ration banished to Guernsey. His arts of peace was shown in retir devotion to horticulture and flower was born about 1620, and educate He became a Roman Catholic, and

LAMBERT, John Henry, a G matician and philosopher of Fr. de the ablest geometrician of the 18th

LAMBERT, Jos., a Fr. religious w

LAMBERT, Mich., a Fr. musicia

LAMBERT, S., a Fr. Jesuit and

LAMBERTI, A., a Neapolitan m

LAMBERTI, B., an Italian paint

LAMBERTI, L., an Ital. Helleni

LAMBERTY, W. De, a Fr. polit

LAMBESE, Charles Eugene colonel of the royal allemands unde and a noted enemy of the revolution,

LAMBIN, Dionysius, or De of eloquence and of Greek and Lati the college of France, author of valu taries and translations, 1516-1572.

LAMBINET, P., a Fr. bibliopolis

LAMBRECHTS, C. J. M., a ju political character of Belgium, 1753-

LAMBRUN, Margaret, the wid adherent of Mary Stuart, remarkab tempt to assassinate Queen Elizabet

LAMBTON, John George. S

LAMBTON, William, an Engli ductor of a great trigono. survey of I

LAMESENGERE, P. De, a Fr. au., 1761-1831.
LAMET, Adrian Augustine De Bussy De, doctor of the Sorbonne, dist. as a casuist, d. 1691
LAMETH. Three brothers of this name became marked characters in the events of the French revolution, and all had previously distinguished themselves in the cause of American independence, following in the wake of Lafayette.—1. Alexandre, the most noted of them, born 1760, distinguished himself in the estates-general by his project for organizing the army, which was instantly adopted. He served in the army of the north under Luckner and Lafayette, and, sharing in the flight of the latter, was captured by the Prussians, and imprisoned at Magdeburgh during the three years 1792–1795. Being set at liberty, he next entered into commercial pursuits at Hamburgh, and returning to France under the consulate, obtained a prefecture. In this capacity he served the state strenuously to the first restoration, but lost favour by accepting office under Napoleon during the hundred days. In 1821 he was returned to the chamber of deputies, and was an active member of the opposition till his death, in 1829. He wrote a 'History of the Constituent Assembly,' which is valuable as the work of an eye-witness. 2. Charles, the next in importance, born 1757, was one of the first among the noblesse to go over to the third estate in the estates-general, when they formed themselves into a national assembly. He was at first devoted to the people, and was dangerously wounded in a duel with Lautrec, fought on their interest. At a later period he shrunk from the gulf that was opening under his feet, and became more decidedly a constitutionalist. He served in the army of the north as general of artillery under Lafayette, and fled with the rest of the party, in August, 1792. Returning to France in 1800, he accepted military service under Napoleon. He was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1830, and died a partizan of Louis Philippe 1832. 3. Theodore, a constitutionalist like his brothers, was a member of the legislative assembly, fled to Switzerland during the reign of terror, 1793, and is only known subsequently as a representative during the hundred days. Died, aged 81, 1837. The Lameths possessed military skill and personal courage; but they were drawn into the popular cause by vanity and the example of others, and soon lost heart in the movement. [E.R.]
LAMETHERIE, Jean Claude De, a French physician, dist. as a natur. and phil., 1743-1817.
LA-METTRIE, Julian Offroy De; born at St. Malo 1709, died at Berlin 1751:—one of a group of eccentric, and in the main not disreputable persons, whom, under the name of philosophers, Frederick the Great collected at Berlin. It were needless to enumerate, and an utter waste of time, to criticise the works published by La-Mettrie, on what he called philosophy: the man had neither heart nor head; dissolute, foolish, and frivolous, he obtained his degree of repute and influence, through a certain reckless insolence and devil-may-care gaiety. He belonged to the set which produced that stupidest and dullest of works the *Système de la Nature*. For Frederick, some apology may be conceived: he brought great men around him, as well as persons like La-Mettrie; and his own position of resistance and contest, induced him into a certain sympathy with *resistants*, irrespective of any critical appreciation of their worth. But for writers and thinkers of the La-Mettrie class, there is neither apology nor palliation. Opposing what they term bigotry, they are themselves the most inveterate bigots; attributing received opinions to ignorance, they have never undergone the labour of acquiring any knowledge; without morals, they undertake to dogmatize on morality; incapable of earnest thought, they venture to propagate systems of philosophy! [J.P.N.]
LAMEY, Andrew, a Ger. historian, 1726-1802.
LAMI, Bernard, a Fr. ecclesiastic, dist. as a mathematician and religious writer, 1645-1715.
LAMI, F., a French philosopher, 1636-1711.
LAMI, J., an Italian archæologian, 1697-1770.
LAMIA, governor of Syria, 1st century B.C.
LAMIO, L. M., a Fr. missionary, 1765-1831.
LAMIRAL, Dominique Harcourt, a French traveller and writer on Africa, 1750-1795.
LAMMA, Augustine, a Venetian pain., 16th c.
LAMONNÆ, B. De, a Fr. *savant*, 1641-1728.
LAMOTHE-LE-VAYER, P. De, a French *savant*, member of the academy, and preceptor in the royal family, author of works which afford valuable illustrations of the remains of antiquity, 1588-1672.
LA-MOTTE, Anthony Houdart De, a Fr. poet, dramatic author, and critic, 1672-1731.
LA-MOTTE, F., an Austrn. musician, 1751-81.
LA-MOTTE, Jeanne De Valois, Countess De, an infamous woman connected with the court of France, implicated with the pretended Count Cagliostro and the Cardinal de Rohan in the fraud of the diamond necklace, by which undeserved disgrace was entailed upon the Queen Marie Antoinette; born of poor parents at Fontette, in Champagne, 1757, died in London 1791.
LA-MOTTE-FOUQUE, Frederick Heinrich Karl, Baron De, a German poet and novelist, descended from an ancient Norman family, best known as the author of 'Undine' and for his war songs, 1777-1843. His wife, Caroline, also a novelist, died 1831.
LA-MOTTE-PIQUET, Toussaint Wm., Count De, a cel. naval commander of France, 1720-1791.
LAMOURETTE, Adrian, a philosophical divine and constitutional prelate of France, connected with Mirabeau in the revolution, 1742-1794.
LAMOUREUX, a French sculptor, born 1674.
LAMOUROUX, John Vincent Felix, a French naturalist, professor at Caen, 1770-1825.
LAMPE, F. A., a Fr. protes. theol., 1683-1729.
LAMPILLAS, F. X., a Span. Jesuit, 1739-98.
LAMPLUGH, T., an English prelate, 1615-91.
LAMPREDI, U., a Neapol. *savant*, 1761-1836.
LAMPRIDIO, B., an Italian poet, 16th cent.
LAMPRIDIUS, Aelius, a Latin histor., 4th c.
LANA, F. De, an Italian mathem., 1637-1700.
LANA, Ludov., an Italian painter, 1597-1646.
LANA-PERZI, F., an Italian Jesuit, 1631-87.
LANCAROT, ——, a Portuguese navig., 15th c.
LANCASTER. The royal house of Lancaster flourished in two lines. The first commences with Edmond, son of Henry III. and Eleonora of Provençe, and brother of Edward I., employed by the latter as ambassador to Philip of France, and afterwards as commander in the expedition for the recovery of Guienne. Born in London, 1245; died at Bayonne, 1296. Thomas, his son and

successor in the earldom, cousin-german to Edward II., headed the confederacy of barons against Piers Gavaston, and, finally, shared the responsibility of his death with Hereford and Arundel. He was at length taken in arms against the sovereign, and beheaded at Pomfret, 1322. HENRY (previously earl of Leicester), brother and heir of Thomas, joined the conspiracy of Isabella and Mortimer against Edward II., and received the king into his custody at Kenilworth. He was freed from this charge on account of his too great humanity; and, when fortune changed, was appointed guardian and protector of the person of his son, Edward III. He died 1345. HENRY, his son, (previously earl of Derby,) after vainly endeavouring to make peace with John, king of France, under the mediation of the pope at Avignon, was sent with an army into Normandy, and took part in the victory of Poictiers and the subsequent French wars. About this time his title was changed to duke of Lancaster, this degree of nobility being then newly introduced into England. He died 1362.—The next duke of Lancaster commences a new lineage, that of the princes opposed to the house of York. The first in the line was JOHN OF GAUNT, or GHENT, third son of Edward III., born 1339. He was married successively to the daughter of Henry, the last duke, who died without male issue, and to the daughter of Peter, king of Castile. His name is one of the most celebrated in English history, and in the chivalry of the middle ages. Died 1399. HENRY OF HEREFORD, the successor of John of Gaunt in the dukedom, was son to him by his first wife. He claimed the crown by descent, by the mother's side, from Edmond the first earl, who was popularly supposed to be the elder brother of Edward I., and to have been deprived of the succession by his father for personal reasons. He became king by deposing Richard II., 1399, and was a prince of great ability and valour. He reigned till his death in 1422, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V. The son of the latter also inherited the crown as Henry VI., and in his reign the feuds of York and Lancaster broke out, which ended in the union of the two houses in the person of Henry VII. See YORK. [E.R.]

LANCASTER, CAPTAIN, afterwards SIR JAMES, had command of one of three ships fitted out in 1591 for the first English expedition to India by the Cape. The object was less to establish trade than to harass the Portuguese; but the result was unfortunate. One of the ships was sent home from the Cape with the sick, another was wrecked on the coast east of the Cape; Lancaster's ship only reached India. On her return, however, she was driven by storms to the West Indies and lost, Lancaster and seven men escaping and returning to England in a French vessel. In 1594 he made a predatory voyage to Brazil against the Portuguese. His most important services, however, were rendered in his conduct of the expedition sent out to India by the East India Company in May, 1601, soon after their charter was obtained. In compliment to his zeal in promoting the discovery of a north-west passage, the existence of which he firmly held, Baffin named after him the sound leading from Baffin's Bay (Sea?) to the Arctic Ocean. His death occurred in 1620. [J.B.]

LANCASTER, JOSEPH, well known
mulgator of the system of national edu
troduced by Dr. Bell, was born in Lond
scure parents, of the Quaker persuasion
He commenced his career by opening a
poor children in St. George's Fields, and
publicly known for his enthusiasm in th
had adopted. He died at New York i
circumstances, 1838.

LANCELLOTI, or LANCILLOTI,
a learned Italian writer, historian of the
gation of Mount Olivet,' to which he
and author of 'Impostures of Ancient
&c., flourished about 1575-1643.

LANCELLOTTI, G., an It. jur., abt.
LANCELOT, A., a Fr. antiquarian, 1
LANCELOT, CL., a Fr. grammarian,
LANCHARES, A., a Sp. painter, 158
LANCILOTTI, F., an Ital. painter, 1
LANCILOTTI, J., an Italian painter,

LANCISI, GIAMMARIA, or JOANNE
an Italian physician, eminent as an anat
physiologist, was born at Rome in 1654,
after an undisturbed professional career,
He surpassed the anatomists of his da
ralizing on form; and while demonstr
fundamental structure of the arterial
the joint action of the nerves and the bl
motion of the heart, he drew the attenti
students to more remote causes of stru
motion, and recommended the study of
Having discovered the lost copper plate
tachius, he edited a set of tables from t
besides the value of his own writings to
fession, bequeathed a magnificent library
volumes to the Hospital of the Holy G
was physician and chamberlain to seve
between 1688 and his death in 1720, and
ber of many learned societies, as well as
of polite literature.

LANCJEAN, REMI, a Flem. painter,
LANCON, N. F., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1
LANCRE, PETER DE, a provincial cou
France, whose name is celebrated in many
witchcraft, and as a writer on demonology
LANCRET, N., a French painter, 169
LANCRINCK, PROSPER HENRY, a
German extraction, employed by Sir Pet
painting the grounds, landscapes, flow
ments, and sometimes the draperies of h
pal pictures, born about 1628, died 1692.

LANDAIS, or LANDOIS, PETER, a
minister of Francis II., duke of Brittany,
his tailor, executed by conspirators, 1485.

LANDEN, J., an Eng. mathematician,

LANDENOLFE, the *first* of the nam
of Capua, 884-887; the *second*, prince of
and Capua, succeeded 982, assassinated

LANDER, RICHARD and JOHN, w
pleted the solution of the great problem
geography left half-finished by Mungo P
born in Cornwall—Richard in 1804, his
brother two years later. The former aban
trade of a printer, to which both were b
in order to accompany Captain Clapper
second journey to Africa, in the capacity
dant. On the death of Clapperton at
13th September, 1827, he proceeded
to Funda, intending thence to trace the

Niger to its embouchure; but meeting with hostile natives, and being without a companion to cheer him, he was obliged to make for Badágry, on the bight of Benin, by the nearest route. He reached it in safety on the 21st November, two years two months and fourteen days after his departure from it with Clapperton; and soon after took ship to England. Having submitted to government a plan for exploring the lower courses of the Niger, which was approved of, and confidence being reposed in him, from the intelligence, address, and bravery he had already exhibited, Lander was commissioned, by instructions dated 31st December, 1829, to trace the course of the river from Katunga, to the sea, to Lake Tchad, or wherever its stream should carry him. 'My brother,' says Lander in his account of the journey, 'eagerly volunteered to accompany me, which the government refused to allow him a passage, or make him even the promise of a reward.' John's name is mentioned in the instructions; and to him was assigned the duty of making inquiries, as far up as Boussa and Yaoori, for the books and papers that belonged to Mungo Park, believed to be in possession of the chief of that country. Richard himself was allowed all the articles that he asked for his personal convenience during his journey, together with 200 dollars in coin, and leave to draw for more at Badágry if required; his wife was to receive £100 during the ensuing year, and on his return a gratuity of £100 was to be paid to himself. On such slender means, and such slight expectations, did these two enterprising and high-minded young men undertake one of the most difficult missions, and accomplish one of the most interesting and important discoveries of modern times. 'Science,' says Lieutenant Becher, 'was not out of the question; and all depended on that energy quality of mind, determination of purpose, and daring feature in the character of our countrymen without which science itself is of little avail.' (Introduction to Journal in Family Library.)

The Landers left England on the 9th January, 1830, and departing from Badágry on the 31st March with a small escort, crossed the country to Katunga, following Clapperton's route in his second journey. Thence they turned northward to Boussa without separating, as originally contemplated, visited the scene of Park's lamented fate, and discovered some portions of his property, but not his journal, or any papers of value. From Yaoori, on the 2d August, they began the descent of the river, and without serious molestation reached as far as Kirree. Here they were detained and made prisoners, and taken down the river to Eboe, within the delta. At this place, by the promise of a considerable ransom, for which a written promise was given to a friendly chief, King Boy, they were delivered from the imminent danger of being sold as slaves, and they pursued their homeward course. On the 18th November, 1830, the adventurous travellers reached the sea by the river Nun (Brass river of the English), one of the principal branches of the Niger, which has its mouth in the bight of Benin,—and thus set for ever at rest the long-disputed question of the course of this great river. The feelings of satisfaction and gratitude which now filled their minds at the success of their mission, and their deliverance from so many dangers, were speedily changed to those of bitter regret and disappointment, by the disgraceful conduct of a countryman. Captain Lake, of the English brig Thomas, on board of which they were taken at the mouth of the river, peremptorily refused to honour their draft for goods and arms in favour of King Boy; and the kind-hearted chief was driven from the ship with terrible threats. On their return home, however, orders were sent out to pay the proper demand. The Landers found their way home from Fernando Po by Rio de Janeiro, and reached Portsmouth on the 10th June, 1831. On their voyage to Rio, they learned that Lake and his crew met a violent death at the hands of pirates. By the kindness of Lord Goderich, then colonial secretary, Richard Lander was placed in circumstances of 'honourable competence,' and a government appointment promised to his brother. To Richard also was awarded the first prize given by the Royal Geographical Society, value fifty guineas; and at the same meeting at which it was presented, the African Association, which had accomplished so much for discovery on that continent, was incorporated with the Geographical Society, and thus no longer maintained a separate existence. In the following year, the Landers returned to Africa with the expedition projected by Mr. M'Gregor Laird and other gentlemen of Liverpool, for the purpose of establishing a settlement on the Upper Niger, and opening trade with the interior. From causes, however, which might have been avoided, and could again be foreseen and met, this expedition proved a total failure. Among the great number who perished were the two Landers; Richard, from wounds received in an affray with the natives, and John, from the effects of the climate. An interesting account of their discoveries, their joint production, published before leaving England, forms three volumes of Murray's Family Library. [J.B.]

LANDI, Chev. G., an Ital. painter, 1756-1830.

LANDI, Cos., an Ital. numismatist, 1521-64.

LANDI, Count J., an Ital. moralist, 16th cen.

LANDI, Ortensio, an Ital. wr., d. abt. 1560.

LANDI, Vergusio, a military chief, 14th cen.

LANDINO, C., an Italian classic, 1425-1504.

LANDO, a pope, who reigned six months in 913.

LANDO, a prince of Capua, reigned 842-862.

LANDO, Conrad and Lucius, the chiefs of one of the troops of mercenaries that overran Italy in the 14th century.

LANDO, M., gonfalonier of Florence in 1378.

LANDO, P., doge of Venice after Gritti, 1539-45.

LANDON, C. P., a French painter, 1760-1826.

LANDON, Letitia Elizabeth, the daughter of an army agent resident in London, became favourably known to poetical readers while she was hardly beyond the years of childhood, by many pieces of verse published in the *Literary Gazette*. In 1824, while she was still very young, appeared, with her early signature of L.E.L., the first of her volumes which attracted general notice. It contained, with smaller pieces, 'The Improvisatrice.' Other poems of considerable extent showed her to possess much affluence of fancy, and excellent power of expressing romantic emotion. Her strength, however, was wasted, like that of Mrs.

Hemans, in a constant succession of small pieces contributed to magazines and annuals; nor did she ever fulfil the promise of high genius held out by her youthful effusions. She was the authoress, also, of three sentimental novels. In 1837 she married Mr. Maclean, the governor of the settlement at Cape Coast; and, accompanying her husband to Africa, she died there in 1838, in consequence of having taken an over-dose of medicine. [W.S.]

LANDUS, an Ital. physician, assassinated 1562.

LANE, Sir Richard, a statesman of the reign of Charles I., who made him lord chief baron of the exchequer, and one of the privy council. He is the author of 'Reports' in the court of exchequer in the reign of King James, and in 1640 was counsel for the earl of Strafford. Died in 1650 or 1651.

LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Pavia in 1005. When but a young man, and after having studied at Bologna, he travelled into France, stayed for a time at Avranches, and entered the monastery of Bec, of which he ultimately became the prior. His teaching here attracted immense crowds of students from all the countries of Europe. William, duke of Normandy, appointed him in 1062 abbot of the monastery of St. Stephen at Caen. He refused the archbishoprick of Rouen, but as counsellor to the Conqueror he came over to England, and was by his influence elected to the see of Canterbury in 1070, and he remained in this high office till he died, May, 1089. Lanfranc was a man of independent spirit, and was no vulgar flatterer of popish pretensions, while he stoutly contested the pre-eminence with Thomas, the archbishop of York. He was also a politician of no mean order, and took an active share in all the business of church and state. He was besides one of the early founders and expositors of the scholastic philosophy. He has left commentaries on the Epistles of Paul, a tract on transubstantiation, and some letters. His works were published by Luc D'Achery, in one volume folio, at Paris, 1648; and in England by Dr. Giles, Oxford, 1844, in two volumes, 8vo. [J.E.]

LANFRANC, an Ital. wr. on surgery, 13th cen.

LANFRANC, or LANFRANCO, Giovanni, an Italian painter, pupil of A. Caracci, 1581-1647.

LANFREDINI, J., an Ital. cardinal, 1680-1741.

LANG, Ch. N., a Swiss naturalist, 1670-1741.

LANG, or LANGE, John Michael, a German divine and Oriental scholar, 1664-1731.

LANGALLERIE, Philip De Gentil, Marquis De, a military officer who served thirty-two campaigns in the French army, and, in consequence of a quarrel with his superiors, entered into the service of Austria, and was subsequently known at the courts of Poland and the Hague. He was imprisoned by the Austrians on a charge of intriguing with the Turks, and died at Raab, 1717.

LANGARA, Don J., a Sp. admiral, 1730-1800.

LANGBAINE, Gerard, an English divine, author of several learned works in history and theology, 1608-1658. His son, of the same name, author of 'English Dramatic Poets,' &c., born 1656.

LANGBEIN, A. F., a Ger. writer, 1737-1835.

LANGDALE, Lord, Henry Bickersteth, a celebrated English lawyer, 1783-1851.

LANGDALE, Sir Marmaduke, an English officer, dist. in the civil wars as a royalist, d. 1661.

LANGE, Anne Frances Elizabet
actress, born at Genoa of Fr. parents,
LANGE, C., a German philologist, d
LANGE, F., a French painter, 1676-
LANGE, F., a French writer on law,
LANGE, J., a Prussian physician, 14
LANGE, J., a German jurisconsult,
LANGE, J., a German philologist, di
LANGE, J. R., a Flemish painter, di
LANGE, Laurence, a Swedish tra
ployed as ambassador to China by Peter
and appointed governor of Irkoutsk on
from his third mission in 1737. He p
narrative of his travels, which contain
teresting information on China and the
LANGE, Rodolph, provost of Mu
tinguished for his learning, and for his
revival of polite literature in Germany,
LANGE, W., a Danish *savant*, 1622-
LANGEBECK, James, a learned
philologist of Jutland, author of works
ing Danish history and antiquities, 1710
LANGELAND. See Longland.
LANGENDYK, P., a Dutch poet, 17
LANGERON, Count Andrault De
officer in the service of Russia, 1763-183
LANGES, N. De, a Fr. antiquarian,
LANGETTI, J. B., an Ital. painter,
LANGHAM, Simon De, an English
rose to be abbot of St. Peter's, Westmi
finally, archbishop of Canterbury and car
name occupies a considerable place in t
of the reign of Edward III., who seized t
ralities of his see, and was a long while
with him and his party. He died at
1376, but his body was solemnly remo
Benet's chapel in Westminster Abbey,
tomb still exists.

LANGHORNE, Daniel, an English
as a writer on British history and antiq.

LANGHORNE, John, known as a mi
writer and poet, was born at Kirkby S
Westmoreland, 1735, and lived by his po
a tutor and curate in the Church of Eng
was the author of many fugitive pieces,
from about 1759 to 1765, when he beca
tributor to the 'Monthly Review,' and,
period to his death, in 1779, enjoyed c
repute in the literary world—such as it
In 1804, his son published an edition of
with a life of the author; and his brot
liam, who died before him in 1772, had
cal skill, and assisted Langhorne in a
of Plutarch.

LANGLE, H. M., a Fr. composer, 17
LANGLE, J. M., a French divine,
His son, Samuel, author of a 'Letter
ferences between the Church of Englan
Dissenters,' died 1699.

LANGLES, L. M., a Fr. Orientalist,
LANGLEY, B., an English architect,
LANGLOIS, Eustace Hyacinthe
designer, engraver, and antiquarian, 17
LANGLOIS, J., a French journalist,
LANGLOIS, J. B., a French Jesuit,
LANGLOIS, M., a Latin poet of the
LANGRISH, B., an Eng. mod. write
LANGTOFT, P., an Eng. chronicler,
LANGTON, Stephen, an English

ucated in France, and appointed to the see of anterbury by Innocent III., in the reign of King ohn. The quarrel on this occasion, between the pope and the crown, brought the kingdom under an interdict, and the king was compelled to yield possession of the diocese, upon which Langton entered in 1213. Langton was a learned man, and wrote commentaries on the Scriptures. He also became a strenuous advocate of the independence of the English Church, and manfully resisted the tyranny of the pope. Died 1228. [E.R.]

LANGUET, HUBERT, a French diplomatist and political writer, who, being a protestant, narrowly escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and died in the service of the prince of Orange, 1518-1581.

LANGUET DE GERGY, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, a doctor of the Sorbonne, distinguished as a charitable founder, 1675-1753. His brother, JEAN JOSEPH, a member of the French Academy, and archbishop of Sens, also distinguished for his benevolence, 1677-1753.

LANGUSCO, PHILIP, Count De, a Guelph leader, who held the supreme power at Pavia from 1300 to 1313, died a prisoner at Milan 1315.

LANIERE, N., an Italian musician, 1568-1646.

LANINO, B., a Lombard painter, died 1558.

LANJUINAIS, JOSEPH, a French ecclesiastic, converted to protestantism, and an associate of the encyclopædists, died about 1808.

LANJUINAIS, JEAN DENIS, nephew of the preceding, distinguished as a great Oriental scholar and lawyer, but more especially for his consistent advocacy of constitutional principles, under every change of the French government, from the assembly of the states-general to the restoration. He is the author of many political and learned works, and was a considerable contributor to the reviews and journals. Born at Rennes 1753, died 1827.

LANNAY, CH. DE, an able general of Brabant, at first in the service of Charles V., about 1470-1527.

LANNAY, J. C., a Dutch poet, 1738-82.

LANNEAU, PETER ANTHONY VICTOR ARGY DE, a French grammarian and ecclesiastic, 1758-1830.

LANNES, JEAN, Duc De Montebello, one of Napoleon's marshals, was born at Guienne 1769, and apprenticed to a dyer. In 1792, he entered the army as a volunteer, and distinguished himself in the first campaign of Italy, and afterwards in the principal actions which have shed such a lustre on the French arms. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Essling, in 1809; and Napoleon uttered the remarkable eulogium upon him, that he had become greater by every day's experience. At first, he said, Lannes had more valour than genius (which, but his spirit was continually mounting above the level of his courage; and he, whom he had found a pigmy, he lost a giant! [E.R.]

LANOUE, DENIS DE, a Fr. printer, died 1650.

LANOUE, FRANCIS DE, one of the most celebrated Calvinist captains of the 16th century, distinguished in the principal actions fought with the League, and killed at the siege of Lamballe, 1590-1591. He is the author of 'Military and Political Dissertations.' His son, ODET, a man of letters, was also in the military service of Henry IV.; and STANISLAUS LOUIS DE LA NOUE, of the same family, served in the French armies in the campaign of 1741 and 1756, and was killed in the affair of Saxenhausen, 1760. He is the author of 'New Military Constitutions.' His life was written by Toustain.

LANOUE, J. S. DE, a Fr. dramatist, 1701-61.

LANSBERG, J., a Bavarian ascetic, died 1539.

LANSBERGHE, P., a Flem. astron., 1561-1632.

LANSSELUIS, P., a Sp. Hebraist, 1580-1632.

LANTARA, S. M., a French painter, 1745-78.

LANTIEN, S. F. DE, a Fr. author, 1736-1826.

LANZANI, A., a Lomb. painter, 1645-1712.

LANZI, LUIGI, an Italian antiquarian and philologist, and writer on the fine arts, 1732-1810.

LANZONI, J., an Italian *savant*, 1663-1730.

LAO-TSEE, LAO-TSEU, or LAA-KIUN, a Chinese philos., who is regarded as the reformer of the sect of Tao-Tsee, flourished in the 6th c. B.C.

LAPARA, L., a French engineer, 1651-1706.

LAPEROUSE, JEAN FRANÇOIS GALAUP DE, was born at Alby, dep. of Tarn, 1741. At the age of fifteen he was appointed a midshipman in the French navy, and served with great distinction at home, in the East Indies, and in Canada, up till the peace of 1783. Soon after, he was put in command of an expedition destined to explore the Pacific, with instructions admirably laid down, but embracing a range of discovery much too wide for one expedition to overtake in a reasonable time. The French government had been excited by the example of England, and longed to reap such a harvest of glory as had been recently gained for her by her most accomplished and successful navigator.—La Perouse was to determine everything left incomplete by Cook, to fill up every gap in the maritime geography of the globe. *Verification* of Cook was not contemplated; for the French authorities had full confidence in his accuracy, and La Perouse regarded his memory with 'unbounded veneration.' The expedition consisted of two fine frigates, the Boussole and Astrolabe, fitted out in the most complete manner, and with such a staff of scientific men as had never before been sent afloat. Yet there is hardly an expedition on record which ended so disastrously, and to which a like melancholy interest has so long attached. On the 1st August, 1785, the expedition sailed from Brest, and proceeded westwards by the straits of Magellan; and after visiting several islands in the Pacific, hastened to fulfil instructions by making the American coast in lat. 59° N., and exploring it southwards from the point where Cook had begun his examination, going north. But as La Perouse found it impossible to reach this latitude earlier than June (1786), and as his instructions obliged him to be in China by February, too little time remained for a satisfactory survey of this broken coast. He arrived at Monterey in September, repaired the ships there, and crossing the Pacific westwards, fixed the position of the Ladrone and Bashee islands, and on 2d January, 1787, cast anchor at Macao. The work appointed for the succeeding summer was an investigation of the coast of Tartary from Corea towards the N.E. This La Perouse successfully accomplished, and was the first to give an accurate coast outline of those regions. From Kamtschatka, with the permission of the Russian governor, he sent M. de Lesseps home to France, overland, with his journals and despatches; a duty which this enterprising young

man safely fulfilled, and was thus the first who crossed through the whole length of the old world. The expedition now sailed south to the Navigator's islands, where twelve persons belonging to the ships, among whom was M. de Langle, captain of the Astrolabe, were killed in an unexpected attack by the natives. La Perouse soon after reached Botany Bay, where he refitted for his third voyage. Before proceeding upon this, however, he fortunately sent home by some English ships the journals and charts of his various discoveries from the time M. de Lesseps had left. His plan of operations for the future was laid down in a despatch, dated 7th February, 1788; this proved to be the last communication ever made by him. He sailed from Botany Bay in the same month, and from that date till the year 1826, all trace of the expedition was lost—its fate was involved in complete mystery. In 1791, an expedition was sent out under D'Entrecasteaux (*q. v.*), in search of the lost navigators; but no intelligence was obtained. No further effort was made by the French: but the fate of La Perouse was a constant subject of inquiry to the voyagers of other nations. At length, in May, 1826, Captain Dillon, in the ship St. Patrick, returning from Valparaiso to Pondicherry, and calling at the island of Tucopia, in the northern part of the New Hebrides group, to learn the fortunes of some persons landed there in 1813, from the ship Hunter, Captain Robson, on board of which Dillon had been at the time, found in possession of one of those persons who was a Lascar, a silver sword guard, on which he thought he could trace the initials of La Perouse's name. His curiosity was strongly excited, and he at once instituted inquiries among the natives. From some of them who had visited the adjoining isles, he found that two ships had been many years before wrecked on one to the N.W. called Vanikoro, or Recherche isle; and that several articles of French manufacture were in possession of the islanders. With this intelligence he returned to India; and in January, 1827, was sent out in command of a ship, the Research, to make a full investigation of the facts. He returned to Calcutta in April; and in February, 1828, reached Paris with many relics of Perouse's ships, collected at the island of Vanikoro. Several brass guns were raised from a coral reef; and many articles were purchased from the natives—as fragments of a theodolite, barometer tubes, iron bolts and bars, pieces of china, the backboard of a ship with the fleur-de-lis carved upon it, a silver candlestick, a ship's bell with the inscription 'Bazin m' a fait,' millstones, &c. Count Lesseps, who was still living, believed the backboard to be that of the Boussole, that the guns and millstones were the same as he had seen in the ships; and Sir William Betham determined certain armorial bearings on the bottom of the candlestick to belong to the family of Colignon, the name of the botanist who was on board the Boussole. The natives asserted to Captain Dillon that one of the ships had struck, and then gone down in deep water, at a place pointed out by them; and that the other ran on a coral reef, and kept together till the crew had landed upon the island, where they remained five months, and then sailed away in a small vessel of their own construction. It appears clear, therefore, that it was the Boussole which stuck upon the reef, Astrolabe that went down. Whether La was among those who left the island, a was the fate of those who thus braved the of the sea, must ever remain an imp mystery. Captain Dillon was received w favour by Charles X., and rewarded with sion of 4,000 francs. In the following French navigator Dumont D'Urville confi observations of Captain Dillon, and brou additional relics, raised from the reef o the Boussole went to pieces.

LAPIS, GÆTANO, an Ital. painter, 170

LAPLACE, PETER DE, a French m killed at the massacre of St. Bartholome of 'Commentaries on the State of Reli the Commonwealth,' 'The Use of Moral phy,' and 'The Excellence of the Chris ligion,' 1526-1572.

LAPLACE, PETER ANTHONY DE, a laneous writer, and translator of many works into French, including a wretched of Shakspeare and Otway, 1707-1793.

LAPLACE, PIERRE SIMON, Marquis at Beaumont-en-Auge, near Honfleur, in 1749, died in Paris on 5th May, 1827.

vain indeed to propose to present wit rigorous limits of our volume, either the or the achievements of this titanic G The works of his illustrious compeer La are also, in their detail, utterly remote f preciation, unless by masters in math science; but then, through the exquisite that great man, his perfect conception of and his eminent possession of that blend fusing imagination, which—on whatever cerns itself withal—demands, as a neces imposition of unity and symmetry,—the of the ordinary onlooker, cannot rest achievement of his, without discerning s of its import and beauty, and of its valu tending or rearranging some large d Analysis. That La Place had nothing Æsthetic Faculty, it would require inde thing beyond hardihood to assert,—seeing the *Systeme du Monde* he has left a r all Modern Astronomy, unsurpassed, fo cuity and elegance, in any Scientific Literat a verdict scarcely less favourable must nounced on parts of the *Essai Philosoph les Probabilites* and those exquisite, but and brief sketches of Mathematical History theless, it is unfortunately true, that in massive works—especially in that one his imperishable monument, the *M Celeste*—he has shown so great a negli disdain of art in composition, that to and chiefly through this defect, it is, to instructed, a heaviest labour to peruse it. ing apparently always of *results*, and ever of *methods*, he starts from one mod position to another, with perplexing r not caring apparently, provided he can co or rather present in successive order the has to expose, from what source his exhibit them comes, or whether or not set down as flowing easily and natural each other. Something of this appare gence ought undoubtedly to be laid to the

character of his enterprise—one that could have been rivalled in its vastness at no former time, and which no one has ventured to undertake again; it was not like that which fell to the lot of Newton, viz.: the privilege to explain and establish for ever a grand Law of Nature,—but the pursuit of that Law through all the intricacies of the actual Universe, the tracking of it as modified by conditions and circumstances, and the precise evaluation of its effects. Still further; it seems by no means unlikely, that this overweight—so to speak—of his subject-matter, allowed him to permit himself that supreme indifference, which has so often induced reprehension, regarding the claims and discoveries of his predecessors and rivals. Lagrange's name, for instance, rarely mentions; one of the finest analytic discoveries of that Geometer he simply calls '*the formula* [illegible] *of the second book of the Mecanique Celeste*;' he treats more summarily still, the remarkable deserts of our own Brook Taylor; nor indeed would any one go to his volumes for information in History, unless he is first in possession of the substantive merits of all our Analysts. If envy, or any feeling akin to it, gave rise to the singular reticence, the jealousy must indeed have been morbid; for, irrespective of the debt we owe him for his immense compositions, Laplace had achieved enough, of distinct and positive discovery, to secure as enduring a fame as will fall to any man, since the lifetime of Newton. His strokes, it is true, are apart and rugged; but they are both wide and deep. With an infelicity remarkable in him, Napoleon is said to have contemptuously designated Laplace the '*infinitesimal philosopher*.' Infelicitously; inasmuch as scarcely any epithet could have been selected less applicable: there is no modern mathematician whose power of generalizing was more astonishing, or in whose mind it more preponderated. Open almost at any page, for instance, of the Introductory *Theorie des Probabilites*:—from the opening chapter which unfolds the yet unfathomed mystery of *Generating Functions*, down to the end—there are sown through it, as if broadcast, the germs of fresh methods—such as that with regard to definite integrals—and of wholly unsuspected mirrors. It is the same with all writings of his, whether on the metaphysics of his subject; ever and anon we find the largest views indicated in a casual or unpretending phrase; and—in still more palpable illustration—it may be permitted us to quote that far-famed 'Nebular Hypothesis,' which, be it exactly accurate or not, leads the astonished imagination—searching a solution of the fundamental constitution of our planetary system—back into the depths of ages, when organized orbs were not, or existed only in the foresight of the Generic Powers, that were then preparing their birth! From a mind of such a stamp, and indeed from no other, could have sprung his specific and lustrous contributions to Astronomy, for instance—the discovery of the long inequality of Jupiter and Saturn—the settlement of the old puzzle regarding the acceleration of the mean motion of the Moon—the theory of Jupiter's Satellites—or that earliest indication of conditions of stability within our system. Beyond and above all, however, the crowning glory of the 'infinitesimal philosopher' is unquestionably the power that conceived, and the corresponding fortitude that executed the *Mecanique Celeste*. This book, as we have said, had no predecessor; and a second Laplace must arise, ere it shall be threatened by a rival. Extending to five quarto vols. of investigation generally abrupt through its overcondensation, it is divided into the sixteen books whose general titles we subjoin. 1. The General Laws of Equilibrium and Motion. 2. The Law of Universal Gravitation, and the Motion of the Centres of Gravity of the Celestial Bodies. 3. The Figure of the Celestial Bodies. 4. The Oscillation of the Sea and the Atmosphere. 5. The Rotation of the Celestial Bodies. 6. Particular Theories of the Planets. 7. Theory of the Moon. 8. Theory of the Satellites of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. 9. Theory of Comets. 10. Miscellanea, Refraction, &c. 11. Figure and Rotation of the Earth. 12. Attraction and Repulsion of Spheres, and the Statics and Dynamics of Elastic Fluids. 13. Oscillation of Fluids covering Planets. 14. Precession, Libration, and the Ring of Saturn. 15. Supplement to Book II. 16. Further views concerning the Satellites.—Within this immense programme—placed as if parenthetically—one finds the most striking notices on almost every important problem of mechanical physics; any one of which, would have made the fortune of an ordinary mathematician. The Student, betaking himself to Laplace, must not go, however, under any delusion. To the best informed we have said, the perusal of this stupendous work is no holiday task: nor should that valuable assistance be declined, afforded by the annotated translation of the *Mecanique*, munificently presented to the world by the excellent American Dr. Bowditch.—In an unhappy hour for the completeness of his fame, Laplace went aside from the field of pure science to become a politician. The cause of Napoleon's displeasure with him is unknown; certainly the Emperor himself gave no correct account of it. For many reasons, indeed, we should consider Laplace quite unlikely to take successful part in that great game, in which Empires were the stakes; but that had signified less, if he had preserved an ordinary constancy. To the First Consul, he had dedicated the First Edition of the *Mecanique*,—not living to publish a second. But from the Second Edition of the *Theorie des Probabilites*—published after the Restoration—he meanly struck out the former dedication to Napoleon Empereur. One has required so often to lament political degeneracy among Scientific men in France, and their proneness to bend the knee before existing power, that it is refreshing to turn to the unsullied integrity of our late illustrious Arago.—Another charge, commonly brought in this country against our mathematician, we are constrained in all honesty to repudiate; at the very least, we demand the verdict of Not Proven. Originating, we believe, in Professor Robison's feverish book on continental Free Masonry, and further sustained by mistaken views as to the relations of the 'Nebular Hypothesis,'—the rumour has gone wide abroad, among the religious public of Great Britain, that this great Geometer professed himself, or was an Atheist. It is scarcely necessary to say that Laplace never wrote on Ontology: but we deem it

incumbent to add, that after a careful review of his written works, with reference to this interesting point, we are prepared to disallow the title of any one to repeat such an assertion. In the present state of thought and language on such matters, there is no rule which ought to be more sacred than this,—Sentiments ought never to be *imputed;* nor that right tampered with, which belongs to every man—the right to define and designate his own. Concerning those loftier verities of Ontology, vision, alas! does not come equally clearly to all! But one's apprehension of Realities so aweple, must not be measured by his degree of glibness in speech, or that often irreverent aptness in the repetition of words and formulas, which in itself, argues, after all, nothing superior to the parrot's faculty. To the failings of this great French Geometer, the splendour even of *his* achievements, ought, indeed, in nowise to blind us: in regard to the relations of his inner soul to the Infinite, if we cannot rest without curiosity, at least let us judge justly, in charity, and with hope—recalling, in all humility, his own last words on Earth—*Ce que nous connaissons est peu de chose; ce que nous ignorons est immense!* [J.P.N.]

LAPO, JAMES, or JACOPO, of which it is the diminutive, a distinguished Florentine artist, died 1262. His son, ARNOLPHO, an architect and sculptor, died 1300. Another LAPO, or JACOPO, distinguished as a canonist, died 1381; and RICCIO DI LAPO, a painter of Florence, and grandfather of Giottino, was born 1330.

LAPPOLI, MATTHEW, an Italian painter, died 1504. His son, J. ANTHONY, a painter, 1492-1552.

LARA, a celebrated Spanish family, the founder of which was Ferdinand Gonzalez, count of Castile and Lara, died 970. In 1130, the family was divided into two branches, the *first* with MANRIQUE DE LARA, who took the title of viscount of Narbonne, for its stock; and the *second* deriving from ORDOGNO PEREZ, and preserving the title of count of Lara, until it became extinct in the latter half of the 14th century. The members of this family played an important part in the civil wars of Castile, under Alphonso X., Sancho IV., Ferdinand IV., and Alphonso XI., with whom they often disputed the crown.

LARCHER, P. H., an eminent French critic and Hellenist, anthor of remarks on Voltaire's philosophy of history, under the title of a 'Supplement,' &c., 1726-1812.

LARDIZABAL, DON MANUEL DE, minister of Ferdinand VII., 1750-1823.

LARDNER, DR. NATHANIEL, a learned dissenting minister, author of 'Credibility of the Gospel History,' 'Letter on the Logos,' 'A Vindication of Three of our Saviour's Miracles,' 'The Testimonies of the Ancient Jews and Pagans in favour of Christianity,' a 'History of Heretics,' &c. Dr. Lardner was educated among the presbyterians, and, in 1729, became assistant minister at Crutched Friars, 1684-1768.

LA REVEILLERE-LEPEAUX, LOUIS MARIE, described by Napoleon as a hot and sincere patriot, and a fanatic by temperament, was born 1753, and became a member of the constituent assembly, the convention, the council of elders, and the directory. He had a considerable share in the direction of affairs, and was chief of the sect of Theophilanthropists. His peculiar talents led him t
tention to the details of business, w
Barras the exercise of authority. Di
LARGILLIERE, N., a Fr. painter
LARIVE, J. M. DE, a Fr. tragedia
LARIVEY, P. DE, a Fr. dramatis
LARIVIERE, P. J. H., a member
assembly and convention, dist. amon
dists, whose fate he escaped by flight.
LA ROCHEFOUCAULD. See
CAULD.
LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN. See R
LEIN.
LA ROMANA, MARQUIS DE, a Sp
dist. against the French in the late w
LAROON, M., a Dutch painter, 1
LARREY, DOMINIQUE JEAN, B
brated military surgeon, and devote
Napoleon Buonsparte, who pronoun
most virtuous man that he had know
LARREY, ISAAC DE, a French hi
reformed religion, who fled to Holland
cation of the edict of Nantes, au. of
England,' a 'Hist. of Louis XIV.,' &c
LARRIVEE, H., a French actor,
LARROQUE, MATTHEW DE, a F
tant and controversial divine, 1619-16
DANIEL, a protestant minister, and
Véritables Motifs de la Conversion
la Trappe,' 1660-1731.
LARRUYA, E., a Span. statistici
LARUE, GERVAIS DE, a Frenc
and antiquarian *savant*, author of
Trouvères,' &c., 1751-1835.
LARUE, J. S. DE, a Fr. historian,
LARUETTE, J. L., a French acto
LA SALLE, ANT. C. L. COLLINE
general of cavalry, killed at Wagram,
LA SALLE, H., a French author,
LASCA, the assumed name of A.
a burlesque poet and novelist of Flor
LASCARIS. Two learned Greek
were among the fugitives who quitte
nople in 1454. The *first*, CONSTANTI
died at Messina 1493. He is the
first book printed in the Greek ch
second, ANDREW JOHN LASCARIS,
family, distinguished as a scholar and
was patronised by Leo X., and becam
the Greek college founded at his
Died at Rome 1535. Constantine L
erally called BYZANTINUS, and John
John, RHYNDACENUS.
LASCARIS, A., an Ital. economis
LASCARIS, P., grand mas. of Malt
LASCARIS, THEODORE, a Greek
as THEODORE I., son-in-law of A
emperor of Constantinople. After
that city by the crusaders in 1203,
sessed himself of Bithynia, Lydia,
the Archipelago, and of a part of P
he formed into a kingdom, with Nic
tal, and reigned over it from 1206
1222. The *second* of the same nam
succeeded his father, John Ducas,
Nicæa 1255, and died 1259. The so
named JOHN LASCARIS, succeeded
years of age, and died the same year.
sor was Michael Palæologus.

…S CASES. The count of this name, MARIN …PH EMMANUEL AUGUSTE DIEUDONNE, was …renchman of patrician origin, whose history is …d of a chivalrous devotion to Napoleon Buona…rte. He was born at the chateau of Las Cases, …the department of the Haute-Garonne, in 1766, …nd acquired distinction in several actions as a …aval officer: among these, was the storming of …ibraltar by the combined fleets of France and …pain. At the outbreak of the French revolution, …e joined the emigrants at Coblentz, and after …aring in the fruitless efforts of the Vendean war …nd the expedition to Quiberon, settled in Eng…nd. He was among the first of the emigrants …return to France on the invitation of Napoleon; …d having engaged himself as a volunteer under …nadotte, when the English attacked Flushing …1809, he became known to the emperor, and …nally rose high in his confidence. His loyalty …poleon shone the brighter for his reverses in …and the year following, when he accompanied …o St. Helena, and remained in the closest inti… with him for eighteen months. At the close …h day, Las Cases noted all that transpired, …very thought expressed by the emperor, in a …k, which has since been published as a 'Me… of Sainte Hélène;' and in the perusal of … it must be remembered, that it came under …e of Napoleon, leaf by leaf, as it was writ… This modern Bayard was at length sent a …er to England, and treated with every indig…ot to say petty spite, by the government of …ne, under Lord Castlereagh. The Emperor …e at last interfered in his favour, and he was …d to pass the remainder of his days in peace …vicinity of Paris. Died 1842. [E.R.]

…SCO, or LASKI, JOHN A, a Polish theolo…n, as a promoter of the reformation, d. 1560.

…SCY, or LACY, PETER, Count De, an Irish … who entered into foreign service after the …st of Ireland by William III., and became a …arshal of Russia, and governor of Lithuania, …1751. His son, JOSEPH FRANCIS MAURICE, … De Lascy, born at St. Petersburg 1725, be… a marshal in the service of Austria, d. 1801.

…SERNA SANTANDER, CH. AN., a learned …an, an. of 'Dict. Bibliographique,' d. 1813.

…SIUS, L. O., a Ger. philologist, 1675-1750.

…SNE, M., a French engraver, 1596-1667.

…SSALA, M., a Spanish poet, 1729-1798.

…SSALLE, A. DE, a Fr. metaph., 1754-1829.

…SSELS, RICHARD, an Oxford scholar, who …e a convert to Romanism, and wrote 'Travels …y,' born 1603, died at Montpellier 1668.

…SSO, ORLANDO DI, an eminent musician of …ia, author of a great number of sacred com…ons, 1520-1596. His works were published …ons, RUDOLPH and FERDINAND, both of …distinq. themselves in the same profession.

…SSONE, J. M. F., a Fr. physician, 1717-88.

…SSUS, a Greek poet, about 500 B.C.

…SSUS, P., a French pathologist, 1741-1807.

…STESIO, NOEL, an Ital. *savant*, 1707-1792.

…STMAN, PETER, a Dutch painter, 1581-1649.

…on, NICHOLAS, a painter and engr., b. 1619.

…ATAPIE, F. DE PAULE, a French botanist, …or of 'Hortus Burdigalensis,' 1739-1823.

…ATHAM, JOHN, an English physician, eminent …n ornithologist and antiquarian, author of 'A General Synopsis of Birds,' in 6 vols. 4to; an 'Index Ornithologicus;' and 'A General History of Birds.' The latter is contained in 10 vols. 4to, and is esteemed his greatest work. Born at Eltham in Kent 1740, died 1837.

LATHAM, JOHN, a physician of London, author of several contributions to the Medical Transactions, and of a work on 'Diabetes,' 1761-1843.

LATIL, J. B. M. A. ANTHONY DE, cardinal and archb. of Rheims, conf. of Charles X., 1761-1839.

[Birth-place of Latimer.]

LATIMER, HUGH, one of the early English reformers, was born at Thurcaston, near Mount Sorrel, in Leicestershire, about 1472. After taking his degree at Cambridge, he entered into holy orders, and was quite a zealot on behalf of popery. The influence of Thomas Bilney induced him to scan the subject more thoroughly, and to study the Bible. His eyes were gradually opened, and at the age of fifty-three he renounced Romanism. His bold opinions against many Romish errors soon made him notorious in his own university and elsewhere. He even ventured to remonstrate with Henry VIII. on the sin and danger of prohibiting the Bible in English. Through the patronage of Thomas Cromwell he was appointed to a living in West Kinton, Wiltshire, where he preached with great earnestness and fervour the evangelical truths of the reformation; and he first became chaplain to Ann Boleyn and then bishop of Worcester in 1535. When the act of the six articles was passed, he dissented, and proved his sincerity by resigning his bishoprick. For his disinterestedness and firmness he was committed to the Tower, where he lay a prisoner for six years; and though the accession of Edward led to his liberation, he would on no account resume the government of his see. No sooner had Mary ascended the throne, than Latimer, as might be anticipated, became a marked object of papal vengeance. He refused to fly from the royal citation, conscious that his hour was come. After a manly vindication of his opinions, he was, along with Ridley, condemned to the flames. On the day of his martyrdom at Oxford, 16th October, 1555, he appeared in a shroud, was, with his fellow-sufferer, bound by an iron chain to the stake, and five bags of gunpowder were fastened round his body. The faggots were kindled, and Latimer, turning to Ridley, cried with prophetic voice, 'Be of good comfort, master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this

day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out.' Latimer's sermons, which were collected and published, London, 1825, in two octavos, are distinguished by quaint and homely sense, and pointed and vigorous admonition, the offspring of a playful temper, a happy disposition, and a sincere and noble heart. [J.E.]

LATIMER, W., a dist. scholar of the 16th cent.

LATINI, BRUNETTO, a literary *savant*, and partizan of the Guelfs, author of 'Trésor de Toutes Choses,' a species of encyclopædia, written in French, and inventor of the Terza Rima. He was one of the first teachers of Dante, 1220-1294.

LATINI, LATINO, an Italian critic, 1513-1593.

LATOMUS, J., an adv. of Luther, died 1544.

LA TOUCHE-TREVILLE, LOUIS RENE MADELAINE LAVASSOR DE, vice-admiral of France, and deputy of the noblesse, 1745-1804.

LATOUR, THEODORE, a general and count of the Austrian empire, born 1780, appointed minister of war, and barbarously murd. by the popul. 1848.

LATOUR-MAUBOURG, MARIE VICTOR FAY, Marquis De, a royalist general, mimster of war in 1820, afterw. gov. of the 'Invalides,' 1756-1831.

LATOUR. See DE LATOUR, TOUR.

LATREILLE, PETER ANDREW, one of the greatest entomologists of France, member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor at the Museum of Natural History, 1762-1833.

LATROBE, B. H., an Eng. architect, d. 1820.

L'ATTAIGNANT, GABRIEL CHARLES DE, a French ecclesiastic, known as a popular poet and gallant, 1697-1779.

LATUDE, HENRY MAZERS DE, a French courtier, who was liberated from the Bastile in 1784, after an imprisonment of thirty-five years, occasioned by his intrigues against Madame Pompadour. He is the author of 'Memoirs,' which have made his name cel. throughout Europe, 1724-1804.

LAUD, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, and favourite minister of Charles I., was a prelate of great learning, and in all probability of sincere intentions, but he was carried away by the high sacerdotal and regal doctrines which prevailed under the Stuarts. He was born at Reading 1573, became fellow of St. John's College 1593, obtained a living in the Church of England 1607, and was appointed chaplain to James I. in 1611. With Laud's abilities and doctrines, promotion followed as a matter of course, and it became the aim of his life to unite the three kingdoms in one profession of religion. The power of the Star Chamber, courts of high commission, fines, penances, and all the means he could command, were strained to this purpose. Since the Union, the Scotch presbyterians had infused much of their own spirit into the English puritans, and when Prynne, Bastwick, and Burton, came bleeding from the scaffold, such a spirit was aroused as only the blood of those who had provoked it could allay in the minds of the people. It was in 1628 that Laud succeeded the duke of Buckingham as prime minister; in 1630 he became chancellor of Oxford; in 1633, archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor of the university of Dublin: and in 1637, he procured that decree of the Star Chamber which destroyed the liberty of the press, and made him the universal censor and demi-gorgon of opinion in England. With full allowance for all urged in favour of his zeal for religio cause of learning, it is neither surpris regretted that he shared the fate Pity for an infirm old man, and the bigotry of his enemies, would persua wise. The historian, however, is bou choice between these emotions and the tion of a nation, to be followed eventu horrors as those of the French revolu was declared guilty of treason by a bi der, and executed on Tower Hill, 1645.

LAUDER, SIR TH. DICK, Baron novelist and miscellaneous writer, kno tributor to Blackwood's and Tait's Ma for his works descriptive of Scottish s at Edinburgh 1784, died 1848.

LAUDER, W., a Scotch writer, k false accusations of plagiary agt. Milt

LAUDERDALE, DUKE OF, an En man, minister of Charles II. from 167

LAUDERDALE, JAMES MAITLA a statesman of the party of Fox, bor ceeded his father as a Scotch peer 17 seat in the House of Lords as one of t tative peers of Scotland 1790, created United Kingdom, and became chancel land 1806, died 1840. The earl of La author of 'Letters to the Peers of Sco lished 1794, and devoted the last ten life to agricultural pursuits.

LAUDIVIO, L., an Italian poet, 15

LAUDON, GIDEON ERNEST, Baro brated Austrian gen. of Scotch descent

LAUDOUNIÈRE, RENE DE, a Fr man, distinguished in an attempt Florida, when nearly all his comp massacred by the Spaniards, author Notable de la Floride,' published 1586, after his adventure.

LAUGIER, A., a French chemist,

LAUGIER, M. A., a miscel. writer

LAUGIER DE TASSY, a Fr. hist

LAUJOU, P., a French dramatist,

LAUNAY, or LAUNEY, BERN JOURDAN, Marquis De, governor of t the commencement of the French re born in that fortress, of which his fa vernor before him, in 1740. The circ which he was placed by the attack of were so unprecedented, that it is n the most contradictory charges have b against him. Early in July, 1789, h by three strangers above the comme asked him what he intended to do if should be attacked? 'My conduct,' 'is regulated by my duty; I shall defe afterwards, he caused an immense qua der to be transferred from the arsenal tile, and, on the 14th of the month, the besieged and taken. Rather than yiel had seized a cannoneer's match to place, but he was turned back from t by two of his own officers with fix After the capitulation of the garrison h murdered, and his head paraded throug with six others, elevated on pikes. of his body is not known.—The Ba

d in 1383, and when it was destroyed only prisoners were found in it. It was levelled ground as the monument of an arbitrary which had endured for ages; and the Me- of Latude, who had issued from its gloomy ls in 1784, after a confinement of thirty-five , were in all probability a great provocative destruction. [E.R.]

[Siege of the Bastile.]

LAUNEY, J. B. De, a Fr. deputy, 1752-1831.

LAUNOY, J. De, a doctor of the Sorbonne, own as a theologian and critic, 1603-1678.

LAURA, or LAURI, F., an Ital. paint., 1623-94.

LAURAGUAIS, Louis Le Felicite, Duc De ranois, and Count De, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, 1733-1823.

LAURATI, P., an Italian painter, 1282-1340.

LAUREMBERG, W., a Ger. physician, 1547-1612. His son, John, a mathematician, d. 1658.

LAURENBERG,, P., a physician, naturalist, and astronomer, 1585-1639. His brother, John, a Greek and Latin poet, hist., and math., 1590-1658.

LAURENCE, French, professor of civil law at Oxford, known as a miscellaneous writer, died 1809. His brother, Richard, professor of Hebrew, archbishop of Cashel, and a distinguished theologian, 1760-1839.

LAURENS, Andrew Du, a French physician and anatomist, died 1609. His brother, Honorius, archbishop of Embrun, under Henry IV., d. 1612.

LAURENS, Henry, an American statesman and ambassador, 1724-1792. His son, John, a dist. officer and friend of Washington, killed towards the close of the war at the age of twenty-six.

LAURENS, L. Des, a Fr. theologian, died 1671.

LAURENT, J. A., a Fr. painter, 1763-1833.

LAURENT, P., a French engraver, 1739-1809.

LAURENT, Peter Joseph, a mechanic of Flanders, celebrated as an hydraulic engineer, and the construction of artificial limbs, 1715-1773.

LAURIERE, E. J. De, a Fr. jurist, 1659-1728.

LAURISTON, James Alexander Bernard Law, marquis of, a diplomatist and marshal of France, grandson of Law, the financial projector, was born 1768. He was distinguished in the wars of the empire, and became ambassador to England as the bearer of the propositions of peace, or rather, of preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and France in 1802. He was promoted to the highest rank under Louis XVIII., and d. 1828.

LAUTREC, Odet De Foix, Seigneur De, one of the bravest captains of France in the 16th century, died at the siege of Naples 1528.

LAUWERS, N., a Flemish designer, born 1620.

LAUZUN. The Duke de Lauzun, formerly Count Antonine Nompar de Caumont, is the hero of an intrigue with Mademoiselle de Montpensier, the granddaughter of Henry IV., to whom, it was alleged, he was secretly married. Died, after a long imprisonment and exile, 1723.

LAVALETTE, Anth. De, a cel. Jesuit, whose shameful practices in the middle of last cent. contributed to the expulsion of his order from France.

LAVALETTE, Marie Chamans, Count De, a distinguished soldier of the French revolution, who was born 1769, and, becoming a favourite of Buonaparte, was appointed director-general of the post office, and counsellor of state under the empire. He shared the misfortunes of the emperor in 1814, but resumed his functions and promoted the cause of Napoleon during the hundred days, for which, after the restoration, he was condemned to death. By the aid of his wife, and three English gentlemen at that time in Paris, he had the good fortune to escape from prison. Died 1830.

LAVALETTE, Emilie Louise De Beauharnais, countess of, and wife of the preceding, deserves a separate notice for her conjugal fidelity and courage. Being a niece of the empress Josephine, she was married to Lavalette at the instance of Napoleon towards the close of the last century, and after the condemnation of her husband in 1815, whose execution was fixed for the 21st of December, she exchanged clothes with him in prison, and thus enabled him to escape. For her conduct on this occasion she was accused, along with her accomplices, of a conspiracy against the state; and though the charge could not be supported, the anxiety she had undergone, and the loss of her husband, ended in insanity.

LAVALLEE, John, Marquis De, a Fr. drama. and miscellan. writer in the magazines, 1747-1815.

LAVATER, H., a Swiss physician, 1560-1623.

LAVATER, John Gaspar, the famous writer on physiognomy, was born at Zurich 1741, and died in 1801 of the wounds which he received when his native town was taken by the French, under Massena, when he was busy in the streets animating the defenders and aiding the sufferers. He was pastor of the principal church in his native place, and has left a high character for moral purity and benevolence of disposition. His 'Physiognomy,' consisting indeed only of fragments, or materials, towards a system, was published in 4 volumes 4to, 1775, illustrated with numerous engravings. The popularity it immediately acquired was due, in some measure, to the fact that many of the heads were portraits, and his descriptions often a good-humoured satire upon well-known characters. Some of his hints are very valuable, and his inductions sufficiently supported by facts; but there are many crude observations, and proofs of hasty generalization, which have done much perhaps to prevent physiognomy from making any considerable progress. Besides this popular work, Lavater wrote 'Aphorisms on Man,' 'Jesus the Messiah,' 'Swiss Lays,' 'Spiritual Hymns,' 'A Look into Eternity,' and 'The Secret History of a Self-Observer.' He is unjustly ridiculed for his

belief in spirits, and their agency in human affairs, which is nevertheless a characteristic common to the greatest names in literature and history. His real fault is want of method, without which the greatest philosophical insight must fail to create a system. It cannot be denied, however, that he excels as a moralist, and the more, perhaps, for this very deficiency. As an art-writer he may be more open to criticism, yet his work contains many valuable precepts. [E.R.]

LAVATER, L., a Swiss theologian, 1527-1586.

LAVAUR, W. De, a French author, 1653-1730.

LAVAUX, C., a French advocate, 1747-1836.

LAVAUX, J. C. T., a Ger. lexicog., 1749-1827.

LAVICOMTERIE DE ST. SAMPSON, Louis, a political writer, and partizan of the French revolution, au. of 'Crimes des Rois de France,' d. 1809.

LAVINGHAM, R., a prior of Bristol, au. of an abridgment of Bede's History, close of 14th cent.

LAVINGTON, George, bishop of Exeter, chiefly known for his 'Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists Compared,' was born 1683, and died 1762. This work, possessing singular humour, and marked by much learning, is utterly deficient in a true appreciation of the facts contained in the Diary of Wesley. As the raillery of a gentleman and a scholar, the book may be unexceptionable, but it is a singular production for a prelate of the church, and can only be excused by the extravagances it was intended to correct, and the ignorance of its author. Besides this amusing work, and its continuation applied to the Moravians, Bishop Lavington published some occasional sermons. [E.R.]

LAVOISIER, Antoine Laurent, born in Paris 1743, guillotined 1794. With the advantages of birth and station, Lavoisier acquired an excellent education, distinguishing himself at an early period by the precocity of his talents. Although Lavoisier might probably have gained celebrity by the discovery and determination of the characters of new bodies, he chose a more important field, viz. that of generalization, and of thus explaining the bearings of what appeared to others isolated facts of comparatively little import. It was by making use of the discovery of oxygen by Priestley that he was enabled to supply a theory of oxidation and combustion, which has stood the test of three quarters of a century, although he has laid himself open to the charge of at least want of candour in appearing to deprive Priestley and Rutherford of the credit of their discoveries of oxygen and nitrogen. By this theory he extinguished the idea of phlogiston which had only served to obscure all new discoveries. Another valuable contribution to the science by Lavoisier, was the chemical nomenclature which he is understood to have invented, and which is still retained, having served as the basis of all subsequent improvements in this important branch of the literature of the science. Occupied in his researches on respiration, and in the discharge of his government duties, he was suddenly deprived of life during the horrors of the French revolution. [R.D.T.]

LAW, Edmund, bishop of Carlisle, was born at Cartmel, in Lancashire, and lived 1703-1787. He was the author of an 'Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time,' &c., published 1734 or 1735, in a controversy with Dr. Clark, arising out of a previous translation by Law of Archbishop upon the Origin of Evil. His othe 'Considerations on the Theory of Re flections on the Life and Character of the works of Locke, with a life and p to these his sermons and lesser tra physical and theological subjects. I posed to the doctrine of analogy assun bishop King and Bishop Brown, ar the moral attributes of the human m same as those of the divine, only t greater in the latter case. See King

LAW, Edward. See Ellenbor

LAW, John, the celebrated financi was born at Edinburgh, son of a b smith there, about 1670; and being thematician and accountant, was emp government to bring the accounts of into order. Thus initiated into the l finances and of public business, and restless, scheming disposition, it appe that the industry of the country was for want of money to employ it. Tl famous project for a *Land Bank*. A mercial theory prevailed at that time its rise from the recent introduction o and the supposition that a large cur tutes the wealth of a country without commercial wants. The Bank of E the British banks generally, had act mistaken notion, created great ments and irritation, by suddenly li loans when they discovered the drain it created. It was at this juncture th forward with his scheme for issuing equal to the value of all the lands in t and on his proposal being rejected b ment of Scotland, carried it to the e finally procured its adoption by the leans, regent for Louis XV., their rity. Hitherto bank notes had not France. Mr. Law commenced his 1717, and between that period and 17 bubble burst, France was converted stock exchange, and at last covere Our limits do not admit of particula so difficult of explanation as financia but the basis of Law's project was paper money may be multiplied to provided there be security in fixed the truth is, if the bulk of a currenc beyond the actual wants of commerce, or separate coins and notes, must proportion. In the working out of L a trading company was created whi veyed to it the whole province of L the possessions of France on the bank sissippi, which, besides, obtained by charters and property of the Senegal India Company, and the China Comp came the sole public creditor by farmi of the taxes and revenues of the Ki ruin of this vast machinery at that p ment, and with the suddenness that was produced by an edict of the reg 1720, reducing the value of the note of Mr. Law's protestations, to an equa of the French coinage, which, in form frequently been altered by the gover

its convenience. This breach of faith instantly stopped their circulation, the deplorable results of which went nigh to produce an insurrection of the people. Law became an exile, and after wandering in England, Holland, and Germany, at last died in Venice, fully convinced of the solidity of his system, 1729. See LAURISTON. [E.R.]

LAW, WILLIAM, one of the most powerful and original of English writers in the interest of religion, was born at Kingscliffe, in Northamptonshire, 1686, and educated for the Church of England at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., and obtained a fellowship in 1711. On the death of Queen Anne, 1714, he refused to take the necessary oaths of allegiance to the new dynasty, and thus cut himself off from all hope of preferment in the church. In 1717, the Bangorian controversy was commenced by the attack of Hoadley on the principles and practices of the nonjurors, and Law defended his cause in 'Three Letters,' remarkable for their logical compactness and command of language. In 1721 and 1726, he made a further exhibition of his principles in 'Remarks on the Fable of the Bees,' and 'The Unlawfulness of Stage Entertainments.' In the latter year he also published his 'Christian Perfection,' and in 1729 his 'Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.' This work is universally acknowledged to be the most stirring appeal to the practical, common sense of mankind, in behalf of religion, ever written, and its 'characters' are not inferior for humour and conception to those of La Bruyère. It is the only work by which Law is known to the public at the present day. Our author had now become domesticated in the family of Gibbon, as tutor to the historian's father, with whose sister, Miss Hester Gibbon, and her friend, Mrs. Hutcheson, he afterwards established himself at Kingscliffe in the capacity of chaplain and almoner. After the 'Serious Call,' he published one of the most powerful of his logical works, entitled 'The Case of Reason,' in answer to Tindal's 'Christianity as Old as the Creation;' and this, excepting such correspondence as he carried on—in which he was a great master—was the last production of his pen before his adoption of the principles of Jacob Behmen. His acquaintance with those works may be traced to the years between 1733-1736. In 1737, he sprang like the eagle from fresh fastnesses, and published his book of the 'Sacrament' in answer to Hoadley, which unfolds his new philosophical divinity in the happiest manner. In 1739 appeared his 'Christian Regeneration,' which is really another 'Serious Call,' written from higher ground, followed by his 'Earnest and Serious Answer to Dr. Trapp,' who had attacked his 'Christian Perfection' and 'Serious Call.' In 1740 his 'Appeal' was given to the public, the aim of which is to confute Arianism and Deism from the very nature of things; and, in the same year, a rejoinder to his opponent, entitled, with a fine sense of the humorous, 'Dr. Trapp Vindicated from the Imputation of being a Christian.' In 1746, his 'Way to Divine Knowledge' opened the grounds of a positive religion, founded on the principles contained in the writings of his master. It was followed by the 'Spirit of Prayer,' introductory to the 'Spirit of Love,' published 1752, which is a masterly demonstration that the wrath to be quenched is not in God, but the creature, who can possess no goodness by birth of his natural parents. Law died in 1761, immediately after completing the most eloquent and perfect of all his works, 'An Humble, Earnest, and Affectionate Address to the Clergy.' It is not easy to do justice to his character and influence in few words; but he was the first teacher of Wesley, who afterwards quarrelled with him; and England owes him a great debt in the revival of evangelical religion, and the reaction against the worldliness of the church establishment, which characterized the commencement of last century. However mistaken in the foundations of his mystical system, he was always guided by high principle, even to the matter of his bachelorship, which he maintained to the end of his days. Besides the works we have mentioned, he edited an edition of Bœhmen, in 4 volumes 4to, which are embellished with drawings, made by a German named Frere. There are likewise some minor tracts from his pen, not included in our enumeration, and among these is a dialogue on 'Justification,' between a churchman and a Calvinistic methodist, published 1759, in answer to Beveridge. All the memoirs of Law are miserably deficient in appreciation of his genius and consistency. [E.R.]

LAWES, HENRY, the court musician of Charles I., and the composer of Milton's 'Comus,' &c., 1600-1662. His brother, WILLIAM, also a musical composer, the subject of the next notice.

LAWES, WILLIAM, a celebrated composer, was the son of Thomas Lawes, vicar-choral of Salisbury, of which city he was a native. In his early life he was a member of the choir of Chichester, from which place he was called to become one of the gentlemen of the chapel royal in 1602, and afterwards one of the church musicians to King Charles I. He lost his life at the siege of Chester, in the year 1645. [J.M.]

LAWLESS, JOHN, an Irish agitator, 1772-1837.

LAWRENCE, FRENCH. See LAURENCE.

LAWRENCE, J., an Eng. agricul., 1756-1836.

LAWRENCE, S., an E. Indian gen., 1697-1775.

LAWRENCE, THOS., an English physician and medical wr., an. of the life of Harvey, 1711-1783.

LAWRENCE, SIR THOMAS, P.R.A., was born at Bristol, 4th May, 1769. He obtained an early reputation at Bath as a portrait painter in crayons, and as early as 1787 established himself as a portrait painter in oils in London, where four years afterwards, 1791, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1795 an academician; he had previously succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as painter to the king. He was knighted by the prince regent in 1815, and in 1820 succeeded West as president of the Royal Academy. He died in London, 7th January, 1830.—Sir Thomas had perhaps, since the days of Vandyck, an unrivalled career as a portrait painter; he, however, owed his chief success to the skilful flattery of his female portraits, the complexions of which left nothing to be desired: his male pictures, as a rule, bear no comparison with his female; besides being ill-proportioned, they are wanting in manly character; still his portraits of the emperor Francis, of Pius VII., and of the Cardinal Gonsalvi, in the Waterloo Gallery at Windsor, are among the greatest masterpieces of the art extant.—

(Williams, *The Life and Correspondence of Sir Thomas Lawrence*, 1831.) [R.N.W.]

LAWSON, Sir John, a naval commander and royalist, killed in action with the Dutch, 1665.

LAX, Rev. W., an eminent astronomer, d. 1836.

LAYA, J. L., a French dramatist, 1761-1833.

LAYARD, C. P., a divine and scholar, d. 1803.

LAZARUS, prince of Servia, 1386.

LAZERI, P., an Italian theologian, 1710-1789.

LAZIUS, Wolfgang, a learned physician, and writer on history and antiquities, 1514-1565.

LAZOWSKI, a Polish refugee, distinguished as an active agent in the Fr. revolution, died 1793.

LAZZARA, N., an Ital. archæologist, 1744-1833.

LEACH, Wm. Elford, an eminent naturalist, and curator in the British Museum, 1790-1836.

LEAD, Jane, was a mystical writer, whose works date from 1683, or thereabouts, to the close of the century, and who died in 1704. She wrote from her own experience of the spiritual life, and the state of departed spirits, but qualified by a previous acquaintance with the system of Boehmen. Her works are a 'Revelation of Revelations,' explaining a portion of the Apocalypse, 'The Laws of Paradise given forth by Wisdom to a Translated Spirit,' 'The Wonders of God's Creation Manifested in the Variety of Eight Worlds,' &c. This woman, of singular learning and experience, belonged to a society of 'illuminati,' presided over by Dr. Pordage, and, at a later period, to the 'Philadelphians,' among whom Dr. Francis Lee was eminent. The latter has written the life of Jane Lead, and some prefaces to her works. She lived at a period when some great development from the spiritual world was universally expected, but especially in Germany. See Swedenborg. [E.R.]

LEAH, the wife of Jacob, and mother of Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, and Dinah, dates uncertain.

LEAKE, John, a phys. and medi. wr., d. 1792.

LEAKE, Richard, one of the bravest officers that ever served in the English navy, created master-gunner of all England, and celebrated for his skill in pyrotechnics, 1629-1696. His son, Sir John, admiral of England, celebrated for the relief of Gibraltar, &c., 1656-1720. Stephen Martyn Leake, nephew and biographer of Sir John, distinguished in heraldry and numismatics, 1702-1773.

LEANDER, a French ecclesiastic, died 1667.

LEANDER, a youth of Abydos, who was accustomed to swim across the Hellespont in order to visit his mistress on the opposite shore, and was at last drowned in a tempest, date unknown.

LEANDER, St., archbishop of Seville, 6th cen.

LEAPOR, Mary, the daughter of a poor gardener, authoress of original poems of great merit, and 'The Unhappy Father,' a tragedy, 1711-1735.

LEARCHUS, a Greek sculptor, B.C. 700.

LEBAILLY, A. F., a Fr. author, 1756-1832.

LEBAS, J. P., a French designer, 1707-1784.

LEBAS, P. F. J., a member of the French convention and Committee of Public Safety, killed himself when arrested with Robespierre, 1765-94.

LEBAUD, P., a French historian, 16th century.

LE BEUF, John, a Fr. historian, 1687-1760.

LEBID, Ben Rabiat, an Arab. poet, died 673.

LEBLANC, Claude, b. 1669, secretary of war to Louis XV. during the years 1713-1726, d. 1728.

LEBLANC, F., a Fr. numismatist, d

LEBLANC, H., a painter of Lyons,

LEBLANC, J., a French poet, died

LEBLANC, J. B., a French author,

LEBLANC, Marcel, a Jesuit missio au. of a 'Hist. of the Revol. of Siam,'

LEBLANC, R., a French classic, abo

LEBLANC, T., a Fr. commentator,

LEBLANC, V., a Fr. traveller, abt.

LEBLANC, W., bishop of Toulon, di as a philologist and Latin poet, 1520- nephew, of the same name, also a Latin poet, 1561-1601.

LEBLANC DE GUILLET, Anthon called, a dramatic author, 1730-1799.

LEBLOND, G. M., a Fr. numisma.,

LEBLOND, J. B., a Fr. naturalist,

LEBLOND, W., a Fr. mathematician,

LEBON, Jos., a mem. of the conv.,

LEBRET, H., a Fr. historian, died a

LEBRUN, A. L., a French author,

LEBRUN, C., a cele. French painter,

LEBRUN, C. F., duke of Placentia, statesman and scholar, time of Napo.,

LEBRUN, D., a French jurisconsult,

LEBRUN, J. B. P., a French painter,

LEBRUN, L., a Jesuit and poet, 16

LEBRUN, Pierre, a French theolo 'Histoire des Pratiques Superstitieuses,'

LEBRUN, Pigault, a Fr. novelist,

LEBRUN, Ponce Denis Ecouchar the most celebrated of French lyric poets at Paris, 1729-1807.

LEBRUN-DESMARETTES, J. B., writer, au of a 'Life of St. Paul,' &c.,

LECAT, C. N., a surgeon of Picardy,

LECCHI, G. A., an Ital. mathema.,

LECENE, C., a Calvinist minister,

LECERF, P., an ecclesiastical wr.,

LECERF DE LA VIEVILLE, J. B lor of Normandy, and a wr. on music,

LECLERC, David, professor of Geneva, 1591-1665. His brother, St physician and scholar, died 1676.

LECLERC, John, nephew of the p laborious theological writer and critic, w are well known, and frequently quot learned. The most famous of his writi biblical history, and consist of commen written in Latin, lived 1657-1736. H Daniel, celebrated as a medical write tomist, 1652-1728. Laurent Josse son of John, also a learned writer, died

LECLERC, John, a French painter,

LECLERC, J. B., a member of the F vention, and writer on music, 1755-182

LECLERC, M., a dramatic writer,

LECLERC, N. G., a French physici of 'Histoire Physique, Morale, Civile, de la Russie,' 1726-1798.

LECLERC, P., a famous Jansenist,

LECLERC, S., a cele. Fr. engraver,

LECLERC, Victor Emanuel, a Fr ral, who distinguished himself in Italy married to Pauline, the sister of Nap afterwards became the wife of Prince Ca hese. Leclerc, who entered the republic a volunteer, was born in 1772, and died low fever on an expedition to St. Domi

LECLERCQ, C., a French missionary, 17th ct.

LECOAT, YVES MARIA GABRIEL P., a French admiral, appointed by Buonaparte military chief of the port of Boulogne, 1757-1826.

LECOCQ, R., a politician of the 14th cent.

LECOINTRE, LOUIS, called 'Lecointre of Versailles,' a deputy to the legislative assembly and the French convention, and a bitter enemy of the Girondists, born 1750, died unnoticed 1805.

LECOMTE, F., a French sculptor, 1737-1817.

LECOMTE, J., a Latin poet, died 1707.

LECOMTE, L., a Jesuit and astronomer, author of 'Memoirs on the State of China,' died 1729.

LECOMTE, L., a French sculptor, 1643-1695.

LECOMTE, M., a female engraver, born 1719.

LECONTE, A., a French jurisconsult, d. 1586.

LECONTE, L. J. F., a French author, d. 1740.

LE-CONTEUR, JOHN, a native of Jersey, dist. as an officer of the British army in India, where he became the prisoner of Tippoo Sultan, 1761-1835.

LECT, JAMES, a lawyer of Geneva, 1560-1614.

LEDERLIN, J. H., a Ger. philolog., 1672-1737.

LEDERMUTTER, M. F., a physician of Nuremberg, an. of a work on the microscope, 1719-1760.

LEDESMA, A. DE, a Spanish poet, 1552-1623.

LEDOUX, C., a French architect, 1736-1806.

LEDRU, A. P., a French botanist, 1761-1831.

LEDRU, N. P., a French physician, 1731-1807.

LEDWICH, E., an Irish antiquary, 1739-1823.

LEDYARD, JOHN, a famous American traveller, born at Groton, in Connecticut, 1751. After a residence among the Indians he came to England, and sailed with Captain Cook on his second voyage, the narrative of which he published. His next enterprise was a pedestrian tour round the globe; but being prevented from continuing his journey by the Russian government, he returned to London, and was employed by the African Association. He had proceeded as far as Grand Cairo, with the design of penetrating the interior of that interesting country, when he died of a virulent disease, 1788.

LEE, ANNE, sometimes considered the founder of the Shaking Quakers, was born at Manchester, 1735, and after becoming the mother of several children, whom she lost at an early age, gave herself up to religious contemplation, with the conviction that the union of the sexes was the original sin. The society to which she attached herself had been founded by three prophets from the Cévennes, who came to London in 1705, and it was greatly advanced by a person named James Wardley, in 1747. Anne Lee, having become the marked medium of a spiritual manifestation, was recognized as their spiritual head, or 'mother in Jesus Christ,' in 1771. In 1774, she accompanied some of her people to America, in order to escape persecution, and after travelling through New England, fixed her abode in the neighbourhood of Albany, where she died, or, in the language of her proselytes, 'withdrew from their bodily view,' 1784. Her case is a very remarkable one. Among other statements, she declared that no one had entered into heaven until the year 1776, which marked the commencement of a new dispensation; and she claimed for herself to be regarded as the 'Bride of the Lamb,' mentioned in the 12th chapter of the Apocalypse. Her followers increased to a considerable number after her death, and, for a short time at least, established a community of goods. [E.R.]

LEE, CHARLES, a British officer, who engaged in the service of General Washington in the American war of independence, died 1782.

LEE, EDWARD, archbishop of York in the reign of Henry VIII., and a zealous opposer of Luther, 1482-1544.

LEE, FRANCIS, a learned writer on philosophical, scriptural, and mystical subjects, was a physician, descended, by his mother, from the Percies of Northumberland, and by his father from the same family as the earls of Lichfield. He was born in 1660, and being left an orphan when between four and five years of age, was educated under the care of his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins. On receiving a fellowship at Oxford, he became tutor to Sir W. Dawes, afterwards archbishop of York, and at a later period to the son of Lord Stawell, with whose family he remained on terms of intimacy many years after. From 1691 to 1694 he travelled in Italy, and practised as a physician for some time at Venice. In 1708 he was in London. In 1719 he went to France, and died on his journey at Gravelines. It is a curious circumstance that he was known to Peter the Great, and, at his request, drew up proposals for the advancement of his kingdom, the spirit of which, if not the form, has continued to guide the czars of Russia. His works are very numerous, but they were all published anonymously, or in the names of others. Some of them were collected in two volumes octavo, and published for the benefit of his wife and daughter, but these were by no means his most important labours—among which may be reckoned his 'History of the Montanists.' His mystic poems are among the highest of that class, and his scriptural commentaries, though false in essential principles, exceedingly ingenious. [E.R.]

LEE, HENRY, an American general, who commenced his career in the army of independence, and was afterwards governor of Virginia, 1756-1818.

LEE, NATHANIEL, an English dramatic writer, author of the 'Rival Queens,' &c. Having attempted the stage as an actor without success, he directed his powers to dramatic composition, and produced a number of tragedies. He latterly became insane, and was two years an inmate of Bedlam, died 1692.

LEE, RACHEL FANNY ANTONINA, a lady of fortune, an. of an 'Essay on Government,' d. 1829.

LEE, SAMUEL, a nonconf. divine, 1625-1691.

LEE, Rev. SAMUEL, D.D., late regius professor of Hebrew in the university of Cambridge, and a great master of biblical and Oriental literature, was originally a poor carpenter, and was born in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, 1783. He is one of the most remarkable instances on record of perseverance in self-education under the most embarrassing circumstances, rewarded at last by the highest success in the honourable career he had chosen. His principal works are a Hebrew Grammar, a Hebrew Lexicon, and a new translation of Job. He was editor of the Scriptures in the Arabic, Persian, and Malay languages. Died 1852.

LEE, SOPHIA, a novelist and dramatic writer, author of 'The Chapter of Accidents,' and of three stories in the 'Canterbury Tales' of her sister, Miss Harriet Lee, born in London 1750, died 1824.

LEECHMAN, W., a Scottish divine, 1706-1785.

LEEM, CANUTE, a *savant* of Norway, 1697-1774.
LEEPE, J. A. VAN., a Dut. painter, 1664-1720.
LEEUW, G. VANDER, a Dutch paint., 1643-88. His br., PETER, of the same profession, 1644-1705.
LEEUWEN, S., a Dutch jurist, 1625-1682.
LEEVES, WILLIAM, a country clergyman, and composer of sacred music, author of the air of 'Auld Robin Gray,' 1749-1828.
LEFEBRE, V., a Flemish engraver, born 1642.
LEFEBURE, S., a French engineer, died 1770.
LEFEBURE, L. H., a Fr. botanist, 1754-1839.
LEFEBVRE, A. B., a Fr. engineer, 1734-1807.
LEFEBVRE, FRANCIS JOSEPH, duke of Dantzic, a marshal and peer of France, commander of the imperial guard at the battle of Jena, 1755-1820.
LEFEBVRE, P., a French author, 1705-1784.
LEFERON, J., a Fr. wr. on heraldry, 16th cent.
LEFEVRE, A. M., a Fr. antiquarian, last cent.
LEFEVRE, CL., a French painter, 1633-1675.
LEFEVRE, F. A., a Jesuit and poet, 1670-1737.
LEFEVRE, J., a French astronomer, d. 1706.
LEFEVRE, J., an old chronicler, died 1390.
LEFEVRE, N., a French philologist, 1544-1612.
LEFEVRE, N., a French chemist, died 1674.
LEFEVRE, P. F. A., a drama. au., 1741-1813.
LEFEVRE, R., a cele. portrait painter, d. 1677.
LEFEVRE, T., a French *savant*, 1615-1672.
LEFEVRE DE BEAUVRAY, PETER, au. of a 'Dict. of Hist. and Philosophical Research,' b. 1724.
LEFEVRE DE LA BODERIE, WILLIAM, a learned Orientalist, part editor of the Polyglott Bible of Antwerp, 1541-1598. His brother, ANTHONY, an able negotiator, and the discoverer of the treason of Biron, author of an account of his embassies to England, died 1615.
LEFEVRE-GINEAU, LOUIS, professor of natural philosophy and mechanics in the college of France, distinguished also as a politician, and for his share in the introduction of the new system of weights and measures, 1751-1829.
LEFORT, FRANCIS JAMES, a native of Geneva, who became the favourite of Peter the Great, and the founder of the Russian army, 1656-1699.
LEFREN, LAURENCE OLAVESON, a Swedish *savant*, author of 'Discourses in Philosophy and Theology,' 1722-1803.
LEFRERE, J., a French historian, died 1583.
LEGALLOIS, JULIAN J. C., a phys. of Brittany, au. of 'Exp. on the Principle of Life,' 1775-1814.
LEGAUFFRE, A., a French jurist, 1568-1635.
LEGAY, LOUIS P. P., a Fr. author, 1744-1826.
LEGENDRE, ADRIAN MARIE, born in Paris 1751, died there on the 16th January, 1833. A mathematician who would have been at the head of the most illustrious School in modern Europe, had he not possessed as compeers LAGRANGE and LAPLACE. The contributions of Legendre to Analysis, were numerous and important, but it is less easy to give an account of them, as they consist rather of individual achievements in various departments of Science, than in the completion and co-ordination of comprehensive theories. But it may be said of him with perfect justice, that he rarely touched a subject without advancing our knowledge of it, and connecting his name permanently with its progress: we owe him, for instance, the celebrated proposition regarding the *spherical excess* in Trigonometry; and in his memoir on the Orbits of Comets, is the earliest proposal to employ the fertile method of the *L*
Legendre's chief works are his *Exer*
cul Integral, in which he first sketch
mination and development of Elliptic
a subject afterwards treated by him
the *Traite des Fonctions Elliptiqu*
Theorie des Nombres; and his *Ele*
metrie,—a work of high elegance.
of this work into English with import
by Legendre himself, was edited b
Brewster, and is well known in this
attracted, at the time of its public
derable notice, by the fresh impuls
discussions on the vexed question of
—a subject which at different perio
had much occupied M. Legendre.
not true that the effort of the French
surmount the difficulty by aid of the m
of Functions, met with any success;
his process, and the criticisms to
subjected, seem to lead pretty near
seat of that difficulty. If a proposit
demonstrated, or is made to lean on
or paralogisms, there is no doubt that
exists where there ought to be non
imperfection must be either a flaw i
tive process, or an inadequate state
damental principles,—the *axioma*
sufficient to sustain the whole scien
certainly no flaw in the *logic* of Geo
therefore must exist in the list of a
indeed appears the opinion of all Ge
most have fallen into the error of su
the defect necessarily relates, to t
that specific proposition, where d
appears. This is in nowise a legi
ence: and nothing but failure coul
effort to supply the deficiency by n
or axioms *regarding parallel lines.*
faculties can lay down no axioms
finity, and are not entitled to the
any postulate. Infinity, in our high
expression of it, is simply the negatio
and no qualities can be predicate
it, unless they be negations, or the
which the qualities of a series of fin
be shown to tend. The imperfection
Geometry cannot, accordingly, have
mediately to do with the theory of
it merely happens that in our usual
existence of some fundamental defec
when that theory is treated of. Th
seems to lie in Euclid's inadequate co
necessarily distinctive nature of two
butes of geometrical quantity—*form* a
The Greek Geometer did not trace o
in which we acquire our notions of th
and he did not therefore recognize it
that the attribute of *form* has no d
the attribute of *magnitude*. The
Universal Belief, indeed, amply sust
sition—'*If any figure exists or is*
must exist or be conceivable with t
whatever its magnitude;' or any
ment, involving the truth, that in o
of the Geometrical qualities of an
alone is definite; Magnitude beis
and an analysis of the process
reveals the root of that belief;

Magnitude involving an estimate of the *distance* of the object, while the notion of Form is, at its source, independent of every *variable* quantity. Now, the foregoing axiom, or some one akin to it, is involved in Legendre's *mise en equation*, as well as in the subsequent processes of Euclid himself; and—that step justified—Legendre's process is correct. It does not, however, require aid from the notation or procedures of Functions, to remove the long known imperfection in Geometry: a judicious use of the principle now referred to, being quite adequate, without our departing from ordinary methods.—Legendre's life was spent in privacy and strenuous labour in the service of Science. He was not a favourite with any of the governments of France; but felt satisfied with the moderate competency that accrued from the application of his attainments. [J.P.N.]

LEGENDRE, GILBERT CHARLES, marquis of Aubin Sur Loire, an antiquarian and historical writer, 1688-1746.

LEGENDRE, LOUIS, one of the principal actors in the French revolution, was born at Paris, 1756, and commenced life as a sailor. The year 1789 found him occupied as a butcher, and well prepared by the roughness of his two professions to take a part in popular tumults. He was soon recognized as leader of the people in his own quarter, and greatly distinguished himself at the storming of the Bastile. His influence now became very considerable, and he took an active part in the insurrectionary movements of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, when the people marched upon Versailles—of the 20th of June, 1792, when they invaded the Tuileries—and of the 10th of August following, when the guard were massacred, and the royal family imprisoned. He acted between Danton and the lower classes of the people as founder of the Cordeliers Club in October, 1789; and it is a singular trait of the savage sincerity which existed between these men, that they covenanted whichever of the two should detect the other in any defection from the popular cause should poinard him. Legendre made his way from the convention into the Committee of Public Safety, and he was the principal mover in favour of Danton, when accused by Robespierre. The latter easily talked him down, and when Danton was executed, Legendre fawned upon the destroyer until the 9th Thermidor, when he saved his friend by joining the reaction. He was the chief instrument of the convention in defeating the subsequent attempt of the Jacobins, and finally became a sober member of the council of 500. He died in 1797, and by bequeathing his own body for dissection, made it appear somewhat less powerful that he should have proposed to cut up the body of Louis XVI. among the eighty-six departments of France. [E.R.]

LEGENDRE, L., a French historian, 1655-1733.

LEGER, ANTHONY, a learned protestant divine of Piedmont, 1594-1661. His nephew, JOHN, also a learned divine, pastor of the Walloon church of Leyden, and author of a history of the Vaudoise churches, 1615-1670.

LEGER, FRANCIS BARRY BOYLE ST., a barrister-at-law, known as a fugitive wr., 1799-1829.

LEGER, F. P. A., a Fr. dramatist, 1765-1823.

LEGER, ST., bishop of Antrim, and one of the most important personages of the 7th century.

LEGGE, GEORGE, baron of Dartmouth, commander of the fleet in the interest of James II., died while imprisoned in the Tower, 1647-1691.

LEGGIER, P., a French dramatist, 1734-1791.

LEGNANO, STEFANO MARIA, commonly called 'Il Leganino,' an Italian hist. painter, 1660-1715.

LEGOBIEN, C., a French historian, 1653-1708.

LEGONIDEC, J. F. MA-MAU. AGATHO, a native of Brittany, dist. as a Celtic scholar, 1775-1838.

LEGOTE, P., a Spanish painter, died 1662.

LEGOUVE, J. B., a French gentleman, distinguished as a man of letters, 1730-1782. His son, GAB. MA. JEAN BAPTISTE, a dramatist, 1764-1813.

LEGRAIN, J., a French historian, 1565-1642.

LEGRAND, ALBERT, a Dominican preacher, au. of the 'Lives of the Saints of Brittany,' d. 1640.

LEGRAND, ANTHONY, a French ecclesiastic and theologian, the first to reduce the philosophy of Descartes to the scholastic method, 17th century.

LEGRAND, J., a French moralist, 1350-1422.

LEGRAND, J., a French historian, 1653-1733.

LEGRAND, JAMES WILLIAM, a famous architect, and writer on the edifices of Paris, 1743-1807.

LEGRAND, L., a French theologian, 1711-1780.

LEGRAND, L., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1588-1664.

LEGRAND, M. A., a French actor, 1673-1728.

LEGRAND, PETER, a celebrated buccaneer, dist. against the Spaniards time of Louis XIV., d. 1670.

LEGRAND, S. A. M., a Fr. Orient., 1724-1784.

LEGRAND D'AUSSAY, PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE, a learned Fr. Jesuit and fabulist, 1737-1800.

LEGRAS, J., a French singer, 1739-1794.

LEGRAS, N., a French Hebraist, 1675-1751.

LEGRAS, P., a French sculptor, 1656-1719.

LEGUANO, S. M., an Ital. painter, 1660-1715.

LEGUAT, F., a French traveller, died 1735.

LEHMANN, C. G., a German *savant*, author of a 'Précis of the Natural Hist. of Man,' 1765-1823.

LEHMANN, J. G., a Ger. mineralogist., d. 1767.

LEIBNITZ, GODFREY WILLIAM; born at Leipzig, 3d July, 1646; died at Hanover, 14th November, 1716: his tomb may be seen at the extremity of the Grand Alley near the gates; it is a small temple, with the inscription *Ossa Leibnitzii*. There has been but one man in modern Europe who, in the attributes either of universality or intensity of genius, can be named as compeer to the marvellous intellect we are now to contemplate—his compatriot, GOETHE. The sphere of the latter, indeed, lay chiefly within the domain of our human sentiments, and the strifes, the defeats, and victories of Practical Life; nevertheless, across this fundamental diversity, it is easy to recognize a co-ordinate catholicity and force, raising both to conscious and serene supremacy, and stamping them as law-givers. Within the vast regions of speculative Thought, there was no department unvisited by the ever-living activity of Leibnitz, or unillumed by his brilliancy: nor—in consequence of the very profoundity of his conceptions—is there any writer, whose speculations it is more easy to divest of their relation to occasion and time, and present as a contribution to all ages. Jurisconsult, historian, theologian, naturalist, mathematician, metaphysician of the highest order—Leibnitz has left everywhere the firm impress of his all-piercing Intellect, and sleepless industry; there being not more than one of those large ranges of thought,

that can well be described and presented now, apart from commemoration of his achievements. A Jurisconsult by early profession and predilection, he descended, like a flash, towards the necessary principles of all Law—and alone in his time, recognized the pre-eminent grasp and philosophy of the Jurisprudence of ROME. A philosophical Jurist, it is the fashion with men of practice and detail, to scorn as no lawyer, but rather as the jurist of the closet or the drawing-room: the industry and accuracy of Leibnitz however, might well affright the most plodding practitioner; and he showed that the philosopher alone, can attain the faculty to track and interpret those practical labyrinths. We appeal to his Essay, *Nova Methodus Discendæ Docendæque Jurisprudentiæ*, to the *Traite Sur le Droit de Souveraineté et d'Embassade*, or to the elaborate *Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus*. Solicited by the elector of Brandenburg to prepare a memoir of that rising House—how untiring the energy he displayed! Throwing off in the way of bye-play such treatises as the *Disquisitio de Origine Francorum*, the *Accessiones Historicæ* in two vols. 4to, and various pieces in the *Collectanea Etymologica*, — he prepared for the House of Brandenburg, a history from the era of its birth, such as the greatest of European States might not unjustly envy;—the results of which immense and conscientious labours, are now republishing by *M. Pertz*. Again, as Naturalist, —with foresight like GOETHE, and a superior method—let his wonderful PROTOGÆA speak for him! Catching apparently, at a glance of the phenomena — unanalyzed as all these then were —the main force of their indications, he seizes firmly the *two* grand originators of present inorganic forms, viz.: the *aqueous* and the *igneous:* and the honour fell to him, first among Europeans, to repudiate the common opinion that petrifactions are mere freaks of Nature, but instead, relics of her history. The *Protogæa*, indeed, is rather a sketch than a finished work, —a mode of composing not unusual with Leibnitz; for, although no man was less of a visionary, his conceptions of the attainable, extended far beyond what even an age could accomplish. In the *Protogæa*, and wherever he has left his track, his power to discern the extent of any sphere of Thought, and to lay down its grander outlines, seems even more vigorous than his power to fill in details: without such a faculty, indeed, he could not have been the Lawgiver:— over the unparalleled diversity of Ideas, which our modern world owes to his genius, no intellectual Force could have held sway, unless its instinct of Unity, or its faculty of Generalizing, had been at least as strong as its ambition to acquire. With the exception, perhaps, of the great Name already mentioned, modern Literary History exhibits a grander spectacle nowhere, than the Intellect of this Hanoverian, moving with so supreme a power, through so wide a diversity of regions, and, in its own sovereign fashion, subjecting all to itself. —But we must speak much more in detail, of the Metaphysical, Religious, and Mathematical Speculations of this illustrious Man.—I. The writings and achievements of Leibnitz in Mental Philosophy are great and various. One important work, is purely psychological—*Nouveaux Essais sur l'Entendement Humain*. It is avowedly a critique on on the Understanding: and notwith Reid, Stewart, and Cousin, have sinc not overstepping justice to term it t able criticism to which that Essay has subjected. None of Locke's mistakes doctrines of Des Cartes, escapes the e man Philosopher; and very few of t which the general views of the Eng since received, are not initiated in th work. Had Mr. Stewart and his imm cessors in this country, been earlier ac these Essays—which are not in the e *tens*—much of their own exposition taken on a mere scientific form. achievements of Leibnitz in this fie the sphere of mere psychology. T fold, and as follows;—FIRST: — S the true Cartesian foundation—avow Human Mind can obtain no concep Existence, save through its Intuitio had recently asked with clear and re what ultimate information reaches these intuitions,—what mean we by *Substance*, which is the basis of all External or Independent Being? F fortunately, not only the *method*, specific psychology of Des Cartes, Thinker described our primary Idea as characterized in the main by th *Extension;* and in stern logical ded thus fallacy, he reared his huge, but Scheme of Pantheism. Logical to t his views took fast hold on Philosophy gloomy despotism challenged, until i and fell at the command of Leibnitz. greater Thinker inquired afresh,—w *our primary Idea of Substance?* Wha Notion, which—in virtue of the neces Being—we accept as the foundation o External Existence? Is it, that such mere extension—an *inert* mass, on w are impressed, or within which, as m tions, they proceed? Or, on the co the conception of ACTIVE FORCE, i it? Can we form a rational conce external Substance, unless as an ergy, which, by its inherent Activiti self known to us? Leibnitz, by s the foregoing question, succeeded i associating the Idea of Cause, indi the Idea of Substance: he broke down for ever, Spinozistic Pantheism; an the ground of his own scheme of MON wrong, perhaps, to speak of the celeb of Monads as a System properly so c events, it is by our accepting it as an that it most readily becomes intelligibl lish Mind. What know we then of E cept that it is a *Force?* What for insta tal—that 'Geometer of inanimate Nat an Energy or simple Power, having t assimilate what is external, and there a fabric in accordance with definite law Animal, if not an Energy alike prim sible, unfolding its Nature and attrib the forms into which it constrains wha milates? What is Man—save a loftier ating sovereignly on what is around it

proper sphere, and, so to speak, establishing its per dynasty? Stretch higher still; what else ese worlds, those vast globes swimming in Ether, t Potentates or Primal Faculties; or what those glatier and unseen Intelligences among whom as nisters, the Eternal has apportioned his offices? pose for a moment under the Idea of the Exter- Universe, according to this conception of it, I say if an illustration could be found, more apt impressive? No dead Extension, of which the nd can frame no conception; but, around and r us—beneath our feet in the dust, and aloft ough the great vault of Heaven—Energy and ion; Existence synonymous with Force; the rs and forms of Things, but indices of *Powers* e are! That primary notion of Substance— bridge across which we pass to our conception Realities,—analyze it profoundly as you will, you find it represented best by the scheme of ads.—Oftener than once it has been asserted the more one gets rid of the mere terms forms of modern Speculation, the more me conscious of rising into unexpected har- y with Leibnitz. A truth still more deeply as one analyses his SECOND great metaphysi- conception—his notion, viz.: of PRE-ESTAB- ED HARMONY. This very remarkable scheme naturally out of that of Monads. If Ex- ce is we apprehend it, is the development *Independent* individual Energies, how comes it one Energy does not distract or possibly anni- te another, but rather assists it? How are mulation, intercourse, progress, possible? Is it simply because the sphere, the necessities, the re of each Monas, are primarily, by sovereign supremest Wisdom, adjusted to all that en- ns it? To appreciate these questions aright, us reflect on Man. The utmost we can predi- e of Man is this,—he is a primal Force, building a wonderful scheme of nerves, and by that in- mentality, holding intercourse with everything ernal. But how is that intercourse realized? n receives through these nerves nothing but sations. No image or direct picture of any- ng without, is ever substantially presented to n;—how then, on being aroused by a simple sation, does the Monas read its cause, or touch great Universe that hems it in? This ques- n reaches the mystery of our *Intuitions*, or that nolite and inexplicable Faculty, by which we ing from what IS FELT to what IS: and by form of speech can the nature or affluence of at faculty be better indicated, than by the term re-established Harmony. We spring towards e cause of sensation, simply because the Soul,— ke every Monas—is by pre-adjustment, in per- ct harmony with all things; and because in the ighest stage of self-consciousness, that Harmony is known. In ourselves in fact, we possess the rm of all things: the Soul is a glorious micro- osm, within which every phenomenon and law, ery form and energy, has its correspondent and unterpart: so that, the stroke of an undulation on the ear, the stroke of another on the eye, reveal, beyond doubt or illusion, that wonderful Universe of colours and sounds; so that, at the stroke of another sensation, Space, Time, Extension, Form, Externality—all spring up as by miracle; and so that, these subjective relations or Categories of the Understanding, and those more spiritual Ideas of the Reason, are known to be counterparts of material systems wherein these relations are realized, and of farther off and as yet scarcely descried, pure but real Intelligences. Go to the roots of the mysterious subject, and in something of this sort, all theories of perception and all such philosophies must end. And if this, or aught like it be true, no marvel that the theory of our Intuitions—examined apart—should have been found so fraught with difficulty and fertile of doubt. Self-consciousness being the highest and last attainable knowledge; that which lies at the root of our being, is not likely to be discerned, or reduced within logical theme, while culture is only painfully unfolding. To have defined the strict but extensive domain of INTUITION, is, we believe, one of the main glories of KANT: not only, however, need it cause little uneasiness that he accounted so many of those laws and Ideas, *subjective* only; but, it may be asserted, that as Humanity advances, others now but dimly recognized as dreams, will advance through clearer Subjective reality, into fullest Objective distinctness.—II. A very large amount of meditation and personal exertion were given by Leibnitz not only to the subject-matter of RELIGION, but also to the affairs of the CHURCH. We can refer in this place, only to the leading *results* of his Thoughts, and the *spirit* in which he approached such themes. Recognizing through a high metaphysic, the necessary existence of God in his fullest personality, he bows before him as Creator of the sublunary Machine, and as Ruler of Spirits. Because He is a Being of perfect Wisdom, no work of His can be other than perfect; hence, says Leibnitz, the condition of things around us, is the '*best possible;*'—an Optimism with which he endeavours to reconcile the mystery of Physical and Moral Evil, in his *Theodicée*. Evil, he conceives the sign and consequence of *limitation;* and that each *Monas* inferior to the Supreme, *must* experience limitations, simply because it is Finite. Whether, by this striking and ingenious scheme, Leibnitz has succeeded better than others, in reconciling with Man's Intellect and Heart, that painful mystery of Evil—that painfullest mystery of SIN—it were beside our purpose at present to inquire. But it is necessary to remark that the optimism of the Hanoverian differs *toto cælo*, from that of Pope and Bolingbroke. According to the 'Essay on Man' the maxim '*whatever* is, *is best*,' simply represents an imaginary *co-existence* of all forms and grades of Being, from zero up to Deity; while Leibnitz strove to demonstrate, that the Universe is a compact Harmony, in which each Being has indeed an independent place, but an independence insured by the necessity of its Existence to the Existence and Life of all others. The two views stand in utter contrast: the one deducing harmony from activity and duty; the other, identifying *independence* with simple *isolation*.—More important, however, than any attainable positive result on matters so mysterious, appear to us, the Spirit and Method moving these Inquiries. Satisfied that no Faith could be real, or even intelligible, unless its foundations were detected in the Human Reason,—Leibnitz, in this sense, was a *Rationalist*. Attached to the Church,

he yet sought incessantly for the *ground* of its Beliefs: and on no occasion did he falter in his adhesion to that law of Human Liberty, which is the source of Toleration. It is needful to keep the foregoing truth in view, to interpret aright the position of Leibnitz with regard to the *affairs of the Church*. Attracted, like every great Mind and Statesman of that time, by the influence of Church questions on the peace and destinies of Europe—he conceived the project of reconciling differences; and he conducted a remarkable correspondence with *Bossuet* and *Pelisson*, with the view to discern a basis of reconcilement. For once Leibnitz's practical sagacity was in fault:—*Bossuet* soon informed him, that truth belonged to the Church alone; that the only possible aim of dealing with the Protestants of Augsburg, was that they might recant and re-enter the Church. *Bossuet* had not reached the position of Leibnitz: nor did he care, in political transactions, to acknowledge what he well knew—viz.: that although Religion, like every Transcendental subject, must rest on what 'passes all Understanding,'—even the greatest of its verities can have no hold or standing place, if dissevered from relationship with the Reason of Man. An external Rule in Morality grows into a Principle, only when it has become harmonized with the Moral Nature of the Agent: and so, Transcendental Propositions, are Dogmas only and not Beliefs, until they have possessed themselves of what is universal and inherent in the REASON, which avows adhesion. But between the Mind and all transcendental Truth, there *is* this natural Harmony; and on such conviction Leibnitz grounded his hopes. The age of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes however, was not —any more than those recent ones through which the world has rolled—an age for 'Religious Union.' To this phase of our Philosopher's activity belongs the work recently published in this country under the title 'A System of Theology, by G. W. Von Leibnitz.' His recent Editor *Guhrauer*, has quite traced the origin of this treatise. Its real title is 'An Exposition by a Protestant, of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church, made with a view to re-establish Unity.' Leibnitz simply desired to express, with that specific aim, the most catholic views then held by the Church.—III. Pass now, however, into an undebateable land. Not one, in which the vast powers of our remarkable Thinker are most conspicuously shown; but where neither they nor his achievements can be subject of dispute. The epoch we write of, was one of great Mathematicians: but, on the continent, Leibnitz was *Primus inter Primos*; and this, although he was not a professional mathematician. He did not attain this place, through mere ingenuity or success in the solution of problems; although in neither, when he pleased, was he ever second: but through that rooted attachment to Method, which characterized all his intellectual nature. In Dynamics and Mathematics, his achievements uniformly tended towards the generalization and perfecting of the foremost conceptions floating in his time; and he cared little for distinction of any other kind. That memorable success of his, which will ever retain his name in the foremost rank of scientific Discoverers, was of this class. We allude, of course, to the *Infinitesimal Calculus*; the honour of which, it is a

signal national misfortune, that our En
maticians endeavoured so vainly to
him. That NEWTON also discovered
ful method, no Historian of Science
the regret is, that in course of the
of these Kings and Peers, any
could have induced our Countryma
tion the pretensions of his rival. H
have said: did rivalry really exist?
true sense. Not in their respective
not in the nature of their respective f
these were incommensurable. It
habit, with writers English and Fore
pare these two vast Intelligences: b
fered, as intense and limited power,
the glance of an Eagle—surveying the
a Universe. Which Potentate was g
accordingly not easy to decide. W
bend before the Image of the immortal
piercing to the depths of one universa
terial Nature: is the spectacle less ad
Mind, contained by no limits, and, upb
pathies large and various as the bond
intelligence with matter, penetrating
and if not always discerning Laws,
more nearly to their discovery than
its greatest predecessors? Dugald St
well and unhesitatingly declare—that
and Science, in their widest signific
more by the universality of Leibnit
special subject could have lost throug
sion of his powers.—The private ha
illustrious Inquirer, were those of
student. He mingled freely—person
as by correspondence—with all the
men of his time; but his hours were
in his chair. He was of small stat
bent: his head very large, and wit
piercing eyes. So long as Germany
supremacy in the Empire of Though
macy that has raised her above both
Roman fame—she will cherish as one
precious monuments, that little templ
tects the *Oasa Leibnitzii*.

LEICESTER. See DUDLEY.

LEICESTER, THOMAS WILLIAM,
Viscount Coke, distinguished for hi
encouragement of agriculture; born
to the peerage, after sitting in parli
years as a partizan of the Whigs, 183

LEICH, J. H., a German philologi

LEIGH, CHARLES, a physician and
au. of a 'Natural History of Lancashi

LEIGH, SIR EDWARD, a theologia
and critic, distinguished in public life
of parliament, a member of the assemb
and a colonel in the parliamentary ser
an author, by his 'Critica Sacra,' 160

LEIGHTON, ALEXANDER, a Sc
and physician, professor of moral
at Edinburgh, and author of 'Zion'
'The Looking-glass of the Holy
works being reputed as seditious, I
prosecuted by the Star Chamber, and
lated. He is said to have died insane
prisonment of eleven years, 1568–161

LEIGHTON, ROBERT, son of th
became an episcopalian, and is k
able theologian and eloquent preache

EISMAN, J. A., a German painter, 1604-1698.
EISSEGUES, CORENTIN URBAIN JAMES RAND DE, vice-admiral of France, disting. he capture of Guadaloupe, &c., 1758-1832.
EJAY, C., an ecclesiast. wr. of Geneva, d. 1552.
EJAY, GAB. F., a Fr. philologist, died 1734.
EJAY, GUY MICHEL, an advocate of the parent of Paris, distinguished by publishing a glott Bible, 1588-1674.
EJEUNE, J., a French priest, 1592-1672.
EJEUNE, P., a French missionary, 1592-1664.
EKAIN, H. L., a French actor, 1728-1778.
ELÆ, CL. M., a French poet, 1745-1791.
ELAND or LAYLONDE, JOHN, a famous antiarian, born in London at the commencement of 16th century. He was educated for the church, after taking holy orders became chaplain and arian to Henry VIII., who, in 1533, appointed his 'Antiquary,' with a commission to investi- 'England's antiquities, and peruse the libra- of all cathedrals, abbeys, priories, colleges, and es where any records, writings, or secrets of quity were deposited.' He executed this com- sion with the most unwearied diligence, and in 1552, after suffering two years from mental ngement. Twelve volumes of his MSS. were rwards deposited in the Bodleian library, and remaining portion in the Cottonian collection he British Museum. They have been greatly rted to by antiquarian and historical writers, some portion of them published.
ELAND, JOHN, a learned presbyterian minis- located in Dublin, and dist. by his analysis refutation of deistical writings, 1691-1766.
ELAND, THOS., a divine and classical scholar, n in Dublin 1722, author of a 'History of Ire- d,' a 'Life of Philip of Macedon,' &c., d. 1785.
ELIE, A. DE, a Dutch painter, 1755-1820.
ELLI, HERCULES, an Italian painter, architect, ptor, and engraver, Bologna, about 1700-1766.
ELLI, J. A., an Italian painter, 1591-1640.
ELONG, JAS., a priest of the oratory at Paris, as an historian and bibliographer, 1665-1721.
ELY, SIR PETER, a famous portrait painter of restoration, whose family name was Vander en. He was born in Westphalia, 1617, and re- ved the honour of knighthood from Charles II. d 1680.
LEMAIRE, J., a Dutch navigator, died 1616.
LEMAIRE, JEAN, a French historian and poet, o flourished about 1473-1547.
LEMAIRE, M. E., a French classic, 1767-1832.
LEMAN, THOMAS, a Church of England clergy- an, distinguished by his researches in Roman and itish antiquities, 1751-1827.
LEMARE, P. A., a Fr. grammarian, 1766-1835.
LEMAURE, C. N., a Fr. cantatrice, 1704-1783.
LEMENE, F., an Italian poet, 1634-1704.
LEMENS, B. VAN, a Flem. painter, 1637-1704.
LEMERY, L. R. J. C., a Fr. astron., 1728-1802.
LEMERY, N., a French chemist, 1645-1715.
LEMETTAY, P. C., a Fr. painter, 1726-1760.
LEMIERRE, A. M., a Fr. dramat., 1723-1793.
LEMIRE, A., a Brabant historian, 1573-1640.
LEMIRE, N., a French engraver, 1724-1801.
LEMOINE, F., a French painter, 1688-1737.
LEMOINE, J., a French cardinal, died 1313.
LEMOINE, P., a French poet, 1602-1672.
LEMOINE, S., a protestant divine, 1624-1689.

LEMON, G. W., an Eng. etymologist, 1726-97.
LEMONNIER, ANICET C. GABRIEL, a French hist. painter, and pupil of Vien; Rouen, 1743-1824.
LEMONNIER, NICHOLAS, a French professor, author of 'Cursus Philosophiæ,' 1675-1757. His eldest son, PETER CHARLES, a learned astronomer, first teacher of Lalande, 1715-1799. His second son, LOUIS WILLIAM, distinguished as a physician and experimental philosopher, and a contributor to the Encyclopædia, 1717-1779.
LEMONNIER, P. R., a dramatic wr., 1731-96.
LEMONNIER, W. A., a class. transl., 1721-97.
LEMONTEY, PETER EDWARD, a member of the French assembly, distinguished as a poet and historian, by his 'History of the Regency,' his remarkable work entitled, 'An Essay upon the Monarchic Establishment of Louis XIV.,' and various dramas and poems, 1762-1826.
LEMOS, P. J., Count De, a Spanish statesman, born about 1560, president of the council of the Indies 1609, viceroy of Naples 1611, died 1634.
LEMOS, THOS., a learned Spanish monk of the Dominicans, au. of 'Panoplia Gratiæ,' 1550-1629.
LEMOT, F. F., a French sculptor, 1773-1827.
LEMOYNE, JEAN BAPTISTE, or, more correctly, MAYNE, a French opera compos., 1751-96.
LEMOYNE, J. L., a French sculptor, 1665-1755. His son, J. BAPTISTE, same prof., 1704-78.
LEMOYNE, P., a French Jesuit, 1602-1671.
LEMPRIERE, JOHN, best known as the author of a 'Classical Dictionary,' first published in 1788, was an English scholar and divine, born at Jersey about 1775, appointed to the rectory of Meeth in Devonshire, 1811, died 1824.
LEMUET, P., a French architect, 1591-1669.
LEMUET, R., a Fr. mathematician, died 1739.
LENCLOS, ANNE, or NINON, DE, a woman of pleasure, remarkable for her personal charms, and her influence over the men of learning, of the 17th century, born at Paris 1616, died 1706.
LENFANT, A. C. ANNE, a French Jesuit and preacher, born 1726, massacred in Sept., 1792.
LENFANT, J., a French painter, 1615-1674.
LENFANT, JAMES, a protestant minister and controversialist, author of a history of the 'Council of Constance,' 'History of Pisa,' 'History of the Wars of the Hussites,' &c., 1661-1728.
LENG, JOHN, bishop of Norwich, disting. as a classical translator and commentator, 1665-1727.
LENGLET-DUFRESNOY, NICHOLAS, a Fr. ecclesiastic, who was five times committed to the Bastile for his writings and independent conduct, author of a 'Method for Studying History,' 'History of the Hermetic Philosophy,' &c., 1674-1755.
LENGUICH, GODFREY, an historian and publicist of Dantzic, 1690-1744. CHARLES BENJAMIN, of the same family, a numismatist, 1742-1795.
LENNARD, SAMPSON, a companion-in-arms of Sir Ph. Sidney, disting. as a translator, died 1633.
LENNEPH, J. D. VAN, a D. Orient., 1714-71.
LENNOX, CHARLOTTE, of whose personal history little is known, save that she was the daughter of Colonel James Ramsay, lieutenant-governor of New York, and a youthful widow, distinguished herself as a novelist and dramatic writer and translator, in the time of Dr. Johnson. She was highly esteemed by her personal friends, Johnson and Richardson, but outlived them, and died in penury in the eighty-fourth year of her age, 1804.

LENOIR, A., a French archæologist, 1762-1839.
LENOIR, J. C. P., a Fr. magistrate, 1732-1807.
LENOIR, N., a French architect, 1726-1810.
LENOIR, STEPHEN, a celebrated maker of mathematical instruments, 1744-1832. His son, P. S. M. LENOIR, accompanied the *savants* in Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, 1776-1827.
LENOTRE, A., a famous gardener, 1613-1700.
LENS, A. C., a Flemish painter, 1739-1822.
LENS, BERNARD, a designer and engraver, flourished in London 1659-1725. His son, of the same name, an engraver and painter of London, born 1680. Another BERNARD LENS, also an engraver, was born at Brussels about 1730.
LENTHAL, WILLIAM, speaker of the House of Commons in the parliament of Charles I., from which office he was dismissed by Cromwell in 1653, but re-elected in the following year, and also in the rump parliament. Born 1591, died after the restoration, when he was pardoned by the king, 1663.
LENTULUS, the surname of a branch of the famous Cornelian family of Rome, the principal of whom are—PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, an accomplice of Catiline, consul 71 B.C., strangled in prison 66. LENTULUS SPINTHERUS, a friend of Cicero, and a partizan of Pompey. CNEIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, surnamed Gætulicus, consul A.D. 26. LUCIUS, son of the latter, put to death for conspiracy in the reign of Caligula.
LENTULUS, a supposed proconsul of Judæa, to whom a letter, describing the Saviour, has been attributed, but which is pronounced a fabrication.
LENTULUS, a mimic, or comedian, 1st century.
LENTULUS, C., a German *savant*, 17th cent.
LENTULUS, CÆSAR J., a Swiss officer in the service of Austria, 1683-1744. His son, R. SCIPIO LENTULUS, dist. in the seven years' war, 1714-86.
LENZ, C. G., a German *savant*, 1763-1809.
LEO, a disciple of Plato, killed 350 B.C.
LEO, archbishop of Thessalonica, 9th century.
LEO, an ecclesiastic and hist. of Ionia, 10th cen.
LEO, 'the grammarian,' one of the authors of the Byzantine History, begun by Theophanes, wrote his part about the year 1013.
LEO I., pope of Rome in the age of Attila, and a saint of the Roman calendar, author of letters, sermons, &c., and distinguished by the surname of 'Great,' reigned 440-461. LEO II., who introduced the custom of sprinkling with holy water, and is also acknowledged a saint, reigned 682-683. LEO III., re-established, after a conspiracy, by Charlemagne, whom he crowned emperor, 795-816. LEO IV., who was principally engaged in restoring the city, and securing it against the Saracens, 847-855. LEO V., elected, and deposed, and died in prison, within a few weeks, in 903. LEO VI., who is also believed to have died in prison, after reigning about six months, in 928. LEO VII., famous as a disciplinarian, and an advocate for the marriage of priests, 936-939. LEO VIII., whose reign was one long scene of political disturbance, 963-965. LEO IX., a saint of the Roman calendar, distinguished by his efforts to reform the clergy, and for his capture by the Normans, who defeated him near Beneventum, born 1002, reigned 1049-1054. LEO X.; see next article. LEO XI., a pope of the Medici family, like Leo X., succeeded and died a month after his election in 1605. LEO XII., whose reign was disturbed by the Carbonari and other secret societi
was chiefly occupied with the internal
states, and in political negotiations,
reigned 1823-1829.—An anti-pope,
contested the papacy with Benedict V
the name of Gregory VI., in 1012.
LEO X., POPE. GIOVANNI DE MED
son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, w
Florence on the first day of December,
was early destined to the church,
tonsure when but a boy seven years
year following got several ecclesiast
ments. At the age of eleven he w
cardinal by the title of S. Maria in
Three years afterwards he took up his
Rome as one of the princes of the chu
the election of Alexander VI. he was
retire to Florence. After some turns
in consequence of the broils among
states of Italy and France, he was ra
popedom in 1513, under the name of
crowned with unusual pomp and ceren
successor of the Galilean fisherman.
of political generosity graced the com
of his reign. His great desire was to
the peace of Europe, and he entered
with Louis XII. He also renewed th
the famous Lateran council, and broug
a conclusion in 1517. Afterwards he
leagne against Francis I., but ultimat
into a concordat with him. As the ti
ebbed and flowed, he made occasiona
to rouse the Swiss against the Fr
leagued himself with Maximilian and H
of England, and at a future period,
same purpose, with Charles V. in 1521.
able conspiracy on the part of some o
nals against him was discovered in
Cardinal Petrucci, who was at the hea
condemned and strangled in prison.
fence Leo created at this period in one
one new cardinals. He carried the
Roman see to a pitch of unparalleled
and the grateful citizens of his capit
statue in his honour. His heart wa
the defeat of the Turks, and he end
combine the princes of Europe ag
The project which seems always t
cupied his mind, was the expulsion of
power from Italy, but in the midst of h
at Milan and Parma, he suddenly died,
ber, 1521, not without great suspicion
been poisoned. The completion of the
Peter was another of his cherished pl
papal indulgences issued to raise th
funds, created or fostered that discont
in a short time to the reformation i
Leo was at first wishful of gentle m
ward Luther, but ultimately published
bull which Luther so publicly and cont
burnt before the gate of Wittember
the brief pontificate of Leo was so u
his patronage of literature and the arts
ficent, as was exhibited in his restor
Roman academy, his founding of the
tute and the establishment in Rome
press, his encouragement of search af
manuscripts, his handsome treatment
letters, such as Musurus, Ariosto, an

mentation of the library of the Vatican, and propitious employment of Raffaelle the painter a variety of immortal works. As the head of Italian ducal house, Leo would have eclipsed all compeers. Though his character and actions not in all respects comport with the idea of his ng visible head of the church, yet he is better n very many of his predecessors. His talents re good, though his erudition was not profound. s tastes were fine in the arts, but his politics re crooked, and his diplomatic schemes had more ning than wisdom about them. In all his ns for the popedom, he never forgot the ad- cement of the house of the Medici. Apart m his ecclesiastical status, he must be regarded ne of the zealous and successful co-operators in evival of letters. [J.E.]

EO I., emperor of the East, surnamed 'the x' and 'the Great,' was a Thracian of obscure h, and succeeded to the throne of Constanti- e 457. After restoring peace to the empire, h had been rent by religious quarrels, and de- ated by the barbarians, he died 474. Leo II., amed 'the Younger,' grandson of the preced- , succeeded him, and is supposed to have been oned ten months afterwards, 474. Leo III., amed 'the Isaurian,' distinguished by his suc- es against the Saracens, reigned 717-741. Leo grandson of the latter, and husband of the on Irene, reigned 775-780. Leo V., sur- ed 'the Armenian,' dethroned Nicephorus, and ned for seven years, disturbed by the inroads e Bulgarians, and the religious struggles of the ge-worshippers, 813-820. Leo VI., surnamed e Philosopher,' distinguished himself by the de- of the Hungarians; but sustained a disastrous with the Saracens, who at last defeated him, 911. He was succeeded by his brother, Alex- er, and his son, Constantine VI., and is the hor of an esteemed work on Tactics.

EO I., prince or king of the Armenians, esta- hed in Cilicia, began to reign 1123, was taken one by John Commenus in 1137, and died in on 1141. Leo II., called 'the Great,' grand- n of the preceding, obtained the permission of e emperor, Henry VI., and the pope, Celestine II., to take the title of king, and reigned 1185- 219. Leo III., who greatly aggrandized his ingdom, reigned 1269-1289. Leo IV., succeeded 305, and was dethroned and slain by a Mongul eneral 1308. Leo V., who saw his kingdom de- astated by civil wars, and the invasion of the Mamelukes and Turcomans, reigned 1320-42. Leo VI., proclaimed king 1361, was chased from his kingdom by the sultan of Egypt 1375, and, retir- ing into France, died there 1393.

LEO, the Hebrew, a cabalist of the 15th cen.

LEO, John, surnamed 'Africanus,' a traveller and geographer, born of Moorish parents, who was converted to Christianity by Leo X., and, becom- ing an Italian scholar, translated into that lan- guage his 'Description of Africa,' originally writ- ten in Arabic, died about 1526.

LEO, Leonardo, an eminent musician, re- garded as one of the greatest opera composers of Naples, 1694-1745.

LEO of Marsi, a chronicler of the 12th cent.

LEO of Modena, a learned rabbi, died 1654.

LEO of Orvieto, an Ital. chronicler, 12th c.

LEO, Pilatus, first professor of Greek at Flo- rence, who lectured there about 1360.

LEON, Diego, a Spanish general and partizan of Espartero, born 1804, executed 1840.

LEON, F. L. De, a Spanish poet, 1527-1591.

LEON, P. L. De, a Spanish historian, 16th c.

LEONARD, N. G., a French poet, 1744-1793.

LEONARD, St., an anchoret of Limousin, founder of a monastery near Limoges, died 559.

LEONARDI, F., a Venetian painter, 1654-1711.

LEONARDI, J., a religious founder, 1540-1609.

LEONARDO, A., a Span. painter, 1580-1640.

LEONARDO, J., a Span. painter, 1616-1658.

LEONE-Y-GAMA, Antonio, cele. for his ex- tensive knowledge of Mexican antiquities, d. 1802.

LEONIDAS, the *first* of the name, king of Sparta, immortalized by his glorious defence of the pass of Thermopylæ against Xerxes, reigned 491-480 B.C. The *second* of the name, began to reign B.C. 257, was banished, and replaced by Cleom- brotus, 254, recovered his throne 239, died 238.

LEON-LEAL, F. De, a Span. painter, 1610-87.

LEONTIUS, an ecclesiastical historian, 6th cen.

LEOPARDI, A., a Venetian architect, d. 1510.

LEOPARDI, J., an Italian poet, 1798-1837.

LEOPOLD, duke of Lorraine, father of Francis I., emperor of Germany, was the son of Charles IV., and was born 1679. He was restored to his dukedom, of which Louis XIV. had despoiled him by the peace of Ryswick, 1697, and was married to Elizabeth of Orleans, niece of Louis XIV., d. 1729.

LEOPOLD of Austria, elected duke of Ba- varia, after the death of Henry the Proud, 1138-42.

LEOPOLD, margrave of Austria, and a saint of the Roman calendar, succeeded 1096, married Agnes, sister of the emperor Henry V., and died 1139. He was canonized 1485. Leopold I. or II., surnamed 'the Glorious,' third son of Albert I., succeeded as duke of Austria 1308, and compelled Louis of Bavaria to divide the empire with his brother, Frederick; died 1313. Leopold II. or III., surnamed 'the Courageous,' born about 1350, took a part in the Italian wars, and was slain in a battle with the Swiss, 1386.

LEOPOLD I., emperor of Austria, born 1640, succeeded his father, Frederick III., 1658, died 1705. Having defeated the Turks in 1664, the commencement of his reign was signalized by a truce of twenty years which he concluded with them. From 1672 to 1679, he sustained a dis- astrous war with Louis XIV., which was then concluded by the peace of Nimeguen. A truce of twenty years with Louis XIV. did not prevent a renewal of hostilities in 1688, which were termi- nated by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. During this latter interval, the Hungarians, headed by Tekeli, and supported by the Turks, rose in arms 1677, and even besieged Vienna, which was re- lieved by Sobieski and the Poles 1683. The other principal events of his reign were the elevation of Hanover into an electorate 1692, of Brandenburg into a kingdom 1702, and a new war with the Turks, who were conq. by Prince Eugene 1697.

LEOPOLD II., emperor of Germany, second son of Francis I. and of Maria Theresa, was born 1747, and succeeded his brother, Joseph II., 1790. The events of his reign were some successes obtained over the Turks, a quarrel with Prussia, terminated by the treaty of Sistow 1791, the troubles in Bel-

ginm 1790, and the famous declaration of Pilnitz against the French revolution. He died March 2, 1792, and was succeeded by his son, Francis II.

LEOPOLD, A. D., a Germ. author, 1691-1753.

LEOPOLD, C. G. De, a Swed. poet, 1756-1829.

LEOPOLD, G. A. S., a Germ. wr., 1755-1827.

LEOWITZ, C., a Bohem. astrologer, died 1574.

LEPAUTRE, Anthony, a French architect, 1614-1691. His brother, John, a designer and engraver, 1617-1682. Peter, son of Anthony, a sculptor, 1659-1744.

LEPAYS, R., a French poet, died 1690.

LEPEKHIN, J. I., a learn. Russian, 1739-1802.

LEPELLETIER, C., a Fr. theologian, d. 1743.

LEPELLETIER, C., a Fr. financier, 1683-1689.

LEPELLETIER, J., a French *savant*, distinguished in art, languages, mathematics, medicine, and alchymy, 1633-1711.

LEPELLETIER - DE - SAINT - FARGEAU, Louis Michael, one of the old French noblesse, and a deputy of his order to the estates-general in 1789, was born in Paris 1760, and inherited a large fortune from his parents. On the 4th of August of the year first mentioned, he voted for the abolition of feudal privileges, and, what is more, carried the decree into full effect in his own person. When the estates-general resolved itself into a constituent assembly, St. Fargeau joined the patriots of the left, and was returned again to the national convention in 1792. His votes in the process against the king had great influence over the court, and led immediately to his own death. On the eve of the king's execution, and before the votes were summed up, St. Fargeau had stepped out for refreshment, and was in the act of paying the restaurateur, when a stranger, who proved to be one of the king's body guard, suddenly approached and asked him if he were not Lepelletier who had voted for the king's death? he replied 'yes,' and added that he had voted as his conscience had dictated. 'Scélérat,' exclaimed his interrogator, 'voilà ta récompense!' and instantly run him through with a sword which he had concealed under his cloak. Lepelletier St. Fargeau was the author of several works on law and politics, and of a life of Epaminondas. [E.R.]

LEPIDUS, Marcus Æmilius, the Roman triumvir, had been ædile B.C. 52, prætor 49, and consul with Cæsar 46. The latter, when he became dictator, made Lepidus general of the cavalry, and, on Cæsar's death, he divided the empire with Octavius and Mark Antony. At first he had the whole of Spain and Gallia Narbonensis, but on the defeat of Brutus and Cassius, he was compelled to exchange those provinces for Africa, which left him without any real authority in the state. He was included in the triumvirate of B.C. 37, but was deserted by his troops, and banished to Circeii by Augustus. Died 12 or 13 B.C.

LEPRINCE, A. X., a Fr. painter, 1799-1826.

LEPRINCE, J., a French painter, 1733-1781. His sister, Marie Leprince De Beaumont, a writer of works for young people, 1711-1780.

LEROUX. J. J., a Fr. med. writer, 1749-1832.

LERY, J. D., a French navigator, 1534-1611.

LE SAGE, Alain, born in 1668, was the son of a lawyer in Brittany, and, being left an orphan in childhood, lost his patrimony through the carelessness of his guardian. In 1692, after having studied at the Jesuit college of Vannes, he came where he was admitted as an advocate, betook himself exclusively to literature. H was for many years very obscure; few of were successful, and he long wrote for theatres only. Whatever the reason been, he received no share of the patrona the government lavished on many men much inferior to him; but he was well re good society. Entering on the study of literature, and using the comedies of that with ability, but with little success, in he turned the Spanish models to a more use in his comic novels. Some of these a the liveliest and wittiest of their class, an able as cool and observant dissections o weaknesses. The earliest of them, appe 1707, was 'The Devil on Two Sticks' (L Boiteux), avowedly a continuation of a story. His most celebrated work, 'G though it has been charged with pla seems to have really been as much his ow sign as it certainly was in those details, wh stituted its eminent merit. In 'The Ad of Guzman D'Alfarache,' he confessedly largely from a Spanish original. Le Sag Boulogne in 1747.

LESAGE, G. L., a learned physician, 17

LESCAILLE, James, a Dutch prin dist. himself as a poet, 1610-1677. His Catherine, a poetess and dramat. wr., 16

LESCAN, J. F., a Fr. mathemat., 174

LESCURE, L. M., a French royalist,

LESKO, the names of several dukes o the best known of whom are Lesko IV., rei 913. Lesko V., 1194-1202. Lesko VI.

LESLEY, A., a Scottish antiquary, 16

LESLEY, John, bishop of Ross, in celebrated as the advocate and ambassado Stuart, in whose defence he wrote several works, born 1527, retired to the continent became bishop of Constance 1593, die monastery of Guirtenberg, near Brussels,

LESLIE, John, a native of Scotland, successively bishop of the Orkneys and c and Clogher in Ireland, and is distingu linguist; he died more than a hundred 1671. His son, Charles, author of th books, entitled 'The Snake in the Grass, Short and Easy Method with the Deist guished also by his adherence to the Pre consequence of which he lost all hope ment in the church, was born in Irel 1650, and died 1732.

LESLIE, Sir John, born at Largo shire, 16th April, 1766, died 3d Novem at his seat at Coates. Leslie's life was one, and he rose to a considerable place He succeeded Professor Playfair in th mathematics in the university of Edinb on the death of that eminent man, he a ceeded him in the chair of natural philoso contributions of Sir John Leslie to Briti were various: he occupied himself with rimental theory of Heat, and produced, a several delicate instruments, such as t ential thermometer,—his claim to the however, has been strongly contested. I easy to challenge for him very sound ju

...ch impartiality in his philosophical estimate of ...er Inquirers; nor was his style of exposition, ...itten or oral, remarkably well suited to a philo...phical subject. Still, he had the faculty of in...tion, and a dash of what, in one sense, may be ...med genius. His knowledge was extensive; ...reading having been vast, and his memory ...arkably tenacious. Leslie at one time ob...ed a singular popular repute, from the effort of ...Church, to hinder his induction as pro...or of mathematics. The hostile charge was ...of some form of infidelity, based on his espousal ...me's views as to the Idea of *Necessary Con...ion*. The interference failed, and certainly was ...icious. It is not often that inferences as to ...ical life or religious sentiment, based on spe...ive views, have been approved by succeeding ...s. If Leslie's doctrine was incorrect under ...oint of view, that of his opponents was quite ...tenable, viewed from another. The contro...y, however, gave rise to many ingenious pamph...among which was the Essay on Cause and ...t, of the late Dr. Thomas Brown. [J.P.N.]

LESSER, AUGUSTIN CREUSE, Baron De, a ...atic author and man of letters, 1771-1839.

LESSER, F. C., a Germ. naturalist, 1692-1754.

LESSING, GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, the son of a ...eran pastor, was born, in 1729, at Kamenz, ...pper Lusatia. In 1746 he entered the Univer...of Leipzig, where he continued to prosecute ...literary studies with extraordinary activity, and ...many directions, but showed a strong disinclin...n to attach himself to any professional pursuit. ...dissatisfaction of his father, who was both a ...r man and severely orthodox, was increased by ...intimacy which the youth contracted with ...yers, and by his writing one or two little thea...cal pieces. After being recalled home, and ...siting Berlin, he completed his academical course ...Wittemberg.—In 1753 he cast himself fairly on ...he world as a man of letters, taking up his abode ...at Berlin, where he remained for seven years. ...Even in this opening stage of his career, he firmly ...established his position as the earliest and most ...energetic of the pioneers who prepared the way ...for an original development of German literature. ...His chief friends and coadjutors at this time were ...the philosophical Jew, Moses Mendelssohn, and ...Nicolai, the author and bookseller. With these he ...co-operated in laying the foundation of criticism ...in Germany, by the 'Bibliothek der Schönen Wis...senschaften,' and the 'Literatur-Briefe.' His stu...dies in Italian, Spanish, and German, directed ...especially to the drama, furnished him with abun...dant materials for his denunciation of the dryness ...and formality of the French taste, which then ...prevailed among his countrymen. His own imi...tation of the English drama, having no higher ...model than Lillo, produced at first nothing better ...than his domestic tragedy in prose called 'Miss ...Sara Sampson.' About this time, however, he ...partly composed, also in prose, his vigorous and ...impressive tragedy of 'Emilia Galotti,' a modern ...adaptation of the story of Virginia. To this period ...likewise belong his 'Fables,' which, both the me...trical and the prose ones, are very striking pieces ...of reflection, and, like all his other writings, mo...dels of clear and symmetrical style.—For five years, ...from 1760, he lived at Breslau, as secretary to the commandant. Here he seems to have been less steadily industrious than before, mixing a good deal in society, and having for a time a strange fondness for the hazard-table. But, at Breslau, among his military acquaintances, he planned or composed his spirited drama, 'Minna von Barnhelm.' Here also the study of the arts of design, to which, as exhibited in the master-pieces of Greece, Winckelmann was now inviting attention, led him to begin the composition of that which is the most valuable of all his works, 'Laocoon,' or an 'Essay on the Limits of Poetry and Painting,' which was published in 1766. The title of this admirable work indicates but imperfectly its commanding scope. The comparison instituted is between Poetry on the one hand, and the Arts of Design on the other; and between the several Fine Arts (Poetry included), as contrasted with each other. The purpose of all these arts being assumed to be substantially the same, those differences of process are indicated, which arise between the arts by reason of the differences in their instruments. This, like all Lessing's other philosophical speculations, is merely a fragment, a collection of hints, not the exposition of a system; but the principles which he has here established go farther towards founding a just theory of literature and art, than any other æsthetical work that could be named. — For some years after leaving Breslau, Lessing led a shifting and uncomfortable life His longest residence was at Hamburg, where he became, by necessity, not from choice, director of a theatre set on foot by some sanguine lovers of the drama. One satisfactory fruit of this abortive undertaking, was the series of masterly criticisms on celebrated plays, which he called the 'Hamburgische Dramaturgie.' In 1770, after marrying the widow of a Hamburgh merchant, he removed to Wolfenbüttel, being appointed keeper of the library. Here he spent the last eleven years of his troubled life, but not in peace. He was, indeed, meritoriously active and useful in discharging the duties of his office; but he became entangled more hotly than ever in those theological controversies, which he seems to have entered at first only as the champion of literature and the drama, but in which he now became the assailant in his turn. His deviations from orthodox belief were denounced loudly on his publishing a piece called 'Fragments of an Anonymous Writer,' which he asserted to have been discovered in manuscript in the library, but which was confidently alleged to have been composed by himself. His dramatic poem, also, 'Nathan the Wise,' published in 1780, while it is fine and interesting as a series of epic pictures and solemn thoughts, is at least equivocal in its religious aspect. Lessing's last work was his short treatise on 'The Education of the Human Race.' A voluminous correspondence, and many critical papers and notes, are brought together in the collected editions of his works. After much sickness and vexation, he died at Wolfenbüttel in 1781. [W.S.]

At the date of Lessing's birth, it could hardly be said that a national German Literature existed, nor had those peculiar philosophic and critical movements begun which have now long inspired its peculiar life. But the period was auspicious for a revival. Frederick the Great had just burst the limits that restrained the political influence of Northern

Germany, and by a series of exploits unparalleled in modern warfare, was evoking the heroic in Teutonic genius, and teaching his people self-respect and self-dependence, by his vigorous compulsion of Europe to recognize Prussia as one of her integrant nations. Lessing was the Frederick of Thought. By nature wholly Teutonic, he too, sounded a trumpet call; and with a restless energy in nowise inferior to Frederick's, an activity and plenitude of resources that overlooked no opportunity, he dashed, now into this region of dormant literature, now into that unpenetrated department of philosophy, until he had laid the foundation of almost every conquest that has illustrated the recent ever-memorable career of his kindred. The earliest efforts of this remarkable person lay in that direction in which he accomplished one of his latest and greatest triumphs, viz.: literary Criticism and Æsthetics. His History of the Theatre; on Letters on Literature; his Life of Sophocles; his Dramaturgy; his Fables perhaps, and his Theory of the Apologue, belonged to a career which culminated in the *Laocoon*,—that great classic treatise on the respective limits and characteristics of Painting and Poetry. Without forgetting the immense debt that must ever be held due to Winckleman, it may be averred with justice, that in Lessing's Laocoon, all those rich thoughts and aspirations concerning Art, which so enrich modern Teutonic speculation, find their natural root. Striking at once at the principle of distinction, he establishes, that as the arts of Design labour for the gratification of the outward sense, their proper sphere is within the *Beautiful*; whereas Poetry and written thought, appeal to the Imagination, which can reconcile itself even to deformity. 'The consequences,' says Goethe, 'of this splendid thought were illumined to us as by a lightning flash; all the criticism that had hitherto passed sentence was thrown away like a worn-out garment; we thought ourselves redeemed from all evil, and fancied that we might venture to look down with some compassion upon the otherwise so splendid sixteenth century, when, in German sculptures and poems, they knew how to represent Life only under the form of a well-bedizened fool, Death under the misformed shape of a rattling skeleton, and the necessary and accredited evils of the world under the image of a Devil in Caricature.'—Lessing, however, did not confine himself to precepts, he led the way by his own admirable dramas, to the practical revival of that highest and profoundest Art. Beginning with a drama of common life, *Miss Sarah Sampson*, he entered a vigorous protest against the frivolities of the super-classic school, and asserted the true function of the Drama. Next and far more perfect, *Minna Von Barnhelm*; then his still greater work, *Emilia Galotti*; and he crowned his triumph by the incomparable *Nathan the Wise*. Incapable of their reach of imagination, and by no means gifted with the amazing penetrating power of a Shakspeare or a Goethe, nevertheless, Lessing has been surpassed by few in that species of Drama, named the moral Drama—rather one, which, in the largest sense, aims at manifesting systematically, through the Dramatic form, the sphere and aspects of some great principle. His analytic faculty

was of the first order; his conce
equalled in definiteness; and his mo
sion especially excelled in chastity an
cision. Who has read Nathan, and c
sight of him? Few creations surpass
the qualities of repose and elevation;
of the inferior characters fail to at
ponding admiration. It was Lessing
work—the song of the Swan: but its
provoked more than an empty and
they have raised many hearts to the
ception we can form of the virtues
and Tolerance.—The intellect and influ
sing extended far beyond the range
and the Drama: nor perhaps, has h
Germany, or rather his profound appre
tendencies, and foresight of their effects
ing illustration and record, than in t
Wolfenbuttel Fragments. The work
although shaped and annotated by Le
remarkable writings first stirred that
issued in the memorable *critical* and *ra*
of Germany. In these Fragments sp
formal attack on the then unquestio
Protestant Churches—the absolute au
Scriptures. These writings are declar
Historical documents, which, like al
documents, must be subjected to the
cism: it is asserted that the foundati
tianity are not solely in the gospels
be modified by Inquiry, their text
much of it repudiated as spurious:
all the while not losing its trust
which is in the heart and the reason
were, of course, quite out of place to
favourably or unfavourably, these Wolf
positions: the important point is, th
conduct of Lessing, they foreshadowed
for evil, so much of the future of Germ
—how new they were at the time, a
reclamations of Pastor Goeze of Ha
dealt with them after the manner
ma. Lessing followed up with his
Education of the Human Race, in
tempts to shadow out more definitely,
future relation of Humanity to the
velation.—It is more difficult to stat
sion the attitude of Lessing toward
philosophy properly so called. Practi
and earnest, he thought and specula
reference to practical problems and int
theless, the speculative schemes of h
decessors could not be indifferent to
after Lessing's death, disclosed in cert
Mendelssohn, the particulars of a priv
tion, tending to establish that his fri
into the pantheism of Spinoza. The
such conversation must ever be prote
as breach of confidence; and it is almo
a source of misrepresentation;—what
not, in the frankness and confiden
course, give utterance at times to me
pressions, as if they were his abiding
much is unquestionable—Lessing has
one solitary word inconsistent with a fir
sion in the Personality of Man. This
indeed, belongs to a class of minds
misapprehended—minds, which none
so far akin to them, can rightly

Otherest in antagonism, or in a critical attitude, thinkers like Lessing do not generally express their *whole* thought; they dwell only on the part of the common thought, from which they dissent. So far, however, from being ruled by mere negations, it is certainly more probable that their dissent arises from a completer view and possession of truth; and that their effort is confined, to the desire to separate truth from error, or, at all events, from non-essentials. Be that as it may, the writer of whom we speak, stands fitly as the herald of the modern era in his native land:—he polished his mother tongue and made it classical; and as we have seen, he initiated several of the more remarkable movements for which our Teutonic brethren are now famous. His life was that of a brave unbending literary man. Not exempt from the disasters of such a life, he was not exempt from all its errors: but even amidst error he possessed himself,—he did not resign the freedom, or compromise the dignity of the Thinker. [J.P.N.]

LESSIUS, LEONARD, a learned Jesuit, successively professor of philosophy and divinity at Louvain, 1554-1623.

LESTANG, ANTHONY DE, a French *savant*, author of a 'History of the Gauls,' d. 1613 or 1617.

LESTERPT-BEAUVAIS, B., a partizan of the Girondists in the convention, executed 1793.

LESTRA, F., a French traveller, 17th century.

LESTRANGE, or LETRANGE, RENE D'HAUTEFORT, Viscount De, gov. of Puy in the interest of the Leaguers, seneschal 1595, died about 1621.

L'ESTRANGE, SIR ROGER, a partizan of Charles I., famous as a political writer, and translator from the learned languages, 1616-1704.

LESUEUR, EUSTACE, one of the greatest painters of France, called the French Raphael, 1617-55.

LESUEUR, J., a French historian, died 1681.

LESUEUR, J. F., a Fr. composer, 1763-1837.

LESUEUR, PETER, a French wood engraver, 1636-1716. His son, of the same name, who died 1698, and his son, VINCENT, died 1743, followed the same art. Their nephew, NICHOLAS, d. 1764.

LESUEUR, TH., a famous mathematician, au. of 'Principles of Natural Philosophy,' &c., 1703-70.

LESUIRE, R. M., a French author, 1737-1815.

LETHIEULLIER, SMART, a native of Essex, distinguished as a naturalist and antiquarian, died 1760.

LETI, GREGORIO, author of an immense number of works on history, which are generally regarded as more entertaining than trustworthy, was born at Milan in 1630, and died 1701. Among his works are a 'History of Sixtus Quintus,' three volumes, 1669; a 'History of Philip II.,' 1679; a 'History of England,' 1682; 'The Cardinalism of the Roman Church;' 'Life of Queen Elizabeth;' 'The Nepotism of Rome,' &c.

LETROSNE, W. F., a Fr. economist, 1728-1780.

LETTICE, JOHN, an English clergyman, known as a poet and miscellaneous writer, 1737-1832.

LETTSOM, JOHN COAKLEY, a native of the West Indies, distinguished in London as a physician, author of professional works and writings on natural history, 1744-1815.

LEU, J. J., a Swiss author, 1689-1768.

LEU, PH. DE, a French engraver, born 1570.

LEUCHT, C. L., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1645-1716.

LEUCIPPUS, a Greek philosopher, who lived between the 4th and 5th centuries B.C., and to whom the first idea of the atomic system is attributed, which was afterwards perfected by his disciple Democritus. Kepler and Descartes were much indebted to the ancient doctrines of these masters for the explanation of the planetary vortices. Bacon remarks that Democritus and Leucippus were so much taken up with the particles of things as to neglect their structure.

LEUCKFELD, J. G., a Ger. *savant*, 1668-1726.

LEUSDEN, J., a Dutch Hebraist, 1624-1699.

LEUTINGET, N., a Ger. historian, 1547-1612.

LEUWENHOECK, ANTOINE, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Delft in 1632. He died in 1723. His first title to distinction was derived from the superior skill he manifested in cutting glasses for microscopes and spectacles. He afterwards became more famous for the use he applied the microscope to. His whole life, which was a long one, was devoted to making anatomical observations and experiments, and researches in natural history; and his numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions of London show his industry and perseverance. His observations upon the continuous nature of arteries and veins; upon the composition of the blood; upon the structure of the crystalline lens of the eye; upon the spermatic animalcules; and the history of some of the more minute animals as observed by the microscope, have established his reputation as an accurate observer, and diligent inquirer into the secrets of nature. His fame during his lifetime had spead far and wide; and when Peter the Great of Russia passed in 1698 by Delft, Leuwenhoeck was expressly invited to an interview with his majesty, and delighted him by exhibiting through his microscope the circulation of the blood going on in the tail of an eel. [W.B.]

LEVACHER, G., a French surgeon, 1693-1760.

LEVAILLANT, FRANCIS, a native of Guiana, dist. as an African trav. and naturalist, 1754-1824.

LEVASSOR, M., a French historian, 17th cent.

LEVE, ANT. DE, a cele. Span. general, d. 1536.

LEVEQUE, P., a French historian, 1713-1781.

LEVER, SIR ASHTON, a gentleman of fortune, who impoverished himself by collecting a museum of natural history, which was exhibited in Leicester Square from 1775 to 1785. Died 1788.

LEVER, THOMAS, an eloquent minister of the reign of Edward VI., au. of sermons, &c., d. 1577.

LEVERIDGE, R., a famous singer, 1670-1758.

LEVESQUE, L. C., a Fr. authoress, 1703-1745.

LEVESQUE, P. C., a learn. histor., 1736-1812.

LEVESQUE-DE-CARAVALIERE, P. A., the author of 'Poésies de Roi du Navarre,' 1697-1762.

LEVESQUE-DE-POUILLY, L. J., a French magistrate and political writer, 1691-1750. His son, J. SIMON, also an author, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions, 1734-1820.

LEVI, the third son of Jacob and Leah.

LEVI, DAVID, a tradesman of London, remarkable for his self-acquired learning, author of 'Letters to Dr. Priestley, in answer to his Letters addressed to the Jews,' a 'Hebrew-English Dictionary,' a 'Hebrew Grammar,' 'The Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews,' &c., 1740-1799.

LEVI-BEN-GERSHOM, a learned rabbi and disciple of Aristotle, born in Provençe, 1290-1370.

LEVIEUX, R., a Fr. painter, time of Louis XV.

LEVINGSTON, JAMES, a Scottish royalist,

created by Charles I. Lord Levingston of Almont and earl of Callendar, died 1672.

LEVIS, FRANCIS, Duke De, a French marshal, distinguished in Canada, 1720-1787. His son, PIERRIA MARIA GASTON, Duc De Levis, a member of the constituent assembly, known as a political writer and moralist after the restor., 1764-1830.

LEVIZAC, JOHN PONS VICTOR LECOUTZ DE, au. of several works on French literature, d. 1813.

LEWELLIN. See LLYWELYN.

LEWENHAUPT, A. L. COUNT DE, a Swedish general, who died in Russia after a captivity of ten years, 1719; author of 'Memoirs,' published 1757.

LEWENHAUPT, C. E., of the same family as the preceding, sent to Finland against the Russians in 1742, and, failing of success, beheaded in 1743.

LEWIS, JOHN, a Church of England divine, dist. for his antiquarian learning, au. of a 'History of John Wickliffe,' 'History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of Faversham,' &c., 1675-1746.

LEWIS, MATTHEW GREGORY, a popular novelist, author of 'The Monk,' &c., 1773-1818.

LEWIS, CAPTAIN MERIWETHER, had the joint conduct with Lieutenant Clarke (*q.v.*) of the first expedition across the Rocky Mountains undertaken by the United States government.

LEY, or LEIGH, SIR J., an em. lawyer, created Baron Ley and earl of Marlborough, 1552-1628.

LEY, JOHN, a controversial divine, 1583-1662.

LEYBOURN, W., a mathemat., d. about 1690.

LEYDECKER, MELCHIOR, a Dutch theologian, au. of 'The Rep. of the Hebrews,' &c., 1652-1721.

LEYDEN, JOHN, a Scotch physician, eminent as a linguist, antiquary, and poet, 1775-1811.

LEYDEN, JOHN OF, a famous leader of the anabaptists, was a tailor's apprentice at the Hague at the close of the 15th century, and his proper name was John Boccold, or Bockels. The events which have handed his name down to posterity form a bloody episode in the history of the Reformation. The movements of Luther had been preceded by political and social commotions in Germany, and as it gained strength, the spiritual freedom which it promised was carried down into these disaffected elements. Political sects everywhere sprung up, who grounded their dogmas in the religious principles of the reformers, and raised the cry of equality against the princes and nobles who had so long oppressed them. The ignorant, the poor, the hopeless, the turbulent, swelled these dangerous bodies to scores of thousands, and they were only vanquished in one principality to rise with fresh vigour in another, and begin a new reign of terror under other and more daring leaders. One such was John of Leyden, who began to acquire influence among them in 1533, about which time he associated himself with the anabaptist Mathison. The name of the party was derived from the alleged necessity of rebaptism into the church, (that of infants being held invalid,) and as the church with them *was also the state*, this baptism became as the oriflamme of an armed propaganda which threatened every form of existing order. In 1534, the city of Munster was divided into two hostile camps, the anabaptists having become so numerous as to proclaim a new religious and political constitution. The prince-bishop was soon deprived of all authority, and collecting his adherents around him, and adding to their number troops of mercenaries, he laid regul
'New Israel.' Meanwhile, John of
wife had been proclaimed king and
more than six months their devote
fended the city. At length, in Ju
troops were admitted by treason i
of night, but not to an easy conques
was disputed street by street, and th
ber of the anabaptists perished in th
city afterwards being delivered up
eight days. John of Leyden, and so
accomplices, were taken alive, and ex
nary, 1536, with the cruelty usual a
The anabaptists accepted the free pr
Reformation without the Bible, in
they laid claim to particular inspira
Quakers, their more peaceful succes
the subjects of preternatural co
visionary hallucinations, which often
and demoniac possession. See S
CER.

LEYDEN, J. G. VAN, a D. chro

LEYDEN, LUCAS VAN. See JA

LEYSER, A., a Prussian jurist,

LEYSER, POLYCARP, a theologi
fession of Augsburg, 1552-1601.
nephew, of the same name, a literary
1728. JOHN, of the same family,
merous works in favour of polygamy

LEYSSENS, N., a Flemish paint

LETO, A., a Spanish painter, 17

LEYVA, J. DE, a Spanish paint

LEZARDIERE, MARIE PAULI
of 'Theorie de la Politique de la M
caise,' 1754-1835.

LEZAY - MARNESIA, CLAU
ADRIAN, Marquis De, a man of let
a deputy to the estates-general, a
tempts in 1790 to form a colony in
1735-1800. His son, ADRIAN, Co
Marnesia, a political wr. and diplom

LHOMOND, C. F., a Fr. gramm

L'HOPITAL. See HOPITAL.

L'HOSE, NESTOR, a Fr. Orientali

LHUYD, EDWARD, a Welch antic
of an 'Irish-English Dictionary,'
Britannica,' &c., 1670-1709.

LHUYD, LHWYD, or LHOYD
antiq., au. of a 'History of Cambria.

LIANS, T. P. DE, a Span. paint

LIARD, JOSEPH, a Fr. engineer.

LIBANIUS, a famous rhetorician
tioch, and educated at Athens, anth
oratorical and moral treatises, mos
still extant, flourished in the time
Julian, about 314-390. Libanius
of St. Basil and John Chrysostom.

LIBANIUS, G., a German scien

LIBARID, a Georgian general, w
self independent in 1045, and was

LIBARIUS, A., a German phy
guished as the first to speak of the
blood from one living being to anot

LIBERALE, G., an Italian paint

LIBERALE, V., an Italian paint

LIBERATUS, an eccles. writer

LIBERGE, M., a Fr. jurisconsult

LIBERI, C. P., an Italian painte

LIBERIUS, the successor of Jul

352. At first the friend of Athanasius, he xiled on his account by the emperor Con-us, but afterwards most weakly and wickedly ibed to the Arian tenets. Liberius, how-t last died a good catholic in 366.

ICKI, J., a Polish poet of the 17th century.

URNIO, N., a Venetian *savant*, 1474-1557.

ETI, F., an Italian philosopher, 1577-1657.

HERIE, L., a French painter, died 1687.

HTENAU, WILHELMINA EUKE-RIETZ, ess Von, a favourite of Frederick-William f Prussia, author of 'Memoirs,' 1754-1820.

HTENBERG, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, a l philosopher and moralist, author of many of wit and humour, including a satire on stem of Lavater, entitled 'The Physiognomy ils,' and really distinguished for his contri-s to the physical sciences, 1742-1799.

HTENSTEIN, JOSEPH WENCESLAUS, Von, an Austrian field-marshal, 1696-1772.

HTENSTEIN, JOHN JOSEPH, Prince Von, strian general and diplomatist, time of Na-, 1760-1833. His cousin, ALOYS GON-z, distinguished himself at Leipzig 1813, and campaigns of 1814-1815.

HTNER, M. G., a Ger. fabulist, 1719-83.

CINIUS, CAIUS, a Roman poet, 1st c. B.C.

CINIUS, CAIUS FLAVIUS, a native of Dacia, scure origin, who was born about 263, and e emperor of Rome in 312. He was de-d by Constantine 323, and put to death the following. His son, FLAVIUS VALERIUS, had been declared Cæsar in 317, was put to at Constantinople in 326.

CINIUS-STOLO, a Roman plebeian, who be-tribune B.C. 375, and consul 363 and 360.

CINIUS-TEGULA, a Roman poet, 200 B.C.

DDEL, DUNCAN, a Scotch physician and ma-tician, founder of a professorship, 1561-1613.

DEN, J. H., a Swedish writer, author of a tory of the Poets of Sweden,' mid. of last cen.

DNER, B., a Swedish poet, 1759-1793.

EBE, CH. S., a Gr. numismatist, 1687-1736.

EBLE, PH. L., a French ecclesiastic, au. of Limits of Charlemagne's Empire,' 1734-1813.

EMAKER, N., a Flemish painter, 1575-1647.

ERRE, J. VAN, a Flem. painter, abt. 1530-83.

EUTAUD, J., a Fr. astronomer, 1660-1733.

EUTAUD, J., a Fr. anatomist, 1703-1780.

IEVEN, COUNT VON, a Swedish general and or, dist. at Narva and Pultowa, 1670-1733.

IEVENS, J., a Flemish Hellenist, 1546-1599.

IEVENS, J., a Dutch painter, 1607-1663.

IGARIO, P., an Italian painter, 1686-1752.

IGHTFOOT, DR. JOHN, a Hebrew scholar divine of the period of the parliamentary wars, n in Staffordshire 1602, died, vice-chancellor Cambridge, 1675. He was a great master of biblical learning, and was much admired for his per and disinterested conduct in the difficult es through which he had to pass. The Polyglott ble, and Poole's Synopsis Criticorum, are among e great works promoted by him. His own works re published in 2 vols. folio, 1684, a second ition in 1686, and one of three vols. in 1699. n octavo vol. of his 'Remains,' with some notices f his life, was published by Strype.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, a Church of England inister, who dist. himself as a botanist, 1735-88.

LIGNAC, JOSEPH ADRIAN LE LARGE DE, a priest of the oratory at Paris, distinguished as the author of several curious works in natural history and theology, died 1762.

LIGNE, CHARLES JOSEPH, Prince De, was born of an ancient family at Brussels in 1735, and distinguished himself as a general in the Austrian service from the period of the seven years' war to the congress of Vienna, during the session of which he died, in 1814. He is author of several political works, and of 'Memoirs' of great interest. His works were collected in 6 volumes 8vo, 1817.

LIGONIER, JOHN, earl of, a companion-in-arms of Marlborough, born 1678, commander-in-chief 1757, died 1770.

LIGORIO, PIERO, an architect and antiquary of Naples, who shared the direction of the works at the Vatican with Michelangelo, and that of the erection of St. Peter's with Vignola. He died in 1583, and his MSS. and designs collected from the antique, form thirty folio volumes.

LIGOZZI, J., an Italian painter, 1543-1627.

LIGUORI, A. M. DE, an ascetic wr., 1696-1787.

LILBURNE, JOHN, a famous English republican, whose merits far surpass the reputation in which he has been held, was born of an old family in the county of Durham, 1613, and, after receiving a common education, became a clothier in London. He was thoroughly imbued with the temper of the times, and was first known to the public through a prosecution of the Star Chamber for complicity with Bastwick. His intrepid defence of his rights as a free-born Englishman, before that dreaded bar of the high church party, gained for him the familiar appellation of 'free-born John.' He was condemned to receive 500 lashes at the cart tail, and to stand in the pillory; but his spirit was only aroused by this disgraceful punishment, his name became the watchword of a large and tumultuous party, and the House of Commons voted the sentence 'barbarous and illegal.' Such a man was not likely to be 'slow' when active measures were resorted to by the parliament. He fought bravely at Edge Hill and Marston Moor, and became lieutenant-colonel under the earl of Manchester; for an assault upon whose character he suffered imprisonment, and underwent many hardships His chief fault was the want of a more statesman-like spirit, so that he was continually sinking from the leading position he might have held, in virtue of his integrity and intrepidity, to that of a demagogue. He boldly accused Cromwell and Ireton of treason, and the former tried, in vain, to make him comprehend the real situation of affairs, and seems at last to have given him up in despair, and to have prosecuted him from necessity, while he valued his steady qualities and incorruptible nature. Reduced to quiescence under the iron hand of the Protector, his political enthusiasm subsided into the religious, and the famous John Lilburne became a preacher among the Quakers. Died 1657. [E.R.]

LILIEBLAD, G., a learned Swede, 1651-1710.

LILIECRANTZ, J., a Sw. statesm., 1730-1815.

LILIENBERG, J. G., chancellor of Sweden, and president of the council of mines, in the reign of Frederick I., died at the end of the last century. His brother, ERIC GUSTAVUS, served in France under Marshal Saxe 1740, and died 1770.

LILIENTHAL, M., a Germ. divine, 1686-1750

LILIO, Luigi, in Latin, Lilius, an Italian mathematician, author of the plan for reforming the calendar effected by Gregory XIII., died 1579.

LILLO, George, an English dramatic writer, famous in the delineation of domestic tragedy, author of 'George Barnwell,' 'Fatal Curiosity,' 'Arden of Faversham,' and other pieces. Lillo carried on the business of a jeweller, and was a man of unblemished character, 1693-1739.

LILLY, John, a dramatic writer, author of 'Endymion' and 'Midas,' acted before Queen Elizabeth, and of a famous pamphlet, entitled 'Martin Mar-Prelate,' about 1553-1600.

LILLY, William, whose reputation as an astrologer raised him to considerable importance at the time of the parliamentary wars, was born in Leicestershire, 1602, and was in service in London as a bookkeeper, when his master died, and gave him the opportunity of marrying his widow. This lady possessed a small fortune of about £1,000, and dying six years afterwards left him master of considerable leisure, and of the art of invoking spirits, which he had derived from the instruction of Evans, a Welch clergyman, and from the study of Cornelius Agrippa. The first public trial of his art, however, was an attempt to discover a buried treasure in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey with the use of the divining rod, the chief movers in which were Ramsay and Scot. The actors in this scene were terrified from their purpose by a storm which threatened to bury them beneath the ruins of the abbey, and Lilly, who claims the merit of having 'laid the spirits' by which it was raised, attributed their failure to the want of faith and better knowledge in his companions. In 1634 Lilly ventured on a second marriage, which proved unfortunate as a commercial speculation, for though the bride possessed a dowry of £500, she spent more than she brought. In 1644 he published the first of his almanacks, which he continued during the remaining thirty-six years of his lifetime, under the title of 'Merlinus Anglicus.' The predictions contained in this ephemeris, and his interpretation of the three suns which appeared in the heavens that year, on the birth-day of Prince Charles, brought our astrologer a valuable reputation, and he was soon consulted by both the political parties who divided the kingdom. There can be no doubt that his advice was often well-founded, and his predictions frequently verified by the events; but it is just as certain that he was a man of no character. He was a double-dealer and a liar by his own showing, but as stanch a believer in his own honesty as in the truth of his art, and perhaps as decent a man as a trading prophet could well be under any circumstances. It is some excuse that he was courted by noble and crowned heads at home and abroad, and richly rewarded by them. In 1648 the parliament of England gave him an annual pension of £100, which he threw up in disgust two years afterwards on receiving some affront; yet he was able to lay out large sums in the purchase of landed property. He died in 1681, leaving works of great interest in the history of astrology, and of some importance as characterizing the times in which he lived, and the historical persons with whom he was associated. [E.R.]

LILY, William, first master of St. Paul's school, author of a well-known Latin grammar, 1468-1522. His son, George, a dignitary church, and writer of history, died 1559. P brother of George, and his son of the same were also distinguished in the church, and th ter, who died in 1614, is author of 'Sermon

LIMBORCH, H. Van, a D. painter, 1680-

LIMBORCH, Philip, pastor of a congre of Dutch Remonstrants, and professor of di was born at Amsterdam 1633, and died in p sion of a high personal character and repu 1712. He was nephew, by the mother's si Episcopius, and edited some of his papers i junction with Hartsoeker. His own work 'Theologia Christiana,' a defence of Arminian ciples; a 'History of the Inquisition,' a 'Com tary on the Apostolic Writings,' &c.

LIMIERS, H. Ph. De, born of French p in Holland, cele. as a critic and historian, d

LIMNÆUS, J., a German publicist, 1592

LINACRE, Thomas, a physician and s greatly distinguished in the reigns of Henr and Henry VIII., 1460-1524.

LINCK, J. H., a German naturalist, 1674

LIND, James, an English physician, dieс

LINDANUS, W. D., a native of Dort, guished as a controversial divine, and the of the Roman Catholic Church, 1525-1588.

LINDBLOM, A., a Swedish prelate, 174

LINDEN, J. A. Vander, a D. phys., 1

LINDERN, F. B. Von, a Ger. botan., 168

LINDET, A. T., a French priest, and m of the convention, 1743-1823. His brother Robert Lindet, a member of the Comm Public Safety, died 1825.

LINDSAY, Sir David. See Lyndsay

LINDSAY, J., a nonjuring minister of E an. of a 'History of the Regal Succession,' c

LINDSAY, R., a Scottish historian, 16th

LINDSEY, Theophilus, a Church of E divine, afterwards known as a preacher and on Socinianism, 1723-1808.

LINDWOOD, W., an English divine, die

LINGARD, Dr. John, the Roman C historian of England, was born in Win 1771, and made his first appearance as a in 1805, when he wrote a series of lette *Newcastle Courant*, entitled 'Catholic Vindicated.' To Dr. Lingard belongs honour of refusing a cardinal's hat. He a life of 'illustrious obscurity,' 1851.

LINGLOIS, P. F., a French jurist, 1

LINGUET, Simon Nicholas Hen brated political writer and historian, executed after taking an active part in revolution, 1794.

LINIERE, F. P. De, a French poet

LINIERS-BREMONT, Don S Spanish commander, who defended B against the English in 1806-7, and h with Buonaparte, was shot by a pa tionists, 26th August, 1809.

LINLEY, Thomas, a distinguish poser, received his first instructions Thomas Chilcott, and afterwards brated Paradies. Linley was for m ductor of the oratorios and con and has been called the restorer Handel, in the same sense as Ga plays of Shakspeare. Linley w

became joint patentee of Drury Lane theatre his son-in-law, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, hich establishment he, for many years, con- ed the musical department of the entertain- ts. He composed music for the following es, namely 'The Duenna,' 'The Carnival of ice,' 'Selima and the Royal Merchant,' 'The ip,' 'The Spanish Maid,' 'The Stranger at me,' 'Love in the East,' and many other es. His madrigal for four voices,—

'Let me, careless and unthoughtful lying,
Hear the soft winds above me flying,'

onsidered equal in all respects, and superior to many of the most celebrated compositions of same class. Linley died in London in 1795, was buried in Wells cathedral, in the same with his daughters, Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. ell. [J.M.]

INLEY, THOMAS, a son of the preceding, cele- ed as a violinist, drowned at the age of twenty- 1778. His younger son, WILLIAM, a writer composer of songs, born about 1767.

INN, WILLIAM, a minister and protestant op of New York, 1752-1808. His son, JOHN ER LINN, a distinguished poet, 1777-1804.

INNÆUS, CHARLES, or CARL VON LINNÉ, of the greatest systematic botanists and na- lists the world has ever seen, was born in elen in 1707. He died in 1778. Sweden is y proud of having given birth to Linnæus. father was a poor clergyman in a rural dis- , who could scarce afford to give his son an cation for a profession, and was at one time ly apprenticing him to a shoemaker; and yet ce this son in after years, by dint of his own us and talents, rising to the rank of a noble- , and exercising, even while alive, a most ex- dinary and universal influence over the whole ce of natural history. During the earlier years is life he endured many privations and much erty; but his extensive acquirements procured numerous friends, and in 1741, at the age of y-four, he succeeded in being appointed to the essorship of medicine at the university of Up- where he had studied in his youth; Rosen professor of botany, a chair which Linnæus ld have preferred, but by an amicable arrange- t the former lectured on medical subjects, e the latter taught natural history. Previous is appointment to this chair Linnæus had tra- d through Lapland, where he had been sent the Academy of Sciences for the purpose of ex- ing the natural history of that arctic region; had visited and examined the great mines of eden, where he acquired a good knowledge of neralogy; he had explored the natural history Dalecarlia, for which purpose he had been sent the governor of that province; he had visited enmark, Germany, Holland, and England, and ad thus laid up a vast store of knowledge in all the three kingdoms of nature. The extent of this owledge may be judged of from his 'Systema Naturæ,' a work which has now been before the world for more than a century; and which, not- withstanding that our acquaintance with the objects of nature has increased a hundred-fold since his time, is almost indispensable to every na- ralist even at the present day His acquire- ments in natural history were universal; still it is in botany that he has obtained most success and his greatest glory. His arrangement of plants by the sexual system, or by the number, disposition, &c., of the stamina and pistils, maintained the pre-eminence over all rival systems till very lately, and even now, though superseded in a great mea- sure by the natural method of Jussieu, retains a most useful place in the study of botany. The binomial nomenclature which he introduced into botany and zoology, or the use of trivial or specific names appended to the generic, to distinguish the different species of animals and plants, is one of the most important helps to the advancement of the study of natural history that has ever been discovered, and which alone would have immor- talized the name of Linnæus.—In 1747 Linnæus was appointed physician to the king; in 1753 he was created a knight of the Polar Star; and in 1757 he was raised to the rank of nobility. [W.B.]

LINT, PETER VAN, a Flemish historical and portrait painter, 1609-1668. His brother, HEN- DRICK, a painter and engraver, end of the cent.

LINTHOCST, J., a Dutch painter, 1755-1815.

LINUS, a supposed bishop of Rome, 1st cent.

LINWOOD, MISS, famous for her exhibition of needle-work pictures in Leicester Square, was born in Birmingham, 1755, and died 1845. Her copies of pictures from the old masters possessed extra- ordinary merit, and for one of them, which she be- queathed to the queen, she is said to have refused an offer of three thousand guineas. The collection met the usual fate of such things after her death, and was dispersed by auction.

LIONEL, lord of Ferraro and Modena, 1441-50.

LIOTARD, JOHN STEPHEN, a famous enamel painter, who was called 'the Turk' on account of adopting the Turkish costume, born at Geneva 1702, died about 1776. His brother, JOHN MICHAEL, distinguished in Paris as an engraver, died after 1760.

LIOTARD, PETER, a Fr. botanist, 1729-1796.

LIPENIUS, M., a German divine, 1630-1692.

LIPPERT, P. S., a German artist, 1703-1785.

LIPPI, FRANCESCO FILIPPO, a painter of Flo- rence, born about 1412, died 1469. His son, PHILIPPINO, also distin. as a painter, 1460-1505.

LIPPI, LORENZO, a famous painter of altar pieces, known also as a burlesque poet, 1606-1664.

LIPPO, a Florentine painter, assassinated 1347.

LIPSIUS, J. G., a Ger. numismatist, died 1820.

LIPSIUS, JUSTUS, a celebrated philologist, critic, and antiquary, and prof. at Leyden and Lou- vain, born at Isch, near Brussels, 1547, died 1606.

LIRELLI, S., an Italian astronomer, 1751-1811.

LIRIS, LEO DU, an astronomer, 17th century.

LIRON, J., a learned ecclesiastic, 1665-1748.

LIS, or LYS, JOHN VANDER, a Dutch painter, 1570-1629; another of the same name, 1600-1657.

LISCOV, CHR. L., a German poet, died 1760.

LISLE, CLAUDE DE, a French geographer, historian, and genealogist, 1644-1720. His son, LOUIS, a physician and wr. on astronomy, d. 1741.

LISLE, SIR G., a royalist officer, famous for his defence of Colchester, shot by the republicans 1648.

LISLE, J. TROINS DE, a Provençal adventurer and alchymist, b. abt. 1662, d. in the Bastile 1712.

LISLE, W., an English antiquary, died 1637.

LISLE. See DELISLE, DELISLE-DE SALES.

LIST, FREDERIC, a political economist and member of the parliament of Wurtemberg, founder of the Zollverein or customs union, 1789-1846.

LISTER, M., an English naturalist, died 1712.

LISTER, T. H., a miscellaneous writer, 1801-42.

LISTON, JOHN, was born in Norris Street, Haymarket, in 1776, and was educated at Dr. Barrow's, Soho school. In 1795 he became himself second master at the Grammar, or Library school, Castle Street, Leicester Square, under Archdeacon Tennyson, and was all his life long a great reader. From this school he was, however, expelled for acting plays with the big boys, and went into an office as a clerk. The first time he performed in London, was at the Haymarket, on a benefit night, as *Rawbold*, in 'The Iron Chest.' After this, obtaining £40 from a friend for the purpose, he resolved to adopt the stage as a profession, and spent the money in the purchase of theatrical properties. He then acted at Taunton, Exeter, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His first comic part was *Diggory* in 'She Stoops to Conquer,' and he raised the character at once into importance. On the 10th June, 1806, Mr. Liston appeared again at the Haymarket, as a debutant, in *Sheepface*, in 'The Village Lawyer.' Miss Tyrer (afterwards his wife) made her first appearance there also on the same night, as *Agnes* in 'The Mountaineers.' His next character was *Zekiel Homespun*. But it was not until the following October, and at Covent Garden theatre, that he secured extraordinary attention, by the part of *Jacob Gawkey*, in 'The Chapter of Accidents.' The reputation thus acquired he quite established by his *Lord Grizle* in 'Tom Thumb,' in which he had to sing 'the dancing song' three times. His elegant and symmetrical form was exhibited in this feat, and undoubtedly contributed to his remarkable success. His wife also produced a similar sensation in *Queen Dolabella*.—Notwithstanding his success in these comic and burlesque parts, Mr. Liston thought himself a tragic actor, and 17th May, 1809, attempted *Octavian*. His *Dominie Sampson*, indeed, and *Adam Brock* evinced touches of genuine pathos. In 1823, Mr. Liston had an engagement at Drury Lane of £50 a-week, which he commenced with *Tony Lumpkin*. His *Mawworm* next year was applauded by George IV. himself, who *encored* the celebrated sermon; and the public nightly afterwards imitated the royal example. In 1825, he appeared in his famous character of *Paul Pry*; this was the climax of Mr. Liston's popularity. The *furor* for the play was immense. Mr. Liston was henceforth to be seen moulded in all conceivable materials—plaster, clay, china, butter; he gave signs to public houses, names to coaches, and portraits to pocket-handkerchiefs. In 1831, Mr. Liston joined Madame Vestris at the Olympic, where he enjoyed an income of £60 a-week, and appeared as *Dominique*, in a new piece, by Mr. Charles Dance, called 'Talk of the Devil.' At this theatre, Mr. Liston continued until 1837. The last night he performed was at the Lyceum, for the benefit of Mr. James Vining—but he never took a formal farewell of the stage. His death took place on the 22d March, 1846, from apoplexy. The attributes of Mr. Liston's acting were nature, thought, and study; his conduct in private life was exemplary, and he was remarkable for attenti
gious duties.

LISTON, R., a famous surgeon,

LITHGOW, W., a Scotch trave

LITHOV, GUST., a Swedish po

LITTA, POMPEO, Count, an
antiquarian, died 1852.

LITTLE, W., an English histori

LITTLEBURY, J., an English d

LITTLETON, ADAM, a divine
England, celebrated for his skill
languages, au. of a Latin dictionar

LITTLETON, EDW., a divine a

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETO
famous authority in matters of la
in the reign of Edward IV., and aut
on 'Tenures,' which is the text-
Commentaries, died 1481. Judg
three sons—WILLIAM, ancestor of
tleton of Worcestershire; RICHAR
the reigns of Henry VII. and He
THOMAS, knighted by Henry VII.
of Lambert Simnel. A JOHN L
scended from William, was a partis
Essex in the reign of Elizabeth, an
1600. EDWARD LITTLETON,
Thomas, was lord-keeper in the rei
and created baron of Mounslow
flourished in 1589-1645. Anothe
Thomas, was a SIR THOMAS LITT
of the H. of Commons in the reign

LITTRE, ALEXIS, a Fr. anaton

LITTROW, J. J., a Ger. astron

LIVERPOOL, CHARLES JENK
a member of parliament and states
pied various offices from 1761 to
at the age of eighty-one, 1808. H
BANKS JENKINSON, earl of Liver
was the famous statesman who h
ship from 1812 till 1827. Died 18

LIVIA-DRUSILLA, a Roman
Claudian family, who was first ma
Claudius Nero, and forcibly take
Augustus, who divorced his own
marry her. Having no children
he adopted her sons by her first
whom, Tiberius, became his su
died in the eighty-sixth year of he

LIVIA-LIVILLA, granddaugh
ceding by her other son, Drusus G
ried her cousin, Drusus, son of Til
ing poisoned her husband in conce
died in a dungeon 35.

LIVINEIUS, J., a Flemish div

LIVINGSTON, EDWARD, an
and statesman, au. of a new crimin

LIVINGSTON, JOHN, ministe
church at Rotterdam, auth. of 'Le

LIVINGSTON, ROBT., a distin
can statesman and diplomatist.
the committee who drew up the
independence; in 1780 was secre
affairs; and after filling the office
the state of New York was appoi
France in the time of Buonaparte;

LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM, an
and statesman, 1723-90. His son
a dist. judge of the state of New Y

LIVIUS ANDRONICUS. Se

LIVY. Titus Livius Patavinus, the only illustrious Roman historian of the Augustan age, is born at Patavium (now *Padua*), a town of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in Italy, B.C. 59, the consulship of Cæsar and Bibulus. The name, *Patavinus*, seems to fix the place of his birth; but, according to some authorities, he was

[Livy—*From an Antique Bust.*]

born at a village six miles to the south of Patavium. The records of his life, like those of many others of the literary men of antiquity, are meagre and unsatisfactory — the materials necessary to form a connected narrative having been supplied by the imaginations of some of his biographers. After passing the early portion of his life, perhaps in his native town, he appears to have gone to Rome during the reign of Augustus, where his literary talents soon obtained for him the favour and patronage of the emperor. As an admirer of the ancient institutions of his country, Livy attached himself in opinion to the party of Pompey, and considered him as the greatest of Roman statesmen and heroes; but Augustus, entertaining a sincere regard for the historian, did not allow his friendship and patronage to be affected by political opinions, though they seemed to call in question the right by which he ruled the destinies of Rome. Having spent the greater part of his life in the metropolis, he returned in old age to the town of his birth, and there died A.D. 18, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He left a son, and also a daughter, who married L. Magius, a teacher of rhetoric, a man of moderate talents, who owed his subsequent success principally to his connection with the historian. The preceding short statement contains all the authentic facts which have descended to us in connection with the personal history of Livy. Many other particulars are related by writers who profess to record the life of the Roman historian; but these are either altogether illusory, or rest upon evidence which will not bear examination. Thus he is said to have commenced his career as a rhetorician, and to have written a work on that science; to have been twice married, and to have left two sons and several daughters; to have been in the habit, like Virgil, Horace, and other wits of the day, of spending much of his time at Naples; and to have first attracted the notice of Augustus by presenting to him some dialogues on philosophy. He is also said to have been the tutor of Claudius, afterwards emperor, and to have recommended to his pupil, in early life, to attempt historical composition. Livy has erected for himself an enduring monument in his History of Rome. This great work, which he modestly designated *Annales* (Annals), contained the history of the Roman state from the earliest period till the death of Drusus B.C. 9, and originally consisted of 142 books. Only 35 of these have descended to us; of the others, with the exception of two, we possess *Epitomes*, or short summaries, but the books themselves have been entirely lost. The existing books were brought to light at various times; some of them towards the middle of the sixteenth century, and a fragment of the ninety-first book appeared for the first time in 1772. The hope so long entertained by the learned, that the lost books would yet be recovered seems now to have yielded to despair. From internal evidence there appears to be reason for believing that the history was divided by the author into *decades*, or portions each containing ten books. The first *decade*, which embraces the history till B.C. 294, is entire; the second is lost; the third, fourth, and the first five books of the fifth, containing the history from B.C. 219 to B.C. 167, also remain to us. Of the other books nothing has been preserved except some inconsiderable fragments. It is impossible to ascertain the time during which the historian was occupied with his great work. Niebuhr fixes the commencement of it in B.C. 9, when he was fifty years old, and believes that he had not fully accomplished his design at the close of his life. In forming an estimate of Livy as an historian, it is necessary to bear in mind the object which he seems to have proposed to himself. As a Roman and a patriot, his grand purpose was to celebrate the glories of his native country, and the disinterested patriotism which raised it to universal supremacy. He adopted the early history as he found it, exhibiting the legends in attractive language, without inquiring into their authenticity. He makes no pretensions to the character of a critical historian, and thus, in some degree, escapes from the charge which may fairly be alleged against him, of not consulting the public records. 'His style may be pronounced almost faultless; and a great proof of its excellence is, that the charms with which it is invested are so little salient, and so equally diffused, that no one feature can be selected for special eulogy, but the whole unite to produce a form of singular beauty and grace. The narrative flows on in a calm, but strong current, clear and sparkling, but deep and unbroken; the diction displays richness without heaviness, and simplicity without tameness. Nor is his art as a painter less wonderful. There is a distinctness in the outline and a warmth of colouring in all his delineations, whether of living men in action, or of things inanimate, which never fail to call up the whole scene, with all its adjuncts, before our eyes.' [G.F.]

LLORENTE, Don Juan Antonio, a Spanish historian and chancellor of Toledo, 1756-1823.

LLOYD, Charles, bishop of Oxford, and for some time a teacher of Sir Robert Peel, 1784-1829.

LLOYD, David, a Welch biographer and historian, reader to the Charter-house in London, and

author of a 'Life of General Monk,' 'Memoirs of Persons who Suffered for Loyalty,' &c., 1625-91.

LLOYD, EDWARD, a Welch antiq., 1660-1709.

LLOYD, HENRY, a Welch officer in the service of the king of Prussia and the empress of Russia, author of works on tactics, and of a 'History of the Seven Years' War,' 1729-1783.

LLOYD, NICH., a learned writer, 1634-1680.

LLOYD, ROBERT, an English poet, 1733-1764.

LLOYD, WILLIAM, a dignitary of the Church of England, distinguished for his writings relating to history and divinity, and his share in the political transactions of his time, born in Berkshire 1627, chaplain to Charles II. 1666, bishop of St. Asaph 1680, bishop of Lichfield 1692, bishop of Lichfield 1699, died 1717. Bishop Lloyd was one of the prelates who joined Sancroft in protesting against the toleration act of James II.

LLYWELYN, the name of three Welch princes —the *first* reigned over South Wales, and fell while defending his country from the Scotch invader, Aulaff, 998-1021; the *second*, king of North Wales, married to the daughter of John, king of England, died, after reigning forty-six years, in 1240; the *third* and last sovereign of Wales, fell in battle against Edward I., after a reign of twenty-eight years, 1282.

LLYWELYN, the name of two Welch bards, the earlier of whom lived between 1130 and 1180, the later, a native of Glamorganshire, died 1616.

LLYWELYN, TH., a Welch divine, died 1796.

LOBAU, GEORGE MOUTON, Count De, a general of the French empire, distinguished for his gallantry and his adherence to Napoleon, who called him 'the best colonel that ever commanded a French regiment,' was born 1770, and, being wounded at Waterloo, was sent prisoner to England, where he remained till 1818. Having returned to France, he took part in the revolution of 1830, and was the successor of Lafayette as commander of the national guard. He was made a peer and marshal of France 1831. Died 1839.

LOBB, THEOPHILUS, a medical wr., 1678-1763.

LOBEIRA, VASCO, a Portuguese writer, author of the romance of 'Amadis de Gaul,' died 1403.

LOBEL, M. DE, a Flem. botanist, 1538-1616.

LOBINEAU, G. A., a learned wr., 1666-1727.

LOBKOWIZ, G. C., Prince Von, an Austrian general, 1702-1758. His son, JOSEPH, a famous military officer and ambassador, 1725-1802.

LOBO, GERARD, a Span. poet, d. about 1668.

LOBO, JEROME, a Portug. mission., 1593-1678.

LOBSTEIN, J. F., a Ger. anatom., 1736-1784.

LOCATELLI, L., an Ital. chemist, died 1637.

LOCCENIUS, J., a Swedish hist., 1599-1677.

LOCHNER, J. J., a Ger. numismat., 1600-1669.

LOCHNER, M. F., a Ger. naturalist, 1662-1720.

LOCK, MAT., an Eng. composer, abt. 1635-77.

LOCKART, ALEX., a Scot. lawyer, 1675-1732.

LOCKE, JOHN, born at Wrington, near Bristol, on 29th August, 1632; died at Oates, in Essex, on 28th October, 1704. A name than which there is none higher in English philosophical literature, the name of a Man, surpassed by no one, in that worth which constitutes the dignity of an independent English gentleman.—It is not our intention to offer in this place an analysis of the celebrated '*Essay Concerning the Human Understanding*;' suffice it to touch rapidly on those main points which constitute it a landmark—on the circumstances in which it arose, and the peculiarities that gave it historic significance.

[Birth-place of John Locke.]

Falling, like KANT after him, on a period of one-sidedness or dogmatism—when statements accurate in the main, had, through their imperfection as representatives of the whole truth, been twisted into assertions of error—Locke found the freedom of the Human Understanding attacked by the CARTESIANS, with the weapon named by them '*Innate Ideas*.' Inquiry he found—fearless and rational—stopped at both its termini: truths clearly within its reach were repudiated because (a pretended conflict with so-called Innate Ideas; and regions apparently beyond the sphere of our faculties, were on the same authority sketched out and described, with the pedantry of a mechanical Surveyor. To determine the *length of our line*, was therefore Locke's first resolve; nor can it be asserted that his preliminary war with Innate Ideas, is—in the sense in which he looked at the subject—wholly unsuccessful. Rightly interpreted, his theory is this—no authoritative belief can be found in the Mind, which has not an origin in Experience; and the most extensive or nearly universal Beliefs existing, are shaped and coloured by the varying experience of the men and nations entertaining them. The thesis, so stated, cannot be impugned; neither the value of its assertion at the epoch of Locke: but our philosopher fails in establishing the proposition which he supposed to be his thesis, viz., that there are no Beliefs in the mind of man, which, — although suggested by, and in their forms, dependent on Experience, — cannot yet be explained unless we attribute to the Thinking Faculty, a proper and independent Modifying *Force*. DES CARTES himself did not think as Locke imagined he thought: and, to that illustrious Man the first three chapters of the Essay have therefore no true reference. Following out his partial, because controversial first view, Locke proceeds to unfold in what manner every recognized or defensible notion, belonging to the Human Understanding may grow up in it. An imperfect first view—we have said—for while looking at the error, he misses the truth of the Cartesians: he never, even proposed to establish by a preliminary and rigorous analysis, what those char-

JOHN LOCKE

teristics of our various classes of Ideas are, which every just philosophy must give an count. Missing therefore, not unnaturally, ne of their main characteristics; confounding cessity and *infinity*, with the simple attributes f *generality*, and *immensity*,—he proceeds to de uce all the forms and results of the Understand ng from our pure *Sensations*, and the operation on these of what he terms *Reflection*. Closely scrutinized, Locke's *Reflection* amounts to nothing more than the exercise of *Memory*, *Comparison*, and the processes known as *Association*. The exercise of the Mind as a voluntary Agency indeed seems to remain; but as Leibnitz soon pointed out, and as subsequent History showed, the descent from this Scheme was easy, towards the undisguised Sensationalism of Condillac and the French School of the close of last century. To charge John Locke—as sound and practical a thinker as ever lived—with the extravagances of these hypothetic schemes, were the worst injustice; nevertheless, there is no precaution against the largest excesses of sensational philosophy, in his mode of presenting the genesis of human thought; and it cannot be gainsayed, that the 'Essay' in several important directions, has been the parent among ourselves of as much mischief as could well find place amidst the realities of the English mind. Utterly antagonistic to absolutism in thought or life, —not less repellant of the doctrines of Sir Robert Filmer, than of all theocratic dogmatism, this remarkable work seemed, however, to harmonize with our notions of rational liberty; and it became the favourite text-book of our best men during the difficult periods when Locke wrote. Himself practically imbued with the sense of personality and independence in all things, our Philosopher stood by constitutional Liberty, suffered with it, and shared its triumphs. Menaced by the Court party—as corrupt a court as the sun ever shone on, then reigned in England—he withdrew to Holland, and for a time found shelter. During this voluntary exile, his name was erased from the roll of the students of Christ Church Oxford, in consequence of a Royal Mandate; and the spirit of persecution went so far as to demand the rendition of our philosopher from the States-General. Better times, however, were dawning on England. After the Revolution in 1688, Locke returned in the fleet that brought home our future queen, the Princess of Orange; and henceforward his career was prosperous. His residence in Holland, however, was not without avail to him. Associating largely with dissentient protestants, he acquired a clearer notion of that cardinal principle, on the recognition of which alone, Protestantism can live; which he showed this in his Letters, on Toleration, as well as in the just freedom of his Essays.—It is seldom that a personal History so delights one, as that of John Locke. Rarely can no one discern a stain on the nature of the career of the great Englishman, but his moral career, is everywhere in strictest accordance with the principles he laboured to establish. Ever attached to the cause of Toleration, civil or religious, he scrupled not to suffer for either, nor would opposition to any faction ever drive him from consideration and justice,—disincline him to do his opponents aright, or to conceal the excesses of the party, whose fortunes he mainly espoused. He accepted Human Liberty as a basis of his philosophy; and practically stood by that. Few writers, before or since, in England, have had a finer sense of the respect owing to the determinations of the personal Conscience.—The student is specially recommended to the admirable life of John Locke by Lord KING. [J.P.N.]

LOCKMAN, J., a miscellaneous wr., 1698-1771.

LOCKYER, N., a nonconf. divine, 1612-1684.

LOCRE-DE-BOISSY, J. W., a German of French descent, distinguished as a writer on commercial law, 1758-1840.

LODGE, EDMUND, clarencieux-king-at-arms, well known for his 'Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain,' besides which he wrote 'Illustrations of British History,' and other works of great learning and research, 1756-1839.

LODGE, THOMAS, an English poet, died 1625.

LODGE, WILLIAM, an engraver 1649-1689.

LOEFLING, P., a Swed. botanist, 1729-1756.

LOESEL, J., a German botanist, 1607-1656.

LOFTE, CAPEL, well known as a miscellaneous writer and contributor to magazine literature, was a gentleman of property, who was educated for the law, and became one of the magistrates of Suffolk, born in London 1751, died 1824.

LOFTUS, DUDLEY, an Orient. scholar, 1618-95.

LOGAN, JOHN, a pleasing versifier and poet, was born in the county of Edinburgh in 1748. When a very young man he edited the poems of the deceased Michael Bruce, and involved himself in controversy by printing in the volume pieces which he claimed, probably with justice, as his own. In 1770 he became minister of the parish of South Leith; and his two volumes of Sermons, published after his death, show him to have possessed a singularly fine flow of animated eloquence. He was also one of the most active and valuable of the contributors to the collection of metrical 'Translations and Paraphrases,' used in the public worship of the Church of Scotland. He delivered Lectures on History, a synopsis of which he published, and aspired unsuccessfully to a professorship. A volume of poems, appearing in 1781, was extremely popular; literary avocations engrossed his attention more and more; and he soon came decidedly into collision with the opinion of the public in Scotland as to the proprieties of the clerical profession, by publishing and bringing on the stage his tragedy of 'Runymede.' His spirits sank, and his habits became irregular. He retired from his pastoral charge, spent about two years in London as a reviewer and pamphleteer, and died there in the end of 1788. [W.S.]

LOGAU, FREDERICK, Baron De, a German poet, whose epigrams and other pieces have been edited by Lessing, 1604-1655.

LOGGAN, DAVID, an engr. of Dantzic, d. 1700.

LOHAIA, IB., an Arabian *sovant*, 8th century.

LOIR, NICHOLAS P., a Fr. painter, 1624-1670.

LOISEAU, J. F., a Fr. republican, died 1822.

LOISEAU, J. S., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1536-1617.

LOISEL, A., a French jurisconsult, died 1822.

LOKMAN, an ancient Arabian philosopher and fabulist, surnamed Alhakim, or the Wise. He is supposed to have been contemporary with King David, and even to have lived under his patronage

and died in Jerusalem, but his history is involved in great obscurity. The fables which bear his name were first published in 1636, and his name is given to a chapter in the Koran.

LOLI, LAURENT, an Ital. painter, 1612-1691.

LOLLARD, or LOLLHARD, WALTER, burnt for supposed heresy at Cologne in 1322. There is little reason to suppose that he was the namefather of the sect of the Lollards, or Lollhards. The probability is, that the term is an old German one, of the same root as our word *lull*, in the phrase, *lull to sleep;* and that it was given to those sects in whose religion psalm-singing in a low tone formed a distinguished part. It was thus applied by popish ecclesiastics to a great variety of religious parties on the continent as a term of reproach, and in England, was appropriated to the followers of Wycliffe. [J.E.]

LOLLI, or LOLLY, ANTONIO, a celebrated violinist, was born at Bergama in 1723. From 1762 to 1773 he was concert-master to the duke of Wurtemburg. He afterwards went to Russia, where he became a great favourite with Catherine II. He died, after a lingering illness, at Naples in 1802. [J.M.]

LOLLIANUS, a Roman emperor, killed 267.

LOLLIUS, MARIUS, a Roman consul, 21 B.C.

LOM, JOSSE VAN, a Dut. physician, 1500-1562.

LOMAZZO, J. P., an Ital. painter, abt. 1538-92.

LOMBARD, C. L., a Fr. surgeon, 1741-1811.

LOMBARD, J. G., a Prus. statesm., 1767-1812.

LOMBARD, J. L., a wr. on tactics, 1723-1794.

LOMBARD, L., a Flemish painter, 1482-1565.

LOMBARD, PETER, best known as the author of a book of 'Sentences' collected from the fathers of the church, whose contradictions he endeavoured to reconcile, was a native of Novara, in Lombardy, and died soon after his election to the archbishopric of Paris, 1160. His work acquired a high degree of celebrity in the middle ages, and gave rise to many glosses and expositions by theologians of all classes, which are now out of date. He was also author of some Scripture commentaries.

LOMBARDI, A., an Ital. sculptor, 1487-1536.

LOMBARDO, J., an Ital. sculptor, b. abt. 1510.

LOMBARDO, PIETRO, a Venetian architect and sculptor, who flourished with his sons, ANTHONY and TULLIO, in the 15th century. The nephew and pupil of the latter, SANTO LOMBARDO, distinguished as an architect, 1504-1560.

LOMBART, P., a French engraver, 1612-1682.

LOMBERT, P., a Fr. translator, died abt. 1710

LOMEIER, J., a Dutch philologist, 1636-1699.

LOMEIR, J., a Dutch prot. divine, 1636-1699.

LOMENIE, ANTHONY DE, secretary of state, and ambassador of Henry IV. to London, died 1638. His son, HENRY AUGUSTUS LOMENIE, Count De Brienne, minister of state, and author of 'Memoirs,' died 1666. The son of the latter, LOUIS HENRY, Count De Brienne, secretary of state under Louis XIV., died insane, 1635-1698.

LOMENIE - DE - BRIENNE, ATHANASIUS LOUIS MARIE, brother of the cel. finance minister, sec. at war in 1787, perished on the scaffold 1794.

LOMENIE-DE-BRIENNE, STEPHEN CHAS. DE, finance minister of Louis XVI., was born at Paris, 1727, and being educated for the church, was first known as an enemy of the protestants. In 1763 he became archbishop of Toulo[illegible] would seem, from the first, to have aspire[illegible] part of a Mazarin, or a Richelieu in the stat[illegible] out possessing either the ability or the unscr[illegible] daring necessary to it. In 1797, after fig[illegible] a commission for the reform of the cler[illegible] coquetting with the philosophy of D'Al[illegible] and the encyclopædists, he became a mer[illegible] the assembly of notables; and having hea[illegible] party by whom the administration of Calo[illegible] overthrown, he succeeded that unfortunate [illegible] ister, adopted his plans, and proved hims[illegible] as incapable of executing them. He suc[illegible] however, in quietly dismissing the notabl[illegible] then attempted a bold stroke by banish[illegible] parliament of Paris to Troyes, but within [illegible] after was compelled to recall it, and agr[illegible] compromise. In the spring of 1788, he is[illegible] famous edict for altering the constitution[illegible] parliament, and establishing the 'grand ba[illegible] and the 'plenary court,' to do the work[illegible] that body had refused, namely, the registr[illegible] the king's edicts; and in the execution [illegible] measure was reduced to the necessity of dis[illegible] the parliament with the aid of militar[illegible] For about two months he tried to bring his[illegible] machinery of government into working ord[illegible] parliaments of the provinces everywhere r[illegible] their hydra heads to carry on the battle beg[illegible] Paris. About this time he was promoted t[illegible] rich archbishopric of Sens, and received a [illegible] dinal's hat from Rome, which he returned[illegible] 1791, and gained thereby a little fresh popula[illegible] At the end of his two months' despair, July, 1[illegible] he was compelled to announce the convocation[illegible] the estates-general for the month of May follo[illegible] ing. On the 24th of August he retired from [illegible] ministry, and was succeeded by Necker, havi[illegible] by this time raked together the elements of th[illegible] wildest conflagration the world ever saw. He w[illegible] arrested in February, 1794, and died of apoplex[illegible] the same night. [E.R.]

LOMONOSSOFF, M. WASSILIEWITCH, a famous poet and historian, regarded as the father of Russian literature, 1711-1764.

LONDONDERRY. See CASTLEREAGH.

LONG, EDWARD, a West Indian judge, known as a political wr. and hist. of Jamaica, 1734-1813

LONG, J., an English traveller, last century.

LONG, ROGER, a divine of the Church of Eng[illegible] land, eminent as a mathem. and astr., 1669-177[illegible]

LONG, ST. JOHN, a native of Limerick, who be[illegible] came known in London about the year 1826 as [illegible] medical practitioner, and acquired great celebrit[illegible] by his specific for consumption and for othe[illegible] diseases generally considered incurable by the fa[illegible] culty. Not being educated for the profession, h[illegible] was twice put on his trial for the death of hi[illegible] patients, and on one of these occasions no less tha[illegible] sixty-three persons of the higher classes appeare[illegible] in his favour. He accumulated a large fortune[illegible] and died at the early age of thirty-six, 1834[illegible] Three years previously he published 'Discoveries[illegible] in the Art of Healing.'

LONG, THOMAS, one of the nonjuring divines[illegible] author of several learned works connected with th[illegible] cause to which he belonged, 1621-1700.

LONGBEARD, W., a famous demagogue of the[illegible] reign of Richard I., cruelly executed 1196.

E, Hilary Bernard De, a ical critic, and poet, 1659-1721.
ASSIUS, a Greek philosopher and born about A.D. 210, put to death nyra in 273 A.D. Longinus seems olific writer, but no work of his cept the *Treatise on the Sublime.* f this remarkable treatise has it there is not much doubt that ot to be deprived of the merit hed to his name: it is a treatise among the most eminent critics ginus was the friend and teacher obia: he fell with her fortunes; go down through all history as a imperial conqueror. One of the best editions of his celebrated Egger, Paris, 1837. The other ed to the Greek philosopher, are [J.P.N.]
LAV., exarch of Italy, 568-584.
r LANGLAND, John, a learned to Henry VIII., 1473-1547.
or LANGELAND, Robert, a fe, regarded as the oldest poet in age, author of 'The Visions of a satire upon the Roman clergy, n's Crede,' written in 1369.
THOMAS NORTON, many years nown publishing firm of Messrs. . 1770, d. of an accident 1842.
I, N., a Sicilian Jesuit and mis- Letters from China,' 1565-1655.
ANUS, Christian, a Danish ant of Tycho Brahe, and profes- s at Copenhagen, 1562-1647.
. Louis Dufour, Abbe De, a the greatest scholar of hisage, au. the Chaldeans and Egyptians,' ographical Description of France,' e Arsacides,' &c., 1652-1733.
, James, a French Jesuit, and llican church, 1680-1735.
.E, the name of a noble French ipal of whom are— Francis of the celebrated Dunois, died f the same name, at whose in- the county of Longueville was edom by Louis XII., died 1512. is, a combatant at the battle of rignano, died 1516. Claude, e of Pavia 1525. Leonard, at e dukes of Longueville were al- f princes of the blood royal by 1571. Henry, who commanded ers, and in 1589 won the battle 95. His son, of the same name, s the XIII., and was afterwards Condé and Conti, as partizans of 1663. The wife of the latter, E, sister of the great Condé, dis- part in the wars of the Fronde, is retirement. The last of the sons of Henry and Anne, the ied in a convent, 1694; and the was killed at the Rhine, 1672.
r, romance writer, 4th or 5th c.
John, a learned German editor, son, Adam, a physician and naturalist, 1528-1586. His grandson, John Adam, a physician and man of letters, born 1557.
LOON, Theod. Van, a Flem. painter, 17th c.
LOOS, Cornelius, a D. theologian, died 1595.
LOOS, O. H. De, a wr. on alchymy, 1725-85.
LOOS, P., one of the encyclopædists, died 1819.
LOOSJES, Adrian, a Dutch novelist, last c.
LOPE-DE-RUEDA, a Sp. dramatist, d. 1564.
LOPE DE VEGA, whose full name was Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, was born at Madrid in 1562, and died there in 1635. Lope, a man of adventurous disposition, led a very active life till he had attained middle age. After having been secretary to the duke of Alva, he was obliged to conceal himself for a time in consequence of a duel; he served as a soldier, and narrowly escaped shipwreck in the Armada. On the death of his second wife, he took holy orders; but this step, though it removed him from business, did not slacken his literary activity. He was one of the most prolific of all authors, composing with a rapidity which, while it implied extraordinary talents, made it impossible that his works should possess high merit, either in design or in execution. Besides writing epics and many other kinds of poems, he produced a number of dramas, so great as to be almost incredible. He himself states it at upwards of fifteen hundred; and more than five hundred plays attributed to him are actually in print. They embrace all the varieties of kind which are to be found among the works of his successor Calderon; and they abound both in snatches of wit and poetical fancy, and in ingenuity of dramatic invention. Though Lope was not the founder of the Spanish Drama, he was the first who made its romantic irregularities attractive through force and originality of genius. While Cervantes, who was fifteen years his senior, was neglected and starving, the writings of Lope procured for him overflowing wealth, and a popularity such as hardly ever was gained by any other living poet. [W.S.]
LOPES, F., a Portuguese historian, 14th cent.
LOPEZ, Alonzo, a Spanish critic, 16th cent.
LOPEZ, Edward, a Spanish navigator, 1578.
LOPEZ, Narciso, a general in the Spanish army, commander of the late expedition to Cuba, was born in Venezuela 1799, and was first known in the troubles of 1814, as a liberal. He afterwards enlisted in the royalist army, and at the close of the civil war had attained the rank of colonel, being then only twenty-three years of age. Some years subsequently he was in various official employs at Cuba, and in 1849 commenced his revolutionary attempts in the United States. He was garotted at Havannah, 1st September, 1851.
LORCH, Melchior, a Ger. paint., 1527-1586.
LOREDANO, Leonardo, doge of Venice during the trying period of the league of Cambray, founder of the famous Council of Ten, reigned 1503-1521. P. Loredano, reigned doge 1567-1570. F. Loredano, 1752-1762.
LOREDANO, J. F., a Venetian poet, called 'the Elder,' died 1590. 'The Younger,' of the same name, flourished 1606-1661.
LORENZ, J. M., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1723-1801.
LORENZI, B., an Italian poet, 1732-1822.
LORENZI, J. B., an Ital. sculptor, 1528-1594.
LORENZINI, A., an Ital. painter, 1665-1740.
LORENZINI, L., an Ital. mathema., 1652-1721.

LORENZINI, or LAURENTINI, FRANCESCO MARIA, an Italian priest and Jesuit, 1680-1743.

LORET, J., a French poet, died 1665.

LORGNA, A. M., an Ital. geometr., died 1796.

LORIA, or LAURIA, ROGER DE, a famous admiral, born at Loria in Naples in the middle of the 13th century, died 1305.

LORIOT, A. J., a Fr. mechanician, 1716-1782.

LORME, P. DE, a French architect, died 1577.

LORRAIN, CLAUDE, the painter. See CLAUDE.

LORRAIN, ROBT. LE, a Fr. sculp., 1666-1743.

LORRAINE, CH., cardinal of. See GUISE.

LORRAINE, C. DE, an ecclesiast. wr., d. 1631.

LORRAINE, THE CHEVALIER DE, a descendant of the Guises, dist. as a courtier and favourite of the duc D'Orleans, br. of Louis XIV., d. 1702.

LORRAINE, FRANCIS DE. See GUISE.

LORRIS, W. DE, a French poet, 12th century.

LORRY, PAUL CHARLES, a French jurisconsult and canonist, 1719-1766. His brother, ANNE CHARLES, a physician and learned wr., 1726-1783.

LORT, MICHAEL, an Eng. divine, 1725-1790.

LOSANA, M., an Italian naturalist, 1758-1833.

LOT, the son of Haran, and nephew of the patriarch Abraham, with whom he travelled to Egypt, and afterwards settled in Canaan; supposed date about 1900 B.C.

LOTEN, JOHN, a Swiss painter, died 1681.

LOTHAIRE. The sovereigns of this name are *two emperors*—LOTHAIRE I., son of Louis le Débonnaire, and third successor of Charlemagne, born about 795, associated with his father 817, crowned king of Lombardy 820, emperor 840, abdicated, and died soon afterwards, 855. LOTHAIRE II., born 1075, elected emperor on the demise of Henry V., 1127, convoked the famous diet of Magdeburg 1135, died 1137. *Two kings of France*—LOTHAIRE I., same as the emperor of that name, vanquished by his brothers, Louis and Charles, at the battle of Fontenai, and forced to abandon his pretensions by the treaty of Verdun, 843. LOTHAIRE II., born 941, succeeded 954, died 986. *A king of Lorraine*, second son of the emperor Lothaire I., who raised him to that dignity 855, died 869. *A king of Italy*, son of Hugues of Provençe, poisoned by Berenger 950. *A king of Kent*, brother and suc. of Egbert, 673, kd. in battle 685.

LOTI, CARLO, a painter of Munich, 1632-1698.

LOTICH, PETER, a distinguished apostle of Lutheranism, in the county of Hanau, died 1567. His nephew, of the same name, known in Latin as *Lotichius*, surnamed *Secundus*, one of the greatest Latin poets of Germany, 1528-1560. CHRISTIAN, brother of the latter, an elegant scholar and poet, died 1568. JOHN PETER, grandson of Christian, a critic, historian, and Latin poet, died 1669.

LOUDON, JOHN CLAUDIUS, a native of Lanarkshire, educated as a landscape gardener, was born 1783, and died 1843. He is author of many valuable and popular works on gardening, agriculture, and architecture, the principal of which are—'Observations on Laying out Public Squares,' 'On Plantations,' 'On Country Residences,' 'On the Formation of Gardens,' and 'Hothouses,' 'Encyclopædias of Gardening and Agriculture,' 'The Gardener's Magazine,' and 'The Magazine of Natural History,' both of which were the first periodicals devoted exclusively to these subjects, 'Encyclopædia of Plants,' 'Hortus Britannicus,' 'Arboretum Britannicum,' &c. Mr. L... first cousin to Dr. Claudius Buchanan.

LOUET, G., a French jurisconsult, d...

LOUIS. The German sovereigns of ... are—LOUIS LE DÉBONNAIRE I., emp... West and king of France, son of Charle... his second wife, Hildegarde, born 778, ... of Aquitaine by his father 781, and succ... as king and emperor 814, died 840. L... YOUNG) II., son of Lothaire I., born ... king of Italy 844, associated with his fa... empire 849, emperor 855, died 875. L... BLIND) III., grandson of Louis II., ... succeeded his father in the kingdom of ... crowned emperor at Rome the year after ... ing Berenger 900, deposed and blinded ... ger 903, died 923. LOUIS (THE IN... born 893, king of Germany 899, succe... father, Arnulf, as emperor 908, died 91... V., son of Louis, duke of Bavaria, and ... daughter of the emperor Rodolph I., ... chosen emperor by a part of the electors, ... others adhered to Frederick, son of A... peror and duke of Austria, 1314; defeat... ter, who then renounced his pretensio... died 1347.—Besides these in the line ... emperors, history mentions LOUIS THE G... a third son of Louis le Débonnaire, wh... against his father 817, beat Lothaire at ... 841, and had a considerable kingdom b... Rhine secured to him by the treaty ... 843; d. 876. His son and successor was L... SAXON, killed in battle with the Norma...

LOUIS. The kings of France of this ... —LOUIS I., same as the emperor L... LOUIS II., born 846, named king of ... by his father, Charles the Bald, 867, king ... 877, died 879. LOUIS III., eldest son ... cessor of the preceding, died 882. L... born 920, reigned 936-954. LOUIS V... of the Carlovingian kings, born 967, suc... father, Lothaire, 986, and was poisoned, ... at the instigation of Hugh Capet, by ... Blanche, 987. LOUIS VI., son of Phi... Bertha, born 1078, associated in the g... with his father 1100, king 1108, died 11... VII., son of the preceding, born 1120, ... his father 1137, engaged in a crusade ... vorced his wife, Eleanor of Guienne, wh... terwards married Henry II. of England, ... ried Constance of Castile 1154, engage... with England 1167-1176, died 1180. Lo... son of Philip Augustus and Elizabeth of ... born 1187, succeeded his father 1223, ... LOUIS IX., eldest son of the preceding an... of Castile, famous in French history by ... of *Saint Louis*, born 1215, succeeded ... under the regency of Blanche 1226, em... the Holy Land at the head of an army ... men 1248, returned to France after the ... his mother 1254, undertook a second cr... died of the pestilence while besieging T... LOUIS X., son of Philip the Fair and Je... varre, born 1289, king of Navarre 130... France 1314, died 1316. LOUIS XI., son ... VII. and Marie of Anjou, born 1423, ... Margaret of Scotland 1436, became lead... volt against his father 1440-1442 and 1... ceeded to the throne 1461, died 148...

Charles, duke of Orleans, and Mary
orn 1462, succeeded to the throne
d the Milanese in alliance with the
99, divided Naples with Ferdinand of
oined the league of Cambray against
1509, died 1515. This prince was
73 to Jeanne, daughter of Louis XI.,
adiated, on his accession, in order to
f Brittany, the widow of his prede-
s VIII. The latter dying in 1514,
n the year following, some three
e his death, the Princess Mary, sis-
VIII. Louis XIII., son of Henry
e de Medici, born 1601, succeeded his
he regency of the queen-mother 1610,
ge, and convoked the estates-general
ne before the French revolution, 1614;
ne of Austria 1615, took the famous
his counsel 1624. For the events
his reign see Richelieu. Louis
t article. Louis XV., son of Louis
ndy, and of Marie Adelaide of Savoy,
ceeded his great-grandfather, Louis
the regency of the duke of Orleans,
d to Maria Leczinski, daughter of
ominal king of Poland, 1725, war
y in the interest of the latter 1733,
d at Dettingen in the war occasioned
ery to Maria Theresa 1743, peace of
lle 1748, war with England concern-
es 1755-1763, died 1774.—See Law,
uis XVI., see article below. Louis
f Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette,
pposed to have died in the Temple
Louis XVIII., brother of Louis
755, married to Louisa of Savoy 1771,
oblentz when the king was arrested
1791, assumed the title of king of
Navarre 1795, restored on the fall of
4, retired to Ghent during the hun-
nd replaced on the throne after the
erloo 1815, died 1824.

V., the most magnificent of the Bour-
d one of those great spirits by whom
moved, and the polity of states com-
ed, was the son of Louis XIII. and
tria, and was born after his mother
her sterility for twenty-three years,
er, 1638. He succeeded to the throne
gency of the queen-mother, guided by
zarin, 1643, but did not commence
government till the death of the latter,
r after the treaty of the Pyrenees and
with Maria Theresa, which had been
the articles. The events of this long
to call it, are briefly related under the
UIS; in this place, therefore, we shall
es to a summary of the succeeding
he external political events of his
ced with the exaction of a proper re-
government from the court of Rome,
The next event was a brief war with
terminated by the peace of Breda,
6 his father-in-law, Philip IV., being
laimed Flanders and Franche-Comté
having won them in two campaigns,
the former was secured to him by the
, 1668. Soon afterwards, a quarrel
, and the terror inspired by his suc-
cesses, provoked a general alliance against him, headed by the prince of Orange, and Louis himself took the field, with the great Condé and Turenne under his orders, 1672. The war continued till 1678, when it was terminated by the treaty of Nimeguen, which, with its almost immediate results, secured great advantages to the French crown. In 1687 Louis was compelled to defend himself against a still more formidable league, occasioned by his revocation of the edict of Nantes, and a long catalogue of wars was concluded by the peace of Ryswick, 1697. During this period he supported the Stuarts, and was obliged by the treaty just mentioned, to acknowledge the prince of Orange as king of Great Britain, under the title of William III. In 1701 the succession of his grandson to the Spanish crown was disputed by the rest of Europe, and a long succession of wars, in which the military genius of Marlborough developed itself, was terminated by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Louis, though aged and reduced to stand at bay, still retaining vigour enough to save France from the dismemberment threatened by the allies, and to leave to his successor his most valuable conquests.—II. The internal administration of his government in this long period had been marked by the highest magnificence, and conducted to the most splendid results. The favourite motto of Louis, '*L'Etat, c'est Moi*,' was quite as much the expression of a principle as of personal pride, and it meant the extension and consolidation of the state from its own centre, in place of the distraction of government occasioned by the feudal system. He carried this principle into effect immediately after the death of Mazarin, by dispensing with any future prime minister; and the issue of it (besides its results in his political wars) was to humble the noblesse, and raise the talent of the middle classes to places of trust—as in the person of Colbert. His great fault—political as well as moral—was the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685, by which Henry IV. had secured the liberties of his protestant subjects. It was the fruits of his religious bigotry excited by prelates who divided the nation between the obscure disputes of the Jansenists and Molinists, and who persuaded Louis that his glory was interested in the preservation of the ancient religion—the more easily that Jansenism opened the door and prepared the way, as became evident even then, for the philosophy of the Revolution.—III. The domestic history of Louis, for the greater part of his life, is far more open to censure than any part of his public conduct. His succession of mistresses, De La Vallière, Montespan, Fontange, and some less known perhaps, exhibits him in the character of a sensualist, and we can only say that he was not an unrepentant one, for, at least, the last twenty years of his life. To Madame de Maintenon, aided by the occasional eloquence of Bossuet, belongs the credit of reforming him in this particular, and the most sceptical of historians have not been able to show that Madame owed her influence to any sacrifice of honour, or that she was not really married to him in 1684, about a year after the death of his queen, Maria Theresa. Apart from all this, Louis XIV. was distinguished by high qualities of heart and mind, and his self-command and moderation in all that pertains to his sovereign character, cannot be

doubted. He most completely realized the idea of a monarchy at a period when the habits of thought, and the manners of a people, naturally fickle, and tired of his long reign, were taking a new direction; and if he loved warlike enterprise too much, as indeed he deplored on his death-bed, he also loved France, and did all in his power to develop the resources of commerce, industry, literature, and art, and to discover the efficient instruments of a wise administration. Died 1715. [E.R.]

LOUIS XVI., king of France, was the second son of the prince dauphin, son of Louis XV., and of Maria Josepha of Saxony, daughter of Frederick Augustus, king of Poland. He was born at Versailles, and named Duc de Berri 1754, became dauphin by the death of his father 1765, and was married to Marie Antoinette of Austria 1770. Amiable, irresolute, and timid, he succeeded to the stained and tottering throne of his grandfather when twenty years of age, 1774, and was crowned at Rheims, amidst the enthusiastic applause of his people, June 11, 1775. Apparently, no sovereign ever ascended the throne under happier auspices, but really no European throne ever stood on the verge of a more terrible abyss; the incapacity and corruption of the governing body being already confronted with the philosophic pride and wild vigour of the governed—just awakening to a sense of the 'rights of man.' He commenced his reign happily by promoting many useful reforms, and calling the most upright men to his ministry—among others, Turgot and Malesherbes, but it was soon evident that the resources of the state were utterly disproportionate to its expenditure, and discoveries were continually made which brought the court and the government into contempt. As usual in such cases, one palliative succeeded another, while the root of the evil remained untouched; and when the distresses of the people were expressed in open disaffection, the ancient machinery of government was found insufficient, either as a means of effectuating the will of the people, or of controlling their blind impulses by the imposition of a more enlightened authority. The issue of this was the convocation of the 'notables,' who met twice, under the ministries of Calonne and Lomenie Brienne, 1787 and 1788, and of the 'estates-general,' which assembled at the beginning of May, 1789. This body declared for a 'constitution' as the first necessity of France, and took a solemn and united oath not to separate until they had made it. The real conflict between the people and the court was commenced by this act; the disposition to insurrection acquired a form of legality, and the passions of those who might be capable of leading the populace were fairly unloosed. Mirabeau, Lafayette, Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Robespierre, and Marat, are among the names of such, and may be consulted in this volume. As a first step, the 'third estate,' or plebeians in the 'estates-general,' refused to acknowledge the clergy and the noblesse as separate bodies, and many of these joining them, they assumed the name of a 'national assembly.' Against this body the guards refused to act, and the people, soon enrolled in clubs and in a national militia, surprised the government by storming the Bastile, July 14, and committing some deplorable excesses. The national assembly, presuming on its actual power under these circumstances to make the constitution, self 'the constituent assembly,' and pro the 'rights of man' as a basis. To the e of these occurrences was added the n effects of a famine in the succeeding autu the worst forms of clubbism commenced Marats, Carriers, Henriots, and Tinv into note. In June, 1790, the king att fly, and was arrested at Varennes,—t meeting to petition for his deposition persed by musketry on his return. On t September following he accepted the co and on the 1st of October the first bienn ment, or legislative assembly, met for th tion of business. The power of 'veto' ha granted to the king, by this new compo unhappy enough to use it against every measure proposed by the parliament. In of another year his deposition was again tumultuous processions took place, the pa was invaded, and the king compelled to red bonnet, or cap of liberty. As time the republicans became thoroughly organ in August, 1792, the Marsellaise were in Paris, the Tuileries besieged, the Sw massacred, and the royal family imprison Temple. The party of Danton now occ foreground of events, and prepared to a 'national convention,' and resist the t invasion of the emigrants and the Germa the duke of Brunswick. The first act of which met towards the end of Septembe pronounce on the fate of Louis XVI., declared guilty of a conspiracy against th safety of the state, by 693 votes out of 72 be worthy of death by a majority of 43 288. Danton uttered what the national tion felt under these circumstances: 'the kings threaten us; we hurl at their feet

(The Temple Prison.)

of battle, the head of a king.' For no cri own, Louis was guillotined, in pursuan judgment, January 21, 1793, displaying t moment the same singular equanimity o not to say insensibility, that had marked career. In private character he was a m

virtue—a good husband, and a good
as a king, deficient in every neces-
except that of well-meaning. [E.R.]
HILIPPE, late king of the French,
t son of the duke of Orleans, brother
., and of Marie, daughter of the duke
. He was born at Paris 1773, and
ommander of a troop of dragoons un-
n, in which capacity he distinguished
lmy and Jemappes. After the exe-
ather, (see ORLEANS), Louis Philippe
itzerland, and commenced those ro-
rings through Europe and America,
the public mind has been rendered
1800 he settled at Twickenham, near
1807 he visited Naples, and two
s married to Amelia, second daugh-
g, after which he settled at Palermo.
coration of the Bourbons to 1830, he
France, and in that eventful year
the throne as constitutional king,
influence of Lafayette, who declared
'the best of republics.' Often his
beneath him, but he preserved his
singular astuteness, till 1848, when the
rty suddenly recovered the victory of
d been defrauded eighteen years before,
hilippe became an exile in England.
are so recent, and the causes of them
ally known that we think it unneces-
into details. Perhaps the history of
ng will read nobler in the light of an-
t for the present we can only regard
ictim of his own cleverness and his
n. He descended to the grave with
than his very misfortunes demanded,
f August, 1850. [E.R.]

[Tomb of Louis Philippe.]

on of Ferdinand, duke of Parma, born
d the crown of Etruria from Buonaparte
for his duchy in 1801, died 1803.
of Spain, reigned eight months, 1724.
ing of Hungary, called 'the Great,'
ucceeded 1342, elected king of Poland
382. The *second* of the name, born
ded his father Ladislas, as king of Hungary and Bohemia 1516, drowned himself, after being defeated by the Turks, 1526.

LOUIS, duke of Savoy, reigned 1451-1465.

LOUIS, duke of Anjou, the *first* of the name, son of John II., king of France, born 1339, maintained a struggle with Charles of Durazzo for the throne of Naples 1380-1382, died 1384. The *second* of the name, son and successor of the preceding, born 1377, was crowned king of Naples by Clement VII. 1390, and died, after a long struggle with Ladislas, without conquering his kingdom, 1417. The *third* of the name, son and successor of the preceding, born 1403, died 1434, after a fruitless struggle for the kingdom of Naples with Alphonso, king of Arragon.

LOUIS OF ARRAGON, succeeded his father, Peter II., as king of Sicily, 1342; died 1355.

LOUIS OF TARENTUM, second husband of his cousin, Joan of Naples, was married to that princess in 1347, driven from the kingdom by Louis I. of Hungary, they were recalled by the Neapolitans in 1352, died 1362.

LOUISA, AUGUSTA WILHELMINA AMELIA, queen of Prussia, born 1776, queen 1793, d. 1810.

LOUISA OF LORRAINE, queen of France, born 1554, married to Henry III. 1575, died 1601.

LOUISA MARIE OF FRANCE, the last of the daughters of Louis XV., 1737-1787.

LOUISA OF SAVOY, duchesse d'Angouleme, daughter of Philip, duke of Savoy, born 1476, married to Louis d'Orleans, count of Angouleme, by whom she became mother of Francis I., 1488. Being appointed regent during the expedition of her son to the Milanese, and during his captivity, 1515 and subsequent years, she governed the kingdom with great wisdom, and was respected by all the princes of Europe; died 1532.

LOUISA-ULRICA, queen of Sweden, sister of Frederick II., king of Prussia, born 1720, married to the prince Gustavus Adolphus 1744, became queen mother 1751, died 1782.

LOUREIRO, J. DE, a Portu. botanist, d. 1796.

LOUTH-ALY-KHAN, seventh regent of Persia, and the last of the Zand dynasty, born 1768, defeated and put to death by Aga-Mohammed 1794.

LOUTHERBOURG, PH. J. DE, a painter of Strasburg, distinguished for his battles and hunting pieces, 1740-1812.

LOUVEL, LOUIS PETER, a saddler by trade, who conceived such an intense hatred for the Bourbons that it became a monomania, and caused him to assassinate the duc de Berri, February 13, 1820. This event led to political consequences of great moment; but Louvel declared to the last that he had no accomplices. He was executed the same year, at the age of 37.

LOUVET, PETER, the name of two French historians, the first of whom flourished 1569-1646; the second 1617-1680.

LOUVET-DE-COUVRAY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a Fr. novelist, and mem. of the conven., 1760-97.

LOUVIERS, CH. JAMES DE, a famous defender of the liberties of the Gallican church, councillor of state to Charles V., king of France, 1376.

LOUVILLE, C. A. D'ALLONVILLE, Marquis De, a French diplomatist, time of Philip V., 1668-1751. His brother, JAMES EUGENE, Chevalier de Louville, author of a number of curious treatises on physical and astronomical subjects, 1671-1732.

LOUVOIS. See TELLIER.

LOUYS, E., an ecclesiastical writer, died 1682.

LOVAT, SIMON FRASER, Lord, a Scotch nobleman, and partizan of Charles Stuart, b. 1657, and educated in France among the Jesuits. He entered the English army and obtained a captaincy. He joined the stronger party at the period of the rebellion, but concurred secretly in the enterprizes of 1745. He was found guilty and executed, 1747.

LOVE, CHRISTOPHER, a presbyterian minister, and member of the Assembly of Divines, beheaded for conspiring against the republic, 1618-1651.

LOVE, JAMES, son of Mr. Dance, the architect of the Mansion House, known as an actor, d. 1774.

LOVEIRA, VASCO, a Portug. writer, d. 1325.

LOVELACE, RICHARD, a poet and dramatic writer, son of Sir William Lovelace of Norwich, where he was born 1618. He was distinguished by his fidelity to Charles I., in whose interest he expended his whole fortune, and died in poverty, 1658. His poems were published in 2 vols. 8vo, under the title of 'Lucasta.' His plays are 'The Scholar,' a comedy, and 'The Soldier,' a tragedy.

LOVIBOND, EDWARD, an English poet, author of 'The Tears of Old May Day,' and an admirable portraiture of Johnson and Garrick in 'The Mulberry Tree,' died on his estate at Hampton 1775.

LOW, G., a Scotch div. and naturalist, 1746-95.

LOWE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HUDSON, K.C.B., guardian of Napoleon at St. Helena, was the son of an officer in the British army, and was born in Galway while his father's regiment was quartered there, 1769. He was brought up to the military profession, and performed his first important services in Corsica at the period of the French revolution, after which, in 1800-1801, he went to Egypt, and fought at the battle of Alexandria. In 1803 he was despatched on a secret mission to Portugal, and subsequently served against the French in Naples, and, when Murat became king, in several important islands of the Mediterranean; the principal of these operations being his defence of Capri, which, however, he was compelled to evacuate. In 1813 he was sent to northern Germany, and, joining the allied Russian and Prussian armies, served under Blucher during the whole of the campaign, and was with him in every action till the surrender of Paris, when he was despatched to England with the news of Napoleon's abdication, and was knighted by the regent. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Sir Hudson Lowe was attached to the duke of Wellington's army as quarter-master-general, but left it early in June to take the command of the troops at Genoa, destined to act against Marseilles and Toulon. It was during his occupation of the last mentioned place, on the 1st of August, 1815, that he received orders to return home to take charge of the captive emperor; an office which an angel from heaven, as Montholon confessed, could not have fulfilled to the satisfaction of the French. It is a little curious, however, that the complaints of that sensitive people met with a ready sympathy in England, and some of our foremost writers, as Sir Walter Scott, Sir Archibald Alison, and Lord Campbell have echoed their sentiments. On the other hand, the editor of the recently published papers of Sir Hudson Lowe, professes to have established, from a judicial review of the mass of documents confided to him, that no blame attach either to the British governm home, or to the governor of St. Helena, as the treatment of Napoleon. At least, we h case stated for the first time as it appear eye of an impartial lawyer, and the actu terials to decide upon. 'We are much mi however, if the legal tribunal can be admit final one in such a cause. Sir Hudson Lo at an advanced age, 1844.

LOWE, PETER, a Scotch surgeon, died

LOWENDAHL, ULRIC FREDERIC WALL Marshal De, a native of Hamburgh, de from a natural son of Frederick III., king mark, and distinguished as a commande service of Austria, France, Poland, and He acquired immense repute by his share battle of Fontenoy, and the sieges of towns, flourished 1700-1755.

LOWER, RICHARD, an eminent physic anatomist, author of a tractate on the he the motion and heat of the blood, in wh transfusion of the living fluid from the ve one animal to those of another is treated o about 1631, died 1691. His relative, SI LIAM LOWER, was a courtier and dramatis reign of Charles I., and died 1662.

LOWICZ, JEANNE, Princess De, wife grand duke Constantine of Russia, died 18

LOWITZ, GEORGE MAURICE, a Germa nomer, born 1722, murdered by the bands atchef, at the capture of Dmetriefsk, 177 son, TOBIAS, a chemist and naturalist, 175

LOWRY, WILSON, an engraver, 1762-1

LOWTH, ROBERT, D.D., a celebrated in the Church of England, was born at 27th November, 1710. From Winchester he went to Oxford, and having distin himself by his literary attainments, was, i chosen professor of poetry in that universi 1744 he was appointed rector of Ovin Hampshire. Resigning that situation, he several years on the continent, and on his was appointed archdeacon of Winchest rector of East Woodhay. He was well kn a scholar; but it was not till the appear his lectures 'On the Sacred Poetry of the He in 1753, that he became known as one of biblical critics of his age. That work h him a high reputation both at home and and it still maintains a distinguished place a works on the literature of the Scriptures ferments flowed rapidly upon him, for he successively bishop of Limerick; and leavi land he was made prebend of Durham; bi St. David's in 1766; and bishop of Lo 1777. While he discharged with ex diligence the duties of that important see, tinued with the greatest ardour to prose biblical studies, and as the fruit of his un industry, 'Isaiah, a New Translation, with liminary Dissertation and Notes,' contrib extend his fame. The beauty and eleg this translation have been long and un admitted. Bishop Lowth was the author of minor works, the chief of which are, 'T of William of Wykeham,' and 'The Short duction to English Grammar.' He died at palace in 1787, at the age of seventy-six.

an English divine, au. of 'Stric-
t Burnet's Works,' &c., d. 1720.
IAM, father of Bishop Lowth,
preceding notice, and himself a
hor of numerous practical and
born in London 1661, d. 1732.
Dominican missionary, d. 1715.
t LE, Sieur De La Brosse, a
reat learning, author of a curi-
es, and one of still greater sin-
Edom, or the Idumæan Colonies
,' 1550-1634.
, a Polish hist., abt. 1750-1800.
ATIUS, or DON INIGO LOPEZ
founder of the order of Jesuits,
n of Don Bertram, and was born
le of Loyola, in the district of
ay. He was attached in his
o the court of Ferdinand and
ed up in all the vices and fri-
o his position. When still a
ered the army, and during his
na in 1521 against the French,
unded, and a long and tedious
e result. The invalid, however,
th the Spanish legends of the
works of a kindred character.
ed, and in a fit of mystical de-
ed the world, made a formal
f the Virgin at Montserrat, and
March, 1522, laid his arms on
d himself her knight. Arrayed
grim he then went to Manresa,
f to deeds of benevolence, which
own. His next resolution was
oly Land, and after ten months'
ss, he travelled to Barcelona, a
ere, and resolute ascetic, sailed
received the blessing of Pope
t length reached Jerusalem in
After staying but a brief period
enice and Genoa to Barcelona,
earnest to study Latin at the
irty. At the end of two years,
removed to Alcala in order to
ter of philosophy. His retreat
as hastened by the danger he
posing and attempting to remedy
rders in a convent of nuns. His
ght and address made him sus-
nd the inquisition charged him
arned, threatened, imprisoned,
ed him. The indomitable stu-
e crushed, but repaired at once
re he met with a similar treat-
those inquisitors dream of the
bered in the strange and self-
eaving Spain, which could not
ives, or divine his character, he
ebruary, 1528, where he studied
es of the university with un-
begged for his daily sustenance,
tartled his friends by religious
eral young men admired his un-
rew around him, and of the two
d with him, one was the famous
terwards known as the apostle
hearts were on fire for the con-
ld, and they took solemn vows
of chastity, poverty, and entire consecration to the church, in the subterranean chapel of the Abbey of Montmartre. At length, these companions, ten in number, agreed to leave Paris and meet in Venice in January, 1537. As they resolved to go to Jerusalem, they went to Rome to receive the papal blessing and came back to Venice in order to embark. But a war with the Turks frustrated their intentions, and their enthusiasm was in the meantime expended in various forms of effort. Rome naturally became their head-quarters, and Loyola conceived the idea of founding an order to be devoted to the very work in which he and his fellows were so ardently engaged. The nature and plans of the new institution were sketched, and submitted to the pontiff Paul III., who, under certain limitations, confirmed it on 27th September, 1540; but three years afterwards those limitations were withdrawn. Loyola was president of the order, and remained in Rome in order to direct and stimulate its movements. Thus sprung up the order of the Jesuits—the mightiest by far of the kindred institutions of the Church of Rome, and which has more than once shaken the nations of Europe. The order increased with great rapidity; it had a romantic origin and a definite aim. Loyola founded at Rome an asylum for converted Jews, and a penitentiary for reclaimed females. Julius III. in 1550 confirmed the order, and Loyola remained its general till his death on 31st July, 1556. At his death the society consisted of more than 1,000 persons possessing 100 religious houses, and divided for the prosecution of its labours into twelve provinces, reaching from Spain to India and Brazil. Loyola was beatified by Paul V. in 1609, and canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622. His famous 'Spiritual Exercises' were published at Rome in 1548. Many even in his own church deny that he had enough of learning to write this book, or even enough of ingenuity to construct the rules of the order of Jesus, affirming that he was in both respects the instrument of minds more refined and subtile than his own. His was a self-sacrificing fanaticism. His life was a spiritual knighthood—undaunted in the cause which he had espoused. His labours were soon appreciated by the church, and the society of Jesus became a mighty engine before which popes themselves have trembled. Its secrecy has defied investigation, and its unscrupulous means are only surpassed by the devoted spirit of its combined phalanx of agents and associates. Luther and Loyola represent progress and check, march and counter-march, action and reaction in the same epoch of the ecclesiastical world. [J.E.]

LOYSEAU, C., a Fr. jurisconsult. 1566-1627.

LOYSEAU, J. S., a Fr. jurisconsult, d. 1822.

LOYSON, C., a French publicist, 1791-1820.

LUBBERT, SIBRAND, a learned Dutch divine, and deputy to the synod of Dort, 1556-1620.

LUBERSAE, ABBE DE, a French antiquarian, 1730-1804. His nephew, J. B. JOSEPH, bishop of Chartres, and dep. to the est.-general, 1740-1822.

LUBIENECKI, THEODORE, a Polish artist, 1653-1720. His brother, CHRISTOPHER, a painter, born 1659.

LUBIENIETZKI, STANISLAUS, in Latin, *Lubieneccius*, a famous Socinian of Poland, and historian of the reformation in that country, 1623-75.

LUBIN, Aug., a Fr. geographer, 1624-1695.
LUBIN, Eilhard, a Ger. philolog., 1565-1621.
LUCA, G. B. De, a Neapol. cardinal, d. 1683.
LUCA, Ignatius De, an Aust. geogr., 1746-98.
LUCAE, S. C., a Ger. physician, 1787-1821.

[Lucan—*From an Ancient Medal.*]

LUCAN, the commonly received name of Marcus Annæus Lucanus, was born at Cordova (then Corduba) in Spain, 38, son of a Roman knight, who was youngest brother of the famous Seneca. It was his misfortune to find a rival poet in the emperor Nero, and to receive the prize in a public competition with the sovereign, who then forbade him to recite his verses in public. This circumstance, perhaps, added to the general hatred of his crimes, induced Lucan to join a conspiracy formed against him, and the plot being discovered, he is believed to have accused his own mother, in the hope of pardon. If so, Lucan could only have repented of his weakness, when, notwithstanding, he was condemned to die. He chose to have his veins opened and then bled to death, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, 65. The only portion of his compositions that has descended to the present age, is his 'Pharsalia,' an unfinished description of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey. It has been translated into English by May and Rowe, and is much esteemed for the spirit of freedom and morality which it breathes, in numbers of genuine poetry.

LUCAS, Charles, an Irish physician, and member of parliament, distinguished in the opposition to government, 1713-1771.
LUCAS, Francis, a Flem. divine, died 1619.
LUCAS, J. A. H., a Fr. naturalist, 1780-1825.
LUCAS, J. J. S., a Fr. commander, 1764-1829.
LUCAS, Margaret, duchess of Newcastle, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, abt. 1625-1673.
LUCAS, Paul, a French traveller and antiquarian, auth. of many descriptive works, 1664-1737.
LUCAS, Peter, a French sculptor, 1691-1752. His two sons—Francis, a sculptor, flourished 1736-1813; Jean Paul, a painter, died 1808.
LUCAS, Van Leyden. See Jacobs.
LUCCA, B. La, an Ital. historian, 1236-1327.
LUCCHESINI, Giovanni Lorenzo, a Jesuit, and ecclesiastical writer in Lucca, about 1638-1710.
LUCCHESINI, Giovanni Vincenzo, a learned wr., sec. of briefs under Clement XII., 1660-1744.
LUCCHESINI, Girolamo, Marquis De, a native of Lucca, disting. as a man of letters, and Prussian minister under Frederick
His brother, Cæsar, a philologist.
LUCENA, J. De, a Portug. Je
LUCHI, M. A., an Italian car
logist, 1744-1802. His uncle, Bo
theologian, 1700-1785. His bro
learned ecclesiastic and antiquary,
LUCIAN, the most brilliant a
writer of the second century; bo
in Assyria, on the banks of the
lived between A.D. 120 and 200
Hadrian, and the Antonines.
extremely varied: he had followe
sions; and mingled with all clas
various nations. In his youth a
him soon a lawyer—the profession
tion—practising at the bar in Sy
Next a teacher of rhetoric, settled
he collected a large school, and
siderable fortune. Withdrawing f
life, he sprung up into the Lucian of
incessantly, but at the same tim
ling; he visited Macedonia, Capp
gonia, and Bithynia, resting fo
terval only in Athens; and he
administering a lucrative office
to the emperor Commodus. A
would have endowed a mind, e
quickness, with much practical
mankind, and given an insight
condition of society: so that
exquisite command of Greek, a
tionable taste, he could in nowis
rise into one of the best and m
writers of the time. Neverthele
bestowed on him be nothing mor
excellences like these, we shall il
character and influence of one o
midable pens ever wielded in Anti
ness of wit, not very unequal to A
self, whose talents for popular
burlesque he also inherited—Lu
besides with that boldness, that
sincerity which *is* insight, belong
greatest minds; and he brought th
rare advantages to the execution
which none is more arduous, and o
the waging of an unrelenting war
and colour of *charlatanerie* in his ti
among the details of life, he hol
and scorn, although mainly to rid
lent follies and vices of society in
—the parasite, the waylayer of leg
ing but vacant *bell*, the vender of
it seems, and multitudes like the
early days, appeared. But Luci
and displays greatest courage, in
the widest spread—the most g
iniquity. The ancient religions w
ing; and ancient wisdom had shrun
sham and formality. The vulgar
into the spiritual sense of the m
took the stories of the gods in
way, believing them without evi
historical, descrying nothing of
beauty, but dogmatizing well!
superstition a large proportion of t
addressed; and truly they helped to
our author wrote yet more earnestl

ower, when his turn with the philoso-
ome. It is grievous to think of it,
ly so it was, that wisdom and morals
ofessed by men who knew no wisdom,
od nothing of morals: the dialectic
nthed Plato had passed into sheerest
d the virtues of the Stoics were to
much per head. Could a Society
en for its wise men, endure long
rth? If pen could have shamed it,
been Lucian's. But no such salva-
store: emptiness having once seized
phy, as pharisaism on a religion—
er hope nor help for it under the sun!
ian's best dialogue, in scourge of the
is 'The Angler.'—A function of this
ed and unflinchingly carried out,
ness indeed; but, sad for the cotem-
ation of the Scorner of Samosata!
λλε, προσπαίζε λλε,—no quarter to him
arter was never given! But at this
ity of a long interval of time, and in
ours, we may descry the sense, believe
tism, and even doubt the 'infidelity'
The vices he warred with, are none of
we can afford to be temperate, and
o be impartial. The experience of
uries having discredited superstition,
shed insincerity—men may now enjoy
admire the polish, for surely they
fended by the satire of the Dialogues
[J.P.N.]

, St., a presbyter of Antioch, who suf-
dom under Diocletian in 312.
t, the schismatic bp. of Cagliari, the
ardinia, and a saint of Rome, d. 370.
S, a Roman satirist, 149-103 B.C.
A. F., an Italian designer, 17th cent.
a Greek writer of the second century.
the *first* of the name, pope and saint
s elected 252, and the next year suf-
rdom. The *second*, succeeded 1144,
y a blow from a stone in a popular
The *third* outlived several popular com-
reigned 1181-1185.
J., historian of Dalmatia, died 1684.
R, N., a marshal of France, 1722-94.
IA, one of the noblest names in Ro-
, was the wife of Collatinus, a near
Tarquin the Proud, king of Rome.
related by Livy, is to the effect that
uinius, the king's eldest son, was in-
a passion for her, moved by her ex-
; and becoming a guest at her house
bsence of Collatinus, succeeded in dis-
er person. Entering her chamber in
ith a drawn sword, and finding himself
pulsed, he threatened to slay her, and
ody of a slave in her bed, to make it
he had killed them both in the act of
he dread of being thought so infamous
retia to yield, but with a resolve that
f her husband and her own innocence
renged. She summoned her father
sband from the camp, who came ac-
by their kinsmen, Valerius Publicola
, and having recounted the events of
e suddenly stabbed herself to the heart
aled dagger. The bloody poniard was snatched from the wound by Brutus, and the witnesses of this sad tragedy swore by the 'once pure blood' of Lucretia, not to rest till they had expelled the Tarquins from Rome. This event, which occurred B.C. 509, was the signal of Roman freedom, the kingly government being abolished, and a republic established by the conspirators, of whom Junius Brutus became chief. Poets and artists have vied with each other in celebrating the heroism of Lucretia, and her name, like that of Penelope, has furnished the most significant expression for all that is noble and chaste in the female character. [E.R.]

[Lucretius—*From an Antique Gem.*]

LUCRETIUS, the commonly received name of TITUS LUCRETIUS CARUS, an eminent philosopher and poet, born at Rome about 96 B.C., and said to have died by his own hand in the forty-fourth year of his age, about 52. He is admitted to be one of the greatest of Roman poets for descriptive beauty and elevated sentiment, while his philosophy is subject to the errors inevitable to the state of science at that time. His poem, which is entitled 'De Rerum Natura,' embodies accurately the Epicurean doctrine on the nature of things, and was first published in 1486. It has been translated into English by Creech and Mason Good.

LUCULLUS, LUCIUS LICINIUS, a naval and military commander of Rome, born about B.C. 115, and distinguished in the war with Mithridates from the time of Sylla to B.C. 66, when he was supplanted by Pompey. He lived about twenty years longer, in an elegant retirement on the coast of Campania, and his costly habits have rendered his name a bye-word for all that is luxurious and extravagantly refined in taste. He was at the same time a great master of literature, and his house was enriched with a valuable library and works of art, which were opened to the curious and the learned, among whom was his friend Cicero.

LUDEKE, C. W., a Prussian *savant*, 1737-1805.

LUDEWIG, J P. DE, a Ger. jurist, 1668-1743.

LUDICAN, a king of Mercia, 823-825.

LUDIUS, a Roman painter, age of Augustus.

LUDLOW, EDMUND, one of the principal chiefs of the republican party in England during the civil war, born about 1620, distinguished at the battle of Edgehill 1642, successor of Ireton in the government of Ireland 1650, died in exile 1693. Lud-

low is the author of curious and valuable 'Memoirs,' published 1698.

LUDOLPH, Job, a German Orientalist, distinguished for his researches in Ethiopian history and the Ethiopic dialects, 1624-1704. His two nephews—Henry William, distinguished as a Greek and Russian scholar, 1655-1710; and Job, as a mathematician, 1649-1711. The son of the latter, Jerome Ludolph, a physician, 1677-1728.

LUDOLPH, an ascetic writer, about 1300-1370.

LUDOVICUS, or LUDWIG, Godfrey, a philologist and literary *savant* of Prussia, 1670-1724.

LUDOVICUS, C. Gunther, a professor of Leipzig, author of a 'Plan for a History of the Philosophy of Wolf,' and 'of Leibnitz,' 1707-1778.

LUDWIG, C. F., a phys. of Leipzig, 1757-1823.

LUDWIG, C. T., a Germ. botanist, 1709-1773.

LUGO, John De, a Spanish cardinal and theologian, 1583-1660. His brother, Francis, a Jesuit and theologian, 1580-1652.

LUINI, Bernardin, an Ital. painter, 16th ct.

LUKE, the evangelist, said to have been a Jewish proselyte, converted by the preaching of Paul, and a physician by profession, was a native of Antioch, and probably wrote his gospel, as well as the Acts of the Apostles, while a prisoner in Rome A.D. 63. He was a companion of Paul in many of his journeys, and is understood to have been acquainted with the family of Mary, and even to have seen the Saviour in his youth. He died at the age of eighty-four, and was never married.

LULLI, Anthony, a Fr. grammarian, d. 1582.

LULLY, Jean Baptiste, born at Florence in 1634, showed such a remarkable taste for music that a cordelier, from no other consideration than the hope of his some time becoming eminent in the hope of his some time becoming eminent in art, undertook to teach him the guitar. While under the care of his kind guitar master he attracted the attention of the Chevalier Guise, a French gentleman, who took him at ten years of age to Paris, to be page to the Mdle. de Montpensier, niece of Louis XIV. While in this menial capacity he used to spend his leisure time in practising upon an old violin, and his taste in music having reached the ear of the princess, she immediately procured a master to teach him the violin, and in the course of a few months he was elevated to the rank of a court musician, and afterwards admitted into the king's band, which was styled the 'Les Petits Violons,' of which corps he soon afterwards became the head. From this time Lully's fame as a performer and composer was fully established and recognized. At this time one who could read music at sight was esteemed as a great musician, and not one-half of those then living in France were so far accomplished as to be able to play an accompaniment on the harpsichord or theorbo to the exercises of the scholars. Lully in this respect contributed greatly to the progress of musical science, and in his compositions introduced many of the improvements which have since become inseparable from compositions of the slightest kind. In the year 1686 the king having recovered from a serious indisposition which threatened his life, Lully was required to compose a *Te Deum*. Accordingly he wrote one, which was as remarkable for its excellence as it was for an unhappy accident which befel the composer during its performance, which he conducted. In the midst of one of the move[illegible] of this work, Lully struck his foot with the [illegible] with which he was beating time. This [illegible] considerable inflammation, and the injury [illegible] untractable that his physician advised him t[illegible] his little toe cut off; and, after a delay of [illegible] days his foot; and at length the whole limb [illegible] this juncture an empiric offered to effect [illegible] without amputation. Two thousand pistole[illegible] to be his guerdon if he succeeded; but, as [illegible] have been expected, Lully became one more [illegible] to the popular faith in quackery. He d[illegible] 1687, and was interred in the church of the [illegible] lent Augustines, at Paris, where an elegant [illegible] solemn was erected to his memory. Lully's [illegible] now chiefly rests on his overtures, a spec[illegible] composition of which he is said to have be[illegible] inventor. He wrote several operas, motet[illegible] other compositions for the church, besides a [illegible] ber of symphonies in three parts for violin[illegible] had two sons, Louis and Jean, also mus[illegible] They in conjunction composed the music [illegible] opera named 'Zephire et Flore,' which wa[illegible] formed at the Academie Royale in 1688.

LULLY, Raymond, a great theurgis[illegible] philosopher of the middle ages, was of Catal[illegible] descent, and was born at Palma, the capi[illegible] Majorca, 1235. He commenced life as a co[illegible] and man of pleasure, but was converted [illegible] about thirty years of age to the religio[illegible] chiefly by the exhortations of a married [illegible] whom he had professed the most ardent [illegible] For about ten years, 1265-1275, he lived [illegible] less in a solitary place, and became the [illegible] remarkable ecstacies and visions—the e[illegible] that his prayers for wisdom to convert th[illegible] were answered, he says, by a singular ill[illegible] of his mind, in which the principles [illegible] became manifest to him. In this ligh[illegible] aid of his investigations in Arabian [illegible] he conceived a new system of dialectic[illegible] be consulted in his 'Ars Generalis [illegible] published 1480; the 'Ars Brevis,' pu[illegible] and the 'Arbor Scientiae,' 1482. [illegible] these (of which the second is an abr[illegible] proposes a universal art, or science [illegible] the principles of which all others [illegible] be comprehended, and by the aid [illegible] maintained they could all be dem[illegible] 'Arbor Scientiae,' or tree of kno[illegible] a demonstration of the love of Go[illegible] bour, traced from its root to its [illegible] possible to enumerate all his [illegible] general object is to demonstr[illegible] lible method, all the primary tr[illegible] cluding the existence and life [illegible] embrace in their scope, the ph[illegible] sical sciences; and, as a necess[illegible] doctrines of the alchymists, [illegible] Lully as one of their greates[illegible] tical means to attain the e[illegible] large in their scope as his sy[illegible] embodied them in three pro[illegible] upon the pope and Philip [illegible] journeys to effect his purpo[illegible] all the existing military o[illegible] into one body. 2. That [illegible] the philosopher Averrh[illegible] suppressed. 3. That n[illegible]

all parts of the world, to instruct in strange guages and in the new dialectic, such as uld enter into vows for the conversion of infi-s. It must be admitted that this was a magni-nt political design, and there is nothing in his-y to compare with it, except the achievements Loyola. Raymond Lully, disappointed, after most indefatigable efforts to procure the adop- of his system, embarked for Turin, to com-ce his apostleship single-handed, and there, it elieved, he found the death of a martyr, 1315. works acquired great celebrity, and were often nted in the 16th century. The best of his ggists is the French priest Ant. Perroquet. dé ridicules his pretensions, and calls him an rant friar, but without exhibiting any appre-ion of what he really teaches. [E.R.]

JMAGNE, Marie De, religious founder of rder of 'Filles de la Providence,' 1599-1657.
JMISDEN, A., a Scotch antiquar., 1720-1801.
JMSDEN, M., a Scotch Oriental., 1777-1835.
JNARDI, V., an Italian æronaut, 1759-1799.
JND, L., a Swedish jurisconsult, 1638-1715.
JNEAU DE BOISJERMAIN, Peter Jos. cis, a miscellaneous writer, author of a mentary on Racine,' a 'Course of History eography,' &c., 1732-1801.
JNIG, J. C., a German compiler, 1662-1740.
JPSET, Th., an English scholar and transla-c. to Richard Pace, when ambas., 1498-1532.
JPTON, D., an Eng. biographer, 17th cent.
JPTON, W., an English divine, d. abt. 1726.
JPUS, or WOLFIUS, Christian, a monk of Augustin, known as a canonist and theolo-1612-1681.
JPUS, Servatus, a Fr. theologian, 9th cent.
JRBE, G. De, a French antiquarian, d. 1613.
JSHINGTON, W., an Eng. statesman, d. 1813.
JSIGNAN, G. De, a Fr. crusader, died 1194.
JSSAN, Margaret De, a French novelist nsiderable genius, author of a great number torical romances, 1682-1758.

JTHER, the great German reformer, was at Eisleben, 10th November, 1483. As he born on St. Martin's Eve, and baptized the day, he received his Christian name of Mar-His father, who was a poor miner, left Eisle-for Mansfeld, when the infant Martin was cely six months old. Here the hardy labourer prospered, as to have at length two blast-fur-es of his own, and to be thus enabled by a be-nant Providence, to give his son a good edu-tion. After getting such tuition as the place of rental residence could afford, Martin was sent at e age of fourteen to school at Magdeburg, where is poverty forced him, with other boys, to tra-erse the neighbouring villages and to sing hymns s a means of procuring a supply of victuals. Re-moving next year to Isenach, he was pressed by similar difficulties, and compelled to a similar means of relief, till a benevolent family took him under their roof. His father was anxious that his son should study law, and Martin entered the uni-versity of Erfurt in 1501. The fashionable schol-astic philosophy occupied him here for a series of years, and 'the whole university admired his genius.' During the second year of his studies at Erfurt, being a laborious reader, and in the habit of ransacking the college library and devouring its volumes, he found a copy of the Latin Bible, a book he had never seen before, and which on his reading it, stirred up strange and rapturous sensations within him. Not long afterwards his severe studies produced an alarming illness, which brought him face to face with death, and created serious and permanent religious impressions, which were so deepened by the death of a very intimate friend and fellow-student by a stroke of lightning, that he at once resolved to become a monk, and leaving all his property behind him, but a Virgil and Plautus, and giving his astonished friends a hearty farewell banquet, he entered the monastery of the hermits of St. Augustine. Here the ambitious scholar soon felt the crushing despotism of those monkish brothers, for he was forced to do the most menial and disgusting offices, and the master of arts was made a servant of all work—sweeper, porter, and beggar, for the lazy drones who buzzed in the convent. Still, he did not neglect his studies, and he strove earnestly all the while to obtain that spiritual peace and sanctity which he had imagined must be easily found in a religious establishment. Alas! he watched, fasted, prayed, read, and did penance on himself in vain. His melancholy could not be relieved by such ghostly mechanism. His was not a mind to be cheated into quiet by monastic routine, or degraded and hushed by morbid asceticism. But the conversations of Staupitz, his vicar-general, at length led the young Augustinian to feel the freedom and peace of the gospel, and he was ordained to the priesthood, and celebrated his first mass, in his twenty-fourth year. By the influence of Staupitz, Luther was in 1508 called by Frederick, elector of Saxony, to be a professor of philosophy in the university of Wittemberg. Here in a short time he taught also biblical theology, and obtained more internal serenity, and a deeper view of the Divine plan of redemption. He began to preach too with that vigour, impetuosity, and eloquence which soon attracted immense crowds. About 1510 he was sent to Rome on ecclesiastical business, and his mind received a terrible shock by what he witnessed of the idleness, profanity, and sensuality of the Romish clergy and laity, and the grief and indignation he experienced during this visit to the city of the pope, caused the veil to fall from his eyes. On returning from the Italian metropolis, he was, in 1512, made doctor of divinity, and he continued to preach boldly, attacking the scholastic philosophy, and basing his arguments more and more on the Holy Scriptures. The court of Rome, to supply its luxuries, and aid in building St. Peter's, had commissioned indulgences to be sold in Germany. The traffic was carried on with the utmost effrontery, and under a regular tariff, and Tetzel was a fit instrument for the nefarious commerce in the souls of men. Some of the people of Wittemberg, who had confessed to Luther, refused to abandon their sins, and pleaded the indulgences which they had bought. The spirit of Luther was fired—the spark was laid to the train which ended in so mighty an explosion. He preached and remonstrated, and on the 31st October, 1517, nailed to the door of the castle church his ninety-five theses, and sent a copy of them to the archbishop of Magdeburg. The consequent discussions with Tetzel at Wittemberg, and his debates upon the

same subject at Heidelberg, only increased and deepened the agitation, and added to Luther's popularity. By and bye he was summoned to appear and answer at Augsburg before the papal legate, Cardinal Cajetan. At the several interviews he stood firm and resolved, and the friar Martin returned in triumph to his cell and his lecture-room. The excitement was now so prodigious that the courteous Elector wished him to leave the city —the idea of a capital penalty for him was loudly talked of, and the unquailing Luther at last appealed from the pope to a general council. But Militz, another legate, was appointed, and at a meeting which took place at Altenburg in 1519, Luther was so far cajoled as to write an humble and apologetic letter to Leo. The letter was unheeded —the reformer became more and more alive to the errors of the church—the disputation with Eckius still forced him onwards, and, being too honest to conceal his convictions, he took advantage of the press, and his works found a wondrous and immediate circulation. Rome became seriously alarmed, and Leo at length issued a bull of excommunication, which Luther publicly and contemptuously burnt before an immense assembly at Wittemberg. The German mind was thoroughly roused, and prepared to throw off the yoke of Rome. Luther's separation from Rome was now complete. Leo urged the new emperor, Charles V., to apprehend and punish the turbulent and daring heretic, but by the influence of the elector of Saxony, the reformer's cause was tried at Worms. On his way to Worms, Spalatin, apprehensive for his safety, despatched a messenger to forewarn and dissuade him from continuing his journey, but the magnanimous champion replied, 'Go tell your master, that though there were as many devils in Worms as tiles upon the house-tops, I will enter it.' On the 16th of April he reached this city, attired in his friar's cowl; multitudes met him, and he entered it attended by 2,000 persons. Before his 204 august judges, the emperor and his nobility, his courage did not fail, for clearly and fully did he vindicate his past procedure, and he steadily appealed to the authority of Scripture. The result was, that Charles issued a rescript 'against the evil fiend in human form,' 'the fool,' and 'the blasphemer,' and put him under the ban of the empire. Luther had already left the town, pursuing the road that took him to Mora, that he might see his aged grandmother. He resumed his journey the next day, but as he passed through the depths of the Thuringian forest he was roughly seized by five horsemen, and carried to the castle of Wartburg, and a whole year he lay there in solitude, while his friends mourned his absence or death. But his powerful patrons had in this way provided for his safety. This period of forced retirement was not mis-spent, and though he had to wrestle with morbid and nervous sensations, produced by his confinement and sedentary life, he translated the New Testament into German, which was published in 1522. Leaving his Patmos, and returning to Wittemberg, his undaunted energy carried all before it, the reformation was ushered in, and in 1524 Luther abandoned the monastic dress —the last symbol of his connection with Rome. He crushed his fanatical opponents, who did more injury to his cause than his papal adversaries, gallantly entered the lists with Henry V England, and fought stoutly with Erasmus Freedom of the Will. In 1525, he was mar Pomeranus, to Catherine von Bora, who h her convent about two years before, and 'h

[Luther's Chamber at Wittemberg.]

and lovely Ketha' proved a kind and affec wife to him. The labours of Luther were period incessant, for the care of all the ch was upon him, and many of the states o many embraced his doctrines. From 1517 t every year saw him publish a book or books some form of papal error. The anabaptist a sad thorn in his side, and by their wretch cesses brought great scandal upon his works translation of the Bible occupied a large por his time, for it was the mainstay of the re tion; and commentaries on almost all the of the Bible proceeded from his unwearie Councils were in those days reckoned a grat cific for healing ecclesiastical discord, an were not a few in the life of Luther: We 1521, Nuremberg in 1522-23, when the G princes presented a list of 'a hundred griev another at the same place in the followin at which the members resolved to work out as possible the decisions of that of Worm that of Augsburg in 1525, adjourned to Sp 1526, at which a general council was dem Another diet was convoked to meet in Fe 1529, and the imperial and popish party hav mastery, decreed to suppress the reformat force. Against this bloody decree the d solemnly *protested*, and the reforming ha ceived from this circumstance the appe name of *Protestants*. Luther and Zwingl quarrelled about the nature of the Lord's S and maintained a worse than idle contes met personally for disputation at Marburg diet of Augsburg met in 1530, the con prepared by Melanchthon was submitted to protestantism, in spite of all obstacles, was established among the German nations. many interruptions and incessant labours, continued at Wittemberg during his rem years. In his sixty-second year his health to give way—the strong man was bowed After an altercation with the lawyers abou destine marriages and certain female fash dress, he indignantly left Wittemberg for E

in the month of January, 1546. The river Issel being swollen, he was five days upon the road. On the 17th of February he complained of oppressive pain in his chest. Momentary relief from it was soon obtained; but he was again attacked in the night, and after brief but earnest religious exercises, and thrice repeating the inspired words, 'Into thy hands I commit my spirit—God of truth thou hast redeemed me,' he expired between two and three o'clock in the morning. His disease is supposed to have been *angina pectoris*, but some say, cancer in the stomach. On the 19th his body was enclosed in a leaden coffin and carried into the church ere it was removed for burial, and on the 22d the hearse arrived at Wittemberg, where the whole city stood around the gates in deepest sorrow and lamentation. Luther was buried in the Schloss-kirche, and many a traveller has read the simple inscription that still stands over his tomb. —No one will deny that Luther was one of the mighty. He had an earnest and honest nature —a stranger alike to cowardice and dissimulation. Whatever he did, he did with his might. That he sometimes spoke roughly and wrote harshly, no one knew better than himself—'I was born,' said he, to 'fight with devils and storms, and hence it is that my writings are so boisterous and stormy.' It required a leonine temperament to do the work of Martin Luther. Yet he was a man of a loving and generous heart—playful and happy with his wife and family or friends. He liked hilarity, and his great mind rejoiced to unbend. Intellect and passion were alike powerful within him, for with all his clearness of reason and conscientious decision, he was often swayed by impulse. In those moments he uttered or wrote those expressions, that have so often the semblance of inconsistent paradoxes. So much was he formed to lead opinion that he could not easily bear contradiction. His labour was incredible, as his remaining works attest. Luther had great natural capabilities for music, and he had sedulously studied its theory. He wrote very many hymns and set them to music. In 1523 he published his first hymn with music in a single sheet; the next year he wrote seventeen with a similar accompaniment, and in other subsequent years his muse was not idle. Forty-two original tunes were composed by himself and his associates. But amidst all his literary labours, his translation of the Scriptures stands pre-eminent. Fully aware of the difficult and responsible task, he craved assistance in every form and from every available quarter. When the Hebrew terms belonging to botany and zoology perplexed him, he consulted the physician Sturciad, and he also obtained useful information from his friend Spalatin, who not only instructed him in natural history, but sent him specimens from the superb collection of gems which belonged to the elector of Saxony. Nay, he even employed butchers to dissect animals in his presence, that he might be able to discriminate and render accurately the various sacrificial terms of the Levitical code. But especially did he summon erudite and skilled professors of theology to his aid. They met from time to time, each having prepared himself for the interview by a thorough elaboration of the literary materials belonging to his department of investigation. At these repeated and prolonged consultations, Luther invariably presided, and he had always spread out before him, his own manuscript, the ink of which was scarcely dry, the Hebrew Bible, and the Latin Vulgate. On his one hand sat Melanchthon, with the Greek Scriptures before him, and on his other was placed Casper Cruciger, with his notes made from the Chaldee Targums. Bugenhagen, usually called Pomeranus, from the country of his birth, was also by their side, ready with his suggestions from the rabbinical writings and the old Greek versions. These scholars did their work with marvellous precision and fidelity, for they sometimes returned fourteen successive days to the reconsideration of a doubtful clause or word.—In short, Martin Luther was one of the few men whom Providence occasionally endows, prepares, and raises up for gigantic enterprise. He lived to see his work of religious emancipation immoveably rooted among the German nations—the work of one man and one age. He sowed the seed in tears, but he saw the harvest gathered with joy. Luther was a man of a compact physical frame, with broad shoulders, a large and massive brow, and a firm set mouth. His works have been often reprinted. The best edition of his correspondence is that of De Wette, Berlin, 1825-28, 5 vols. 8vo. His Table Talk, all of which is not authentic, is one of the foundations of his *Memoires* by Michelet, Paris, 1837. A good edition of his works was published at Halle, in 24 volumes, 1737-53, and another edition, in 12mo, is in course of publication at Erlangen, 1826-53; 51 volumes have already appeared, and the whole is to occupy 60 volumes. There are many separate lives of the reformer, among which may be enumerated those of Pfizer, Meurer, Jürgen, König, Weydmann, and Wildenhahn. [J.E.]

LUTI, or LUTTI, B., a Ital. artist, 1666-1724.

LUTMA, J., a Dutch engraver, 1609-1685.

LUTTERELL, H., an Irish engraver, b. 1650.

LUXDORF, B. W., a Danish *savant*, 1716-88.

LUXEMBOURG, FRANCIS HENRY DE MONTMORENCI BOUTEVILLE, Duc De, one of the greatest generals of the age of Louis XIV., was a posthumous son of the count de Bouteville, and a pupil in war of the great Condé. He was constantly opposed to William III., and was successful against him in the battle of Nerwinde 1695, when 20,000 men were left on the field. Born 1628, commander-in-chief in Holland 1672, marshal 1675, died 1695. One of his sons, CHRISTIAN LOUIS, served in the Austrian war of succession, 1675-1746. The nephew of the latter, C. F. FREDERIC, was also a French marshal, 1702-1764. His wife, MADELEINE, widow of the duke de Boufflers, was celebrated at the court of Louis XV., 1707-1787.

LUYKEN, JOHN, a Dutch engraver, 1649-1712. His son and pupil, N. GASPARD, d. before him, 1660.

LUYNES, CHARLES D'ALBERT, Duc De, descended from a noble Florentine family named Alberti, who established themselves in France in 1413, was born at Pont St. Esprit 1578, and was godson of Henry IV. In the reign of Louis XIII. he became prime minister, and at length constable of France; died 1621. His son, LOUIS CHARLES, an ascetic writer, and one of the Port-Royal *savants*, author of many works published under the name of 'Laval,' flourished 1620-1690.

LUZAN, IGNATIUS, a Spanish poet, 1695-1754.

LUZZATTO, S., a Venetian rabbi, 17th cent.

LYCON, a Greek philosopher, 4th cent. B.C.
LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet, 2d century B.C.

[Lycurgus—*From an Ancient Statue.*]

LYCURGUS, the great legislator of the Lacedæmonians, was the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta. His history commences with the year 898 B.C., when he might have usurped the throne on the death of his brother, but preferring to guard the kingdom for the unborn child of the latter, he devoted himself to the study of legislation. On his nephew becoming of age, Lycurgus travelled into Crete, Egypt, and Asia, and thus prepared himself to give Sparta the laws which have rendered his name immortal. His object was to regulate the manners as well as the government, and to form a warrior nation, in which no private interest should prevail over the public good. It is said that Lycurgus persuaded the Spartans to swear that they would observe these laws till his return from another journey, and that he then departed, and they never heard of him more. One account states that he starved himself to death, but it is more probable that he retired to private life, and died naturally, as Lucian records, at the age of eighty-five. [E.R.]

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator and political functionary, about 408-325 B.C.

LYDGATE, JOHN, an old English poet, who flourished soon after the time of Chaucer, and is known to have been living in the middle of the 15th century. His history is very obscure, but he was a monk of Bury St. Edmunds, and was ordained a priest 1397. His principal works are 'The Siege of Troy,' 'Story of Thebes,' and 'The Fall of Princes.'

LYDIAT, THOMAS, an English divine, distinguished as a chronologist and mathem., 1572-1649.

LYDIUS, B. L., a German protestant divine, established at Dort as a refugee in 1603, died 1629. His son, JAMES, a divine and critic, was also a minister at Dort, dates unknown.

LYE, EDWARD, an antiquarian *savant*, au. of an 'Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dict.,' &c., 1704-69.

LYELL, CHARLES, father of the well-known geologist, a Scotchman, disting. as a discoverer in botany, and translator of Dante, 1767-1849.

LYFORD, WILLIAM, a wr. of practical divinity, rector of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, 1598-1653.

LYNAR, ROCH FREDERIC, Count De, a D[illegible] statesman and scholar, author of political [illegible] and travels, 1708-1781. His son, C. GOTT[illegible] disting. as a publicist and ascetic writer, 17[illegible]-[illegible]

LYNCH, J., an Irish polemic, died about [illegible]

LYNDE, SIR HUMPHREY, an English magistrate, known as a writer in favour of protestantism, 1579-1636.

LYNDSAY, SIR DAVID, one of the most famous of the old Scottish poets, was probably born in or soon after the year 1490. He is usually described as 'of the Mount,' which was his paternal estate in Fifeshire. He received instruction at the university of St. Andrews; and, in 1512, when he may have been a little above twenty years old, was placed about the person of the new-born prince, who afterwards became James V. of Scotland. He first appeared, both as a public servant and as an author, in 1528, when the young king threw off his subjection to the Douglases. In the next year he was appointed Lyon-king-at-arms, and he was employed afterwards on embassies and other charges, both before and after the death of his royal patron. He sided with the Reformers, to the extent, at any rate, of desiring and promoting purification of ecclesiastical polity and discipline; but he never figured very prominently in the fierce quarrels of his time, and spent his latest years so quietly that it is not known when he died. He can be traced positively till 1555. His poetical works have nothing of high or fine poetical inspiration; but they abound in practical good sense and sagacity, show great observation of society and manners, and are written with remarkable force of language, and tremendous strength of sarcastic and satirical invective. The most interesting of them is his 'Satire of the Three Estates,' a huge dramatic piece, hovering between the allegoric moralities, and those more modern plays in which individual personages were introduced. His 'Monarchy, a Dialogue between Experience and a Courtier,' is his largest composition, but very heavy; and his 'Squire Meldrum' is an indifferent attempt at poetizing the adventures of a noted contemporary. The most successful of his attempts, besides many passages of his play, are his small pieces of satire on the court, on politicians, and on churchmen; and chief of these are two early productions, 'The Dream,' and the 'Complaint of the Papingo.' [W.S.]

LYNDWODE, or LINDWOOD, WILLIAM, an ecclesiastical lawyer and statesman, in the reign of Henry VI., and bishop of St. David's, d. 1446.

LYNEDOCH, THOMAS GRAHAM, Lord, a native of Perthshire, who greatly distinguished himself as an officer of the British army during the late wars, born 1750, died, governor of Dumbarton castle, 1843.

LYON, GEORGE FRANCIS, a famous African traveller, and advent. in the arctic seas, 1795-1832.

LYON, J., an English physician, 1734-1817.

LYONNET, P., a Ger. naturalist, 1707-1789.

LYONNET, R., a medical writer, 17th century.

LYONS, ISRAEL, son of a Polish Jew, distinguished as an astronomer, mathematician, and botanist, 1739-1775.

LYRA, NICHOLAS DE, in Latin *Lyranus*, a Scripture commentator of Normandy, died 1340.

LYS, the name of several painters—1. JOHN

ANDER LYS, a Dutch genre painter, born at reda 1600. 2. JOHN LYS, flourished at Olden- rg, 1570-1629. 3. DU LYS, of the family of eau Dare, called *Nicoletto* by the Italians, died Nancé 1732.

LYSANDER, a Lacedæmonian general, who put end to the Peloponnesian war by his victory er the Athenians 405 B.C. He established the irty tyrants' at Athens, and was killed in a ttle with the Thebans 395.

LYSCHANDER, or LYSCANDER, JOHN, a nish antiquarian, died 1582. His brother, CL. RISTOPHERSON, an historian, 1557-1623.

LYSERUS, POLYCARP, a Lutheran divine of rmany, 1552-1601. JOHN, of the same family, writer on polygamy died 1684.

LYSIAS, a famous orator of Athens, 4th c. B.C.

LYSIAS, a general of Antiochus Epiphanes, ing of Syria, vanquished by Judas Maccabæus.

LYSIMACHUS, one of Alexander's lieutenants, who became master of Thrace on the division of his conquests, and was killed B.C. 282.

LYSIPPUS, a Greek sculptor, lived B.C. 350.

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philosopher, B.C. 388.

LYSISTRATUS, a Greek sculptor, 4th c. B.C.

LYSONS, DANIEL, an English physician and medical writer, died 1800. His son, SAMUEL, a writer on topography and the Roman antiquities of Great Britain, appointed keeper of the records in the Tower, 1763-1819.

LYTE, HENRY, an English botanist, 1529-1607.

LYTTLETON, GEORGE LORD, an author and statesman, was born in January, 1709, at Hagley, in Worcestershire, the seat of his father, to whose estate and baronetcy he was heir. He showed early in life the same qualities which he afterwards displayed,—fluency of diction, and justness of taste. He never rose above an easy mediocrity either in literature or statesmanship, but his popular amiable manners, his thorough chivalrous liberality of sentiment, and his good moral principles, justly made him an object of affectionate admiration among the men of genius of the age, and he thus occupies a more conspicuous position than his talents alone could have achieved. He is ranked among the converts from infidelity, but his religion did not become fanatical, and it may be questioned if it displaced anything beyond a dissatisfied partial scepticism. He was twice married, and the object of his earlier choice, from the deep affection with which he regarded her when alive, and his grief for her death, made the contrast with her successor, from whom Lyttleton found it necessary to separate, a matter of much sad remark among his contemporaries. Though his father was in office, he joined the young 'Patriots' who drove Walpole from power. He held several secondary offices, and preceded Mr. Legge as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was created a baron in 1757, and died in 1773. His miscellanies, in prose and verse, are now forgotten, and his laborious but feeble history of Henry II., is only known to historical inquirers. [J.H.B.]

LYTTLETON, CHARLES, younger brother of the preceding, born in 1714, became bishop of Carlisle in 1762, and was distinguished for his antiquarian learning; died 1768. THOMAS LYTTLETON, the son of Lord George, and his successor in the peerage, was a young nobleman of dissipated manners, who possessed, however, much of his father's genius. He is the subject of a well-authenticated ghost story, which relates that he was warned of his death three days before it happened, in 1779, when he was in good health, and only thirty-five years of age. See (for other members of this family) LITTLETON.

M

MAAN, JOHN, a doct. of the Sorbonne, 17th c.

MAAS, the name of several Dutch painters—ARNOLD, a pupil of the younger Teniers, 1620-1664. NICHOLAS, famous for his portraits, 1632-1693. DIRK, or THEODORE, or THIERNY, great in battle-pieces and cavalcades, 1656-1715. GODFREY, famous for his altar-pieces, 1660-1722.

MAAS, J. G. E., a Prussian philos., 1766-1823.

MABIL, P. L., an Italian *savant*, 1752-1836.

MABILLON, JOHN, a learned monk and historian of the Benedictines, celebrated for his knowledge of ecclesiastical antiquities, and his skill as a theologian and controversial writer, born in the diocese of Rheims, 1632, died 1707.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT, Abbé De, a brother of Condillac, eminent as a political and miscellaneous writer of great learning, 1709-1785.

MABOUL, J., a French prelate, died 1723.

MABUSE, JAN DE, one of the most celebrated painters of the old Flemish school of Bruges, is the earliest master of any consideration who practised the art in this country. His family name appears to have been Gossaert, but he signed himself Joannes Malbodius, that is, of Mabuse, his birth-place. Mabuse was born about 1470; he studied in Italy, and about 1499 visited this country, where he was employed by Henry VII.; there is a picture of this king's family, by him, at Hampton Court: he died at Antwerp in 1532.—Mabuse was a painter of extraordinary ability: his best works are generally brilliantly coloured, well drawn, and finished with extreme delicacy; his masterpiece is also in this country—the adoration of the kings, at Castle Howard, originally painted as an altar-piece for the abbey of Grammont, it afterwards fell into the possession of Prince Charles of Lorraine, from whose collection it was brought into England.—(Van Mander, *Leven der Schilders*, &c.; Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

MACABER, an old German poet, author of the 'Dance of Death,' painted by Holbein.

M'ADAM, or MACADAM, JOHN LOUDON, a magistrate and trustee of roads in Ayrshire, famous for introducing the improved system of road-making which bears his name, born 1756, died, after declining the honour of knighthood, which was conferred on his son, SIR JAMES NICHOL MACADAM, 1836. Mr. Macadam was substantially rewarded for this important national service by a grant of £10,000 from the government. Sir James Nichol Macadam died in 1852.

MACARDELL, J., an Eng. engraver, d. 1765.

MACARIUS, the name of two *saints*, the *first* or elder, a native of Alexandria, originally a baker,

e politics of the world, yet, as in other
s of inquiry, the narrowness of the field
onsidered in estimating the conclusions
uirer. It is true, however, that one
f his acuteness would add to his Ital-
nce a consciousness of the machina-
rance and the German empire, along
rising Spanish kingdom, to get pos-
Italy. The events of his life would
y told without a narrative of the very
l history of Italy during his active
e had to conduct some extremely criti-
tions for the Florentine republic with
ous and rapacious Cæsar Borgia, and
t has perhaps been often repeated, that
l there have been more ferocity and
nsed within the compass of two human
an when Borgia and Machiavelli met
e cabinet. The political and critical
bout Machiavelli have centred round
discourse on the prince, intended not
ion, but for the private instruction of
princes of the Medici family. It has
ained that he wrote to caricature the
e professes, but this is an unnecessary
is easy to see that he meant what he
is opinions are not wonderful, consider-
ool in which he was taught. He wrote
and more extensive works, one on the
ks of the first decade of Livy's history
a curious dialogue on the art of war.
the 22d of June, 1527. [J.H.B.]

N, J., an English astronomer, 18th et.

CHARLES, Baron Von, an Austrian
ho rose to distinction during the wars of
revolution, and was at the head of the
Naples opposed to the French in Italy,
e most remarkable incident in his career,
rrender with 28,000 Austrian troops to
e, for which he was tried by court-
Vienna. Born in Franconia 1752; died,
d disgraced, 1828.

AY, AND., a dist. mathemat., died 1809.

ENZIE, SIR ALEX., was a native of In-
nd at an early period of his life settled in
After having been eight years in the
the North-West Fur Company, he was
Fort Chipewyan 3d June, 1789, on an
expedition towards the north, in which
the great river named after him, and
e Arctic Ocean in lat. 69°. Some time
(1771) this great barrier had been first
the mouth of the Coppermine River, by
learne, an agent of the Hudson's Bay
. On another expedition, undertaken
ober, 1792, Mackenzie was the first to
Rocky Mountains and reach the Pacific.
hed an account of his travels, London,
d soon after had the honour of knight-
erred upon him. [J.B.]

ENZIE, GEORGE, a physician of Edin-
thor of a biography of eminent Scotch-
lished 1708-1722.

ENZIE, SIR GEORGE, a Scotch lawyer
llaneous writer, whose judicial career in
f the covenanters procured him the ap-
f 'the blood-thirsty advocate;' born at
36, died 1691. His relative, GEORGE
IE, Viscount Tarbat, and first earl of Cromarty, secretary of state in the reign of Queen Anne, and a writer on prophecy, &c., 1626-1714.

MACKENZIE, HENRY, born in 1745, survived till 1831. Though the writings which made his name popular were of a highly romantic and sentimental cast, his life was one of steady routine. He was the son of a physician in Edinburgh; and there was obtained for him, very early, an appointment as one of the attorneys in the Scottish Court of Exchequer; a respectable, easy, and well-paid place. He held it till 1804, when the interest of his friends, and the value attached to pamphlets he had written in support of the government, gained for him the very lucrative office of comptroller of taxes for Scotland. His earliest novel, which was also his best, was 'The Man of Feeling,' published in 1771. 'The Man of the World' appeared in 1783, and was succeeded by 'Julia de Roubigné.' He edited the periodical called 'The Mirror,' in 1779 and 1780; and 'The Lounger' in 1785 and 1786. He furnished to each of these a large number of papers, among which were some pleasing stories; and he wrote also plays, translations from the German, and critical and other essays. [W.S.]

MACKENZIE, J., a medical writer, died 1761.

MACKENZIE, SIR KENNETH DOUGLAS, a British officer, who was in active service from 1781 to 1815, died 1833.

MACKESON, COLONEL, an East Indian officer and political agent of the British government, distinguished during the last twenty years in all the important transactions connected with our policy and military operations in the Punjaub, including the late war with Affghanistan. Died in the prime of life, 1853.

MACKIE, JOHN, a Scotch physician, 1748-1831.

MACKINNON, DANIEL, lieutenant-colonel of the Coldstream Guards, famous for the occupation and defence of Hougumont at Waterloo; born 1791, died, after writing a history of his corps, 1836.

MACKINNON, HENRY, a general in the peninsular war, uncle to the preceding, born 1773, killed at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo 1812.

MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES, was born near Inverness, in 1765. From his father he inherited a small estate, the sale of which brought him several thousand pounds; but in the early part of his life he had to seek for maintenance by professional labour. Medicine was his first pursuit, which he studied in Edinburgh, after having gone through the academical course of arts at Aberdeen. Going to London in 1788, he occupied himself much with literature, wrote for the press, and, in 1791, published the 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ,' a vigorous but over-sanguine reply to the attacks of Burke on the French Revolution. Mackintosh had now turned to legal studies, and delivered with great approbation Lectures on the Law of Nature and Nations. In 1803, he distinguished himself by his defence of Peltier, a French emigrant, charged with a libel on Napoleon. In 1804, after having been knighted, he went to India as Recorder of Bombay. Having entitled himself, by seven years' service, to a retiring allowance of twelve hundred a-year, he returned to England. He sat in the House of Commons from 1813, acting on the Whig side, and making some impressive speeches, especially on reforms in the criminal law; but he was both too philosophical and too

indolent to be a great parliamentary orator or debater. His power of conversation was highly celebrated; and he was not less esteemed for his candour and amiability, than for his clearness and comprehensiveness of thinking and the great diversity of his knowledge. His writings, though valuable, scarcely came up to the expectations that were entertained of him. The best of them is his fine 'Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy,' contributed to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and since edited separately by Whewell. He wrote likewise a good many articles for the *Edinburgh Review*, and an able but not animated 'History of England' for Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. His 'History of the Revolution' of 1668, which was to have been his masterpiece, was delayed by his indolence and fastidiousness, and left unfinished at his death in 1832. [W.S.]

MACKLIN, CHARLES, an eminent actor and dramatist, in the opinion of some the first, in order of time, of stage-artists. He was born at Westmeath, in Ireland, 11th May, 1690, and was for some time employed at Trinity College, Dublin, as a badgeman. He came to England in 1711, and attempted the stage, but returned to his old occupation until 1716, when he again became a candidate for histrionic honours, as an actor in the London theatre, Lincolns-Inn-Fields. He continued on the stage until 1789—*Shylock* being the part in which he was most distinguished, and to which he first gave the tragic reading which has been ever since retained. He was a man of great determination of character, and stood up for the professional rights of his brother actors, frequently to his own detriment. But his vigorous intellect at last gave way, his understanding being impaired before his death, 11th July, 1797. Considering his great age, 107, this, however, was not remarkable. What his mind had been remains proved by his works, yet popular, 'The Man of the World,' and his 'Love à la Mode,' two comedies of great merit. [J.A.H.]

MACKNIGHT, JAMES, a Scottish divine, author of a 'Harmony of the Gospels,' &c., 1721-1800.

MACLAINE, A., an Irish divine, 1722-1804.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, a very eminent Scottish mathematician, born at Kilmodan, Argyllshire, in February, 1698; died at Edinburgh, 14th June, 1746. Distinguished for mathematical talent at a very early age—having, it is said, discovered many of the propositions of his *Geometrie Organica*, when only sixteen—he gained, after a competition of ten days, the chair of mathematics at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in his nineteenth year; and in 1725, he was appointed to assist and succeed James Gregory in the same chair at Edinburgh. Maclaurin's separate works are these:—1st, *Geometrie Organica*, a work on the description of Curves by the intersection of moving straight lines:—2d, *A Treatise of Fluxions*, in 2 vols. 4to, of which it may be safely said, that it is the best ever produced, with the view of expounding logically the principles of Fluxions. It is prolix, although full of interesting matter: its value now is simply historical: — 3d, *A Treatise on Algebra*; and 4th, The posthumous work—*An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Discoveries*,—a model of a popular exposition. Maclaurin wrote many separate memoirs, and he had the honour of dividing the prize of the Academy of S for an essay on the Tides with Daniel Be Euler, and Cavalieri. During the resid this mathematician in Edinburgh, the irru the Highland Clans under Prince Charles occurred. Maclaurin planned and superi the works thrown up for the defence of t and exerted himself in every possible way side of the Government. He was obliged account to take refuge in England for but he returned with Law and Order. H tical ability showed itself also in efforts to several public societies in Edinburgh. T few scientific names that ought, in Scotlan held more in honour. [

MACLAURIN, J., son of the preceding, w cated for the bar, and in 1787 became a jud the title of Lord Dreghorn. He is au. o ments and Decisions in Remarkable Cases;'

MACLEAN, MRS., L. E. L. See LAN

MACLEOD, JOHN, a Scotch physici accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy te author of 'The Voyage of the Alceste,' 17

MACLEOD, SIR J., a Brit. general, 17

MACLIAU, a duke of Brittany, 560-57

MACLOU, or MALO, a Welch saint, cl

MACMICHÆL, W., an Eng. phy., au. of ney from Moscow to Constantinople,' 1784

MACNALLY, L., an Irish dramatist, 175

MACNICOL, REV. DR. DONALD, a minister, and master of Gaelic literature a tiquities, 1735-1802.

MACNISH, ROBERT, a physician of Gl known as a contributor to magazine lite under the appellation of 'the Modern Py rean,' author of 'The Anatomy of Drunke 'The Philosophy of Sleep,' &c., 1802-1837.

MACPHERSON, JAMES, was born in ness-shire in 1738, and received an acad education at Aberdeen. At the age of t while he was a country schoolmaster, he pu an indifferent heroic poem, 'The Highlander afterwards, having gone southward as a tutor, he excited the interest of the poet Blair, and Adam Ferguson, by exhibiting purporting to be translations of old Celtic In 1760 he published a few specimens o entitled 'Fragments of Ancient Poetry, tra from the Gaelic or Erse Language.' After cursion which he made to the Highlands to other metrical relics, there appeared the poems which, ascribed by Macpherson to have raised so much controversy as to their g ness; and which, through their strange genius and defect, have divided the critics as much in regard to their literary meri epic poem of 'Fingal,' with smaller piec published in 1762; the epic of 'Temora,' panied by other poems, in 1763. The tr and poet now turned to business, and official appointments in Florida and the W dies. After this he resumed literary empl chiefly historical, and was, in pamphlets an papers, an active and efficient partizan ministry. His political services procured the lucrative place of agent for the nabob of and he sat in parliament for several years fro He died in 1796, at an estate which he h chased in his native district of Strathspey.

'HERSON, Sir John, an employé of the lia Company, whose judicious manage- affairs in the time of Hyder Ali and the war, saved the presidency of Madras , 1767-1821.

)UARIE, governor of New South Wales, 4.

)UART, J. H., a French physician, and the 'Journal des Savants' after Barthez, 8. His son, L. C. Henry, a physician alogist, 1745-1808.

)UER, Peter Joseph, a French chemist descent, known as a writer on natural y in the 'Journal des Savants,' 1718-84.

'HILIP, an advocate and hist., 1720-70.

)UIN, A. D., a French poet, 1756-1823.

ET, C. F. A., a Fr. engraver, 1750-1783.

IANUS, Marcus Fulvius, an Egyptian proclaimed emperor 260, k. in action 261.

INO D'ALBA, an Ital. paint., 1460-1520.

INUS, M. O., a Roman emp., 217-218.

INUS, Salmoneus, the literary name Salmon, a French poet, 1490-1557. His Charles, also a Latin poet, killed in the of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

OBIUS, Ambrosius Aurelius Theo- Latin grammarian, author of the 'Sa- &c., 5th century.

LINSKI, A., a Polish general, 1739-1804.

N, Martin, an English divine, who be- ghly popular preacher at the Lock Hos- nor of several theological works, and of a olygamy in his book entitled 'Thelyph- 26-1813. His brother, Dr. Spencer bp. of Bristol and Peterborough, d. 1813.

EN, Samuel, an Irish clergyman, whose held in honourable remembrance as the of premiums for encouraging the useful arts, from which the society for the en- ent of arts and sciences in London took Dr. Madden, besides his poems, and a titled 'Themistocles, or the Lover of his published a singular volume of 'Letters raphical Memoirs,' relating to events and f the twentieth century, nearly the whole f which was bought up and destroyed as appeared. This disting. benefactor of his was of French descent; lived 1687-1765.

OX, Isaac, successively bishop of St. nd Worcester, au. of a 'Vindication of the f England in Answer to Neal,' 1697-1759.

ELEINE of France, queen of Navarre, for the defence of her state against the es of Ferdinand, k. of Arragon, 1443-1495.

ELENET, G., a Latin poet, 1587-1661.

ER, J., a German philologist, 1626-1680.

ERNO, C., an Italian architect, 1556-1629.

ERNO, S., an Italian sculptor, 1576-1636.

ISON, James, fourth president of the States, was born in Virginia 1758, and, ducated for the bar, became a member of ginia convention in 1776. In 1784, he op- he bill for a national system of worship; in preparing the constitution, and, in ecame a member of the first congress. His s president dates from the retirement of erson, 1809 to 1817, and is marked by the h Great Britain 1812-1814, at the conclu- which the northern limits of the United States were fixed at Lake Hudson and Lake Superior. Mr. Madison died in 1836. His works have been published in 6 vols. 8vo.

MADOC, or MADOG, a Welch prince, said to have discovered the American continent, and settled a colony there in 1170. A tribe of white Indians, inhabiting the country about the northern branches of the Mississippi, and speaking the Welch language, are supposed to be his descendants. Some account of him will be found in Owen's British Remains, and Powell's History of Wales.

MADOX, Thomas, a famous master of legal antiquities, author of numerous published works, and of a mass of MSS. in the Brit. Museum, last c.

MADRID, J. F. De, an American statesman, born 1789, president of Colombia 1816, died 1830.

MÆCENAS, Caius Cilnius, whose name is imperishably associated with the Augustan literature of Rome, was descended from the ancient kings of Etruria, and flourished in the 1st century B.C. He was the companion of Augustus in nearly all his campaigns, and his most trustworthy counsellor in political matters. For the three years 18—15 B.C., he was invested with the government of Italy, and he was always sent to Rome on any emergency, either with the senate or the people, in case he was absent with Augustus. His great glory, however, was the happy influence that he exercised over the emperor as a patron of learning, and his own munificence and taste in the same direction. Virgil, Horace, and Propertius, are best known to us as the guests of his hospitable mansion on the Esquiline hill, but many others enjoyed his protection and friendship. Some poetical fragments of his remain to this day. Died B.C. 8.

MAES, or MAAS. See Maas.

MÆSTLINAS, Michael, a German astronomer, 1542-1590.

MAFFEI, or MAFFÆUS, the name of several noted Italians:—1. Vegio, a native of Lodi, distinguished as a scholar and poet, 1407-1459. 2. Raphael, a *savant* of Tuscany, died 1506. 3. Benardin, a learned cardinal and antiquarian, 1513-1553. 4. Giovanni Piero, a learned Jesuit of Bergamo, author of a 'Life of Loyola,' &c., 1535-1603. 5. Francesco, a painter of Vicenza, in the manner of Paolo Veronese, died 1660. 6. James, a painter and musician of Venice, known to be living in 1663. 7. The Marquis Alberto, a field-marshal of Bavaria, distinguished against the Turks before Belgrade, author of 'Memoirs,' 1662-1730. 8. Francesco Scipione, brother and companion-in-arms of the latter, but more distinguished as an antiquarian and dramatic author, 1675-1755. To him a statue has been erected in the principal square of Verona, in testimony of the honour that his genius has conferred upon the city.

MAFFIOLI, J. P., a Swiss jurist, 1752-1833.

MAGALHAENS, Fernando, to whose boldness, sagacity, and skill, we owe the first circumnavigation of the globe, was born in the province of Alemtejo in Portugal about the year 1470. Having entered the Portuguese navy, and served with distinction in the East, he was so dissatisfied at his merits being overlooked, that on his return home he sought employment (1517) in the service of Spain. These two nations were now engrossing maritime discovery, England having scarcely en-

tered the field; and so numerous and active were the navigators of the respective Services, that the claim of priority was often difficult to settle. An amicable arrangement had hence been come to in 1494, whereby all the new lands west of a meridian passing down the Atlantic, 370 leagues west of the Azores, were to belong to Spain, and those to the east of it to Portugal. The length of a degree had not yet been correctly measured, and consequently the dimensions of the earth were imperfectly known. (See COLUMBUS.) It was thus uncertain how far 180°, measured either way from the upper, or Atlantic, semi-meridian, would reach upon the Asiatic lands: in other words, what part of those lands would be intersected by the lower semi-meridian. Now the Moluccas, or Spice islands, had been lately discovered; and great value was set upon them by both nations. Some held that they should belong to Portugal. Magalhaens maintained the opposite view, that they could most easily be reached by sailing west, and should, therefore, be the property of Spain; and he even offered to conduct a fleet thither by a western route, so fully was his mind occupied with the bold conception of passing round to the south of the American continent into the great ocean, laving its western shores, which in common with Columbus, he regarded as the Indian or Eastern Ocean. To the practicability of such a passage many late discoveries were pointing; there was the analogy of Africa, whose southern cape had been doubled by Diaz in 1486; a council of able navigators, assembled under royal authority in 1507, had recommended the south American shores as the most promising field of discovery, and seem even to have pointed to the accessibility of India by that way: and in 1509 two members of this very council, Pinzon and Solis, had acted so vigorously on the recommendation, as to push discovery to the lat. of 40° south on the Brazilian coast; mutual misunderstandings alone having prevented them from gaining perhaps Cape Horn itself. Besides, the stirring intelligence had recently arrived that Nunez De Balboa had discovered the great southern ocean, the existence of which had been so nearly made out by Columbus himself. Already correct charts were numerous; and doubtless, though here authority is wanting, a comparison of the Brazilian coast, rapidly trending to the south-west, with the tapering form of Africa, would suggest a like speedy termination of the land southwards, although the western coast was entirely unknown. But even with these suggestive circumstances thus known to him, the enterprise of Magalhaens must ever be regarded as one of surprising boldness, and second only to the grand conception of the discoverer of the New World.—Magellan, as he is generally called, was put in command of a fleet of five ships, two of 120 tons, two of 90, and one of 60; and the crews in all amounted to 236 men. He sailed 20th September, 1519, from San Lucar de Barrameda in the south of Spain, and reached a safe harbour in lat. 50° on the American coast, to which he gave the name of Port St. Julian, in the following April. This was the beginning of winter, which lasts with great severity till October, and he determined, therefore, to remain inactive during this period. His hands, however, were soon full enough; discomforts produced by the limited supply of pr
rigours of the climate, ripened
pressed discontent, and a demand
ate return home; and at length
open mutiny, headed by the offic
ships, and in a great measure in
them. The ringleader, Luis de M
of the Vittoria, having granted a
messenger sent by Magellan, wa
stabbed by him, according to
which he had received. Resistance
and next day another captain wa
a third put ashore upon the inh
Magellan pursued his course in
the end of the month had entered
bears his name. He cleared it on t
ber, and flushed with the feeling
success, stood boldly out into the
panse of the vast Pacific. He ha
ships; one had been wrecked bef
strait; the other had parted compa
and returned home. On the 16t
Magellan reached the Philippine i
len in with only two islands, whic
not been since visited. He enjoye
fair weather, and favouring wind
to the ocean the name which it s
king of Zebu, one of the islands, wa
by a promise of assistance against
embrace Christianity, and, with a
his people, to receive baptism.
soon called upon to fulfil his ra
undertake an expedition against a
king of the island of Mattan. H
men were bravely opposed by th
Magellan, after a protracted strug
contest. Towards the close of th
Spaniards were giving way, he w
stone; a second broke his thigh be
speedily pierced by many lances.
king immediately forgot his vow
death all the Spaniards who were
who remained on board were too
to manage three ships; one accordi
and in the other two, the Trinida
they pursued their voyage in sea
luccas. At these they safely ar
kindly received by the king of Tid
dad remained to repair, and after
reach America by crossing the P
driven back, and her crew made
Portuguese. The other ship, the
the command of Sebastian del
come out in the Conception as
turned home by the Cape of G
reached San Lucar 6th Septemb
completing the first circumnavigati
The good ship was drawn ashore
served as a monument of this m
voyage. The day on which Sebast
according to his reckoning, the 5th S
having been lost in consequence
motion of the vessel, that is, the ti
in longer days.—There had not, of
previous opportunity of noticing
stance, and as it does not seem t
to any one that such an effect wo
no little difficulty was felt at the ti
satisfactory explanation. It is e

reckoned *in longer days* than those and, therefore, there were *fewer* in If a ship had arrived the same day, navigated the globe by sailing east- lain would have called it the 7th and the reckonings would have dif- another by two days. [J.B.]

N, C., a Fr. diplomatist, 1741-1820.

N, F. L., a Fr. comman., 1754-1825.

TI, LORENZO, Count, an Italian philosopher, who cultivated poetry Lettres under the name of Lindoro a great experimental philosopher, for his piety and munificence as for ature, 1637-1712.

, the name of three Italian painters: BABTISTA, whom the Italians call from the title under which he ex- as a poet, 1509-1589. 2. ALESS- n, a pupil of Fasolo, 1556-1630. BABTISTA, 'the younger,' son of

., a writer on surgery, 1579-1647.

ILLIAM, a dignitary of the Irish 'Discourses on the Scriptural Doc- tonement and Sacrifice,' 1765-1831.

N. See MAGALHAENS.

., a Danish philologist, died 1783.

EGAN, JAMES, an Irish ecclesias- n 'Ancient and Modern History of 1764.

'. M., an Ital. Orientalist, 1612-86.

. A., an Ital. astrono., 1555-1617.

WILLIAM, was born in 1794, at s father had an academy. He was ough his teens when he completed course at Trinity College, Dublin, rwards received the degree of LL.D. ook his father's place as head of the e continued to conduct for several ng, however, in the meantime, in ng. From November, 1819, he was tributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, nvented and usually sustained the Morgan O'Doherty, and wrote some irited and audacious of the papers in it. His prose was masterly in verse he was equally happy in Eng- nd in Latin macaronics. In 1823 a school and threw himself on the on. His union of various scholar- arkable talent for popular writing, tire, speedily procured him employ- much trusted by Murray the book- a while he was joint editor of the spaper. But he had an unlucky ng into misunderstandings with his was, indeed, the most capricious f writers, as well as one of the most d unthrifty of literary men; and r society soon degenerated into la- hness. In 1830, he was the founder, years continued to be the cleverest *er's Magazine*. But his irregular rapidly increasing, and pecuniary hering about him. He sank to ac- ments with such newspapers as the e beginning of 1842, he was thrown prison for debt. He speedily ob- tained his release by passing through the Insolvent Debtor's Court; but he died of consumption, at Walton-on-the-Thames, in August of the same year. He was then in absolute beggary, from which the munificence of Sir Robert Peel, exercised as soon as he was made aware of the case, came too late to relieve him. He dictated for *Blackwood* on his death-bed the close of the last of his 'Homeric Hymns,' the most ambitious of his serious efforts in verse. [W.S.]

MAGISTRIS, HYACINTH DE, an Italian Jesuit and missionary, 1605-1668.

MAGISTRIS, SIMON DE, an Italian Jesuit and Orientalist, 1728-1802.

MAGLIABECCHI, ANTONIO, an Italian, originally a poor shop-boy, whose prodigious knowledge of books made him the wonder of his age, and to whom the learned in his time were indebted for much valuable information. His literary remains, however, are of little value. Born at Florence 1633, died 1714.

MAGNAN, D., a French antiquarian, 1731-96.

MAGNANI, C., an Italian painter, about 1580.

MAGNENTIUS, FLAVIUS, a native of Germany, who was born about 303, and from a simple soldier in the Roman army, became emperor 349 or 350, killed by Constans II. 353.

MAGNIERE, L., a French sculptor, 1618-1700.

MAGNOL, P., a French botanist, 1638-1715.

MAGNUS I., king of Sweden, b. 1240, reigned 1279-90. MAGNUS II., b. 1316, reigned 1320-74.

MAGNUS I., succeeded his father as king of Norway 1034, and succeeded Canute II. as king of Denmark 1042, died 1048. MAGNUS II., king of Norway, reigned 1066-1069. MAGNUS III., 1087-1103. MAGNUS IV., 1130-1139. MAGNUS V., reigned a short time only in 1142. MAGNUS VI., 1184. MAGNUS VII., 1262-1280. An English prince, named Magnus, son of Christian III., king of Denmark, was proclaimed king by the Livonians 1570, died 1583.

MAGNUS, duke of Saxony, reigned 1073-1106.

MAGNUS, JOHN, archbishop of Upsala, a famous Swedish historian, and opponent of the reformation, 1488-1544. His brother, OLAVE, also an historian, was named archbishop, but being a catholic, lived at Rome, died 1568.

MAGNUS, JONAS, bishop of Skara, 1583-1651.

MAHMOUD, the *first* of the name, sultan of the Turks, born 1696, reigned 1730-1750. The *second*, father of the present sultan, born 1785, was placed on the throne by the janizaries after the murder of his predecessor 1808, sustained a war with Russia, which cost him Bessarabia, and the provinces of Servia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, as settled by the treaty of Bucharest, from 1809 to 1812; the war of Greek independence, which ended in the separation of that country, and the annihilation of the Turkish fleet at the battle of Navarino, 1820-1828; exterminated the janizaries 1826; treaty of Adrianople with the Russians, who were on the point of entering Constantinople, 1829; independence of Egypt under Mehemet Ali, and the new treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi with the Russians, 1832-1833; defeated at Nezib by Ibrahim Pasha, and died the same year, 1839.

MAHMOUDY, sultan of Egypt, 1412-1421.

MAHOMET. Under this name we have to compress within a few lines the history of a man,

who, by the mere force of his genius and his convictions, subdued to his religion, his laws, and his sceptre, whole nations; and whose authority, after the lapse of twelve centuries, is acknowledged by nearly two hundred millions of souls. We shall endeavour to perform this task conscientiously, stating only what we really believe to be the significance of the facts, however widely we may differ from writers of acknowledged repute—from a Carlyle, on the one hand, who can see but little difference between Mahommedanism and Christianity; and from Schlegel, on the other, who only discerns in it a 'Dead Theism, which begun and terminated in the most unbounded sensuality.'

—MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, as the Arabians call him, was a child of the Koreish, the tribe which had been intrusted for five generations with the care of the sacred temple of Mecca, containing the black stone, and which claimed a lineal descent from Ishmael. He was born in 570, or according to other accounts, in the spring of 571, and was only two months old when he lost his father, Abdallah. In the sixth year of his age his mother died, and the care of the orphan devolved on his paternal grandfather, at that time chief priest, and he also dying two years afterwards, on his son and successor Abou Taleb, with whom Mahomet, while a youth, was engaged in several commercial adventures, and made many journeys. These excursions afforded the opportunity for developing his military talents and his superior address; and the esteem procured for him by such qualities was greatly heightened by the sincerity of his words and actions, the regularity of his life, and the precision of his judgment. When twenty-five years of age, he married a rich widow named Khadijah, whose commercial affairs he had previously managed, and during the whole of her lifetime, a period of twenty-five years, he is admitted to have been faithful to her. When about forty years of age, say in the year 610, Mahomet began to announce his apostleship to his own family, having previously passed much of his time in a solitary cave near Mecca, exercising himself in prayers, fastings, and pious meditations. At this period, the Arabs roved over their native deserts in a state of barbarian independence, neither the Assyrians, the Persians, the Macedonians, nor the Romans, having been able to bring them under their yoke; and the only common object which united them was the pursuit of gain in some pillaging excursion, or the annual pilgrimage to their idolized black stone. They were equally destitute of fixed principles and laws, licentious in their manners, and gross in their religious sentiments; they possessed, however, the wild virtues of clansmen, they were generous and imaginative, full of rude moral strength, and overflowing with animal energy. For four years Mahomet limited his communications to his own immediate relatives. In the fifth he invited them to a banquet, announced his determination to assume the office of a prophet and lawgiver by command of God, and demanded which of them would be his first minister. His cousin, Ali, accepted this office with enthusiasm—the people of Mecca began to speak of Mahomet as a new prophet—many reviled him as an impostor, others opposed him for political reasons—and the most part demanded miracles of him in p mission. Mahomet answered them b his 'Koran,' leaf by leaf, as occasion and by the emphatic declaration that was to restore truth and virtue *by the* reasoned with his objectors, preached grims flocking to Mecca, and as y away, his fame became widely spre proselytes might be numbered in all t Arabia. In the tenth or eleventh year Taleb, Mahomet's uncle and protecto the enmity of the tribe began to ma more openly. In the same year he l Khadijah. In the twelfth year it b to him that he could only defend force of arms, there being at Mecca o of every tribe sworn to take his life. of things ended in a civil commotion, on the 16th of July, 622, Mahomet fled then called Yathreb, a journey for hi the sands and rocks of the desert som All the Mahommedan nations date from this epoch, which is called the 'Hegira,' the prophet's triumphant Medina fairly marking the commence conquests. On arriving in this city, the regal and priestly office which had his family at Mecca, and his proselyt to him from all parts, he was soon in to take the field against the Koreish, greatly inferior numbers. He gain battle on the 14th of March, 624; course of seven years more had becom all Arabia, and was at the head of 30,000 men who idolized him. The of his lightning-like progress and vict brief period must be passed over, it important to state by what attracti united these scattered bands into o We read of the 'Sensual Eudaimonis his creed opens so free a scope, both i and the next,' yet, the fact is, compar previous practices of the Eastern supposed indulgences of Mahomet itself. Frequent prayers, ceremonies tion, alms-giving, the prohibition of wi games of chance, are marks of an aust and though he defined the extent of indulgences, and gave them within c a religious sanction, the existence o is no more chargeable on Mahome Arabian complexion. His religion w ritual, but it was consistent and prac was laid down like a firm highway a quagmire of superstition and gnostici the Christian name was profaned, a rality of nature put to the blush. succeeded, not because his theory possesses anything in common with t Christianity, but because it was well deliver the Eastern nations from the l trosities, both of faith and practice between a corrupt Christianity and the pantheism. It was simply the first those nations into the design of pro the Koran was neither an inspirati Bible, nor an imposition. Its metap exactly suited to its practical busin unknown and unknowable, and his de

stern as fate. Such a creed could become ymbol of unity among the Eastern nations, he very reason that it reposed in a depth d the subtlety of their intellects, and as- d no intelligible form till it reached the of their fiery passions. It was 'Islam,' ion, to those whose imaginations had defiled ver they had apprehended. We require space more particular, and will therefore only add, ahomet expired in the arms of his favourite yesha, on the 8th of June, 632. The scat- fragments of the Koran were collected two afterwards by his father-in-law, Abubeker, ceeded to his authority, and took the title ph. [E.R.]

[The Kaaba at Mecca.]

AHOMET I., emperor of the Ottoman Turks, 1375, reigned 1413-1421, in which period he ered Servia and Bosnia. MAHOMET II., 1430, began to reign 1451, subdued Thrace Macedonia, and took Constantinople 1453; sted at the siege of Belgrade 1456, conquered utral Greece 1458, put an end to the empire of ebizond 1461, gained Lesbos 1462, Wallachia d Bosnia 1463, Caramania and Ægropont 1464, feated the Persians who had invaded Cappa- cia 1472, subdued Georgia, Circassia, Moldavia, Albania, and the isles of the Adriatic, 1475, died 481. MAHOMET III., born 1568, reigned during he troubled period of 1595-1603. MAHOMET IV., orn 1642, began to reign 1649, deposed after a disastrous reign 1687, died 1691.

MAHON, P. A. O., a Fr. medical wr., 1752-1801.

MAHNDEL, N., a Fr. antiquarian, 1673-1747.

MAIANO, JULIEN LA, an Italian architect, 77-1447. His brother, BENEDETTO, a sculptor d architect, 1424-1498.

MAIEN, MICHAEL, a Gr. alchymist, 1568-1622.

MAIGNAN, E., a Fr. philosopher, 1601-1676.

MAIKOF, B. I., a Russian poet, 1725-1778.

MAILLA, or MAILLAC, JOSEPH ANNE MARIE MOYRIAC DE, a celebrated French Jesuit and sionary to China, where he resided forty-five rs, and translated the annals of the empire into nch, 1679-1748.

MAILLARD, J., a chief of the royalist party at Paris during the captivity of King John, and the supposed assassin of Marcel in 1356.

MAILLARD, OLIVIER, an eccentric preacher of the reign of Louis XI., famous for his daring reproofs of the vices of the court, 1440-1502.

MAILLARD, S., an Austr. general, 1746-1822.

MAILLARD, STANISLAS, generally called Huissier or Usher Maillard, was a person of considerable notoriety in the French revolution, who commenced life as the lacquey of a nobleman, and was afterwards a soldier. His first appearance was at the storming of the Bastile 1789, when he crossed the moat on a plank to receive the written terms of the besieged in the midst of the combat. His next feat was to head the insurrection of women, whom he conducted by beat of drum to Versailles, and preserved in some kind of order; preventing them, in fact, from committing many excesses, when Lafayette and the authorities were really powerless. He was an active party in the movements of the Champ de Mars when the national petition was signed for the king's deposition. In September, 1792, he acted as president of the fearful tribunal at the Abbaye prison, and, during the reign of terror, was an agent of the Committee of Public Safety. After the fall of Robespierre he is supposed to have changed his name, and the date of his death is unknown. To a ruthless disposition he added singular presence of mind and fertility of resources among the savage bands, whose excesses he at once shared and moderated. He is one of those warning instances with which the revolution abounds, of a certain talent and courage among the lowest classes of the people, which may easily degenerate to ferocity when not directed by education and religion. [E.R.]

MAILLE, MARSHAL. See MAILLY D'HAUCOURT.

MAILLE, DUCHESS OF, a lady attendant on Marie Antoinette, who escaped the guillotine by two singular delays, followed by the fall of Robespierre, 1794.

MAILLET, BENEDICT DE, a Fr. consul, an. of a singular system of speculative philos., 1656-1738.

MAILLY, CHEVALIER DE, a godson of Louis XIV., famous as a writer of scandal, died 1724.

MAILLY, F. DE, archbp. of Rheims, 1658-1721.

MAILLY, J. B., a French historian, 1744-1796.

MAILLY-D'HAUCOURT, JOSEPH AUGUSTINE DE, camp-marshal of France, and one of the four supreme generals appointed by Louis XVI., with the sanction of the French assembly, to preserve order in 1790. His colleagues were Bouillé, Rochambeau, and Luckner. He perished on the scaffold as a royalist at the age of eighty-six, on the 25th March, 1794. Louise Julie de Nesle, countess de Mailly, and her three sisters, who were all mistresses of Louis XV., belonged to the same family. [E.R.]

MAIMBOURG, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, author of a 'History of Arianism,' 'History of the Iconoclasts,' 'History of the Crusades,' and 'History of Calvinism,' &c., 1610-1686.

MAIMON, S., a Jewish philosopher, 1753-1800.

MAIMONIDES, the name by which Rabbi Moses Ben Maimon is generally known, was a Spanish Jew born at Cordova, most probably in 1139. He is regarded by the Jews as the prince of their philosophers and theologians, and his

treatise 'Moreh Nebochim,' which illustrates some of the most difficult words and things in the sacred writings, is greatly valued among Christians. When the work was translated it created a violent controversy, and divided the Jews into two parties, between whom the celebrated David Kimchi was appointed arbiter. Maimonides died in Egypt, 1209.

MAINARDI, ANDREW, an Italian painter, whose works date from 1590 to 1613. MAINARDI, LACTANTIUS, a youthful painter known at Rome in the time of Sextus Quintus.

MAINARDI, P. A., an Ital. mission., 1713-1767.

MAINE, L. AUG., Duc Du. See MONTESPAN.

MAINE DE BIRAN, MA. F. P. GOUTHIER, a French philosopher and statesman, whose philosophical works were published in 1841 by M. Cousin, flourished 1766-1824.

MAINO, GIASONE, an Italian jurist, 1435-1519.

MAINS, or MAY, J. H., a Ger. divine, 1653-1719.

MAINTENON, MADAME DE, was the granddaughter of Henry the Fourth's friend Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigné. She was born in 1635, in the prison of Niort in Poitou, where her father, a profligate adventurer, was then confined. Left quite destitute on his death in her tenth year, Mademoiselle D'Aubigné spent her youth in dependence on her rich relatives, one of whom educated her as a Calvinist, while another afterwards persuaded or compelled her to become a Catholic. Her harassing position made her glad to contract a nominal marriage with the famous wit Scarron, a deformed, old, and infirm man. Her beauty, liveliness, and propriety of conduct, gained for her powerful friends among those who frequented her husband's house; and, on being left in poverty on Scarron's death, she was intrusted with the charge of the children born to Louis XIV. by Madame de Montespan. She assumed this office in 1669, and attended her pupils to court as they grew up; and, though the king was at first prejudiced against her as a learned lady, the royal debauchee began by-and-by to be wearied of sensual amours and quarrelling mistresses, and to respect and esteem the prudent and well-informed governess of his children. She played her cards dexterously, and was zealously seconded by the clerical directors of his Majesty. The king married her privately, probably in 1685, when her age was fifty, and his own forty-seven. For the remaining thirty years of his life she was his most confidential adviser, and shared in the obloquy of some of his worst acts, such as the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. She was a virtuous woman, and a devout and bigotted Catholic, ambitious and resolute, but disinterested and charitable. Her published letters give her a creditable place in French literature. She died in 1719, at the nunnery or school of Saint Cyr, which she herself had founded. [W.S.]

MAINVIELLE, P., a member of the Fr. convention, execut. for his atrocities in October, 1793.

MAIRAN, JOHN JAMES DORTOAS DE, a Fr. physic., an. of works in natural philos., 1678-1771.

MAIRET, J., a French dramatist, 1604-1686.

MAISON, N. J., a French marshal, 1770-1840.

MAISTRE, ANTHONY LE, a French advocate and *savant* of Port-Royal, author of the lives of several catholic saints, &c., 1608-1658.

MAISTRE, COUNT JOSEPH DE; born at Chambery, 1st April, 1753; died at his se
mont, 26th February, 1821. De Mais
passed through the overthrow of Europ
his native State the subject of most op
tunes, had his mind naturally turned
affairs; and, as he was a man of unq
energy and superior genius, and gifted a
time with unusual powers of written
we are not surprised to find him one
tinguished literateurs of that strange b
period: he was the main stay, if not t
of a peculiar but influential school.
in purpose, with DE BONALD, D'ECKST
LANCHE, and at first with LA MEN
Maistre may be held the most powerfu
and representative of a system, to whi
tory of the Revolution and Empire, as wel
in France still more recent, have given
thority and colourable support: it is t
that societies and the world must be g
absolute and unquestioned power,—foun
case on the theological tenet that *ter*
confessed and principal arm of the Supre
nor. The logical foundations of a s
from wanting in partizans, may be seen
Soirees de St. Petersbourg, a work dis
the best advantage De Maistre's remark
and executed, while, at the northern ca
the austerity and dignity of a Stoic, he r
the court of Piedmont—reduced to t
poor isle of Sardinia. The *Soirees de S*
bourg, are volumes, which it is salutar
They carry out without hesitation or
even to their utmost consequences, doc
partially influence a large number even o
flecting minds: 'Sovereignty and cha
he says, 'are the two methods by which G
reveals himself to mankind:' he tells u
hangman is only a delegate of Provid
that the way to Order, is, force and absol
and simple: it is very painful to add,
God he worships, or rather the Idea on
has bestowed apotheosis, is a being under
less dominion of irritation and vengeanc
no relations to that august Spirit, whos
imprinted on the abstract forms of our h
telligence, and the Instincts of the human
well as bodied forth by that Religion in
ment of which we live. It were very m
tribute these revolting practical dogm
sonal hardness in De Maistre; neithe
origin wholly, in the disgust and ap
caused by the excesses and confusion o
had been a deploring witness. Much m
in the present case, they sprung from t
tience as to the existence of evil, which
of a certain order, takes the place of
with evil itself, and inclines them, alik
politics and theology, to cherish what a
strongest and speediest means—no m
impracticable—for its eradication. Wit
in the first place to secular politics, no
method of authority has the merit of
but the gist of the question is, *where* is
ficent authority? De Maistre unhesit
plies—THE POPE!—a solution not l
accepted in this country. Neither, in t
of History, in which we have seen
spring up, and suddenly possess the

power, is the example germane; for in by far the majority of instances—nay, in every instance in which their functions were beneficent—with Cæsar, with Cromwell, with Napoleon, these men were powerful not because they wore the diadem, but because they at once *led* and *obeyed:* their Genius grasped the tendencies and comprehended the necessities of the Age, and so could give utterance to the WILL of the People. We protest, equally, against all such conclusions, in their bearing on the providence of God. The mystery of the existence of evil we cannot fathom; we venture on no *Theodicée:* but it is not true that the Almighty Sovereign rules by Terror, or that man's salvation can come otherwise than through the depths of his Love.—Like all persons of one idea, the writers of whom we speak are dogmatists: to which, they owe no slight portion of their influence and apparent force. But though a cause of momentary success, energy of this kind involves no enduring power: the world rests on more than one idea, and as it rolls, makes mock at the pedantries of Dutch gardening. Two volumes of De Maistre's letters, chiefly from St. Petersburg have been published since his death. They are worth more than all his philosophy. They are instinct with acuteness, and offer the opinions of a keen observer, on the men and events of that great period of history: his relations with Napoleon are especially interesting. They reveal too, the private character of De Maistre; and how the rigidity and gloom of the Creed utterly failed to obliterate the soft affections of the Man. [J.P.N.]

MAISTRE, LOUIS ISAAC LE. See SACI.

MAITLAND, SIR FREDERICK LEWIS, rear-admiral, commander of the Bellerophon, sent to watch the French coast, and prevent the escape of Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo, was born 1779, and greatly distinguished himself in the Egyptian expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He received Napoleon on board the Bellerophon, after refusing all conditions, on the 15th of July, 1815. Died, commander-in-chief in the East Indies, on board his flag-ship, the Wellesley, 1839.

MAITLAND. The noble Scotch family of this name boasts of several celebrated persons:—1. SIR RICHARD MAITLAND, a poet, and keeper of the privy seal in the reign of Queen Mary, known as one of the extraordinary lords of Session by the title of Lord Lethington, 1496-1586. 2. SIR WILLIAM MAITLAND, his eldest son, secretary to Queen Mary. 3. JOHN MAITLAND, lord of Thirlstane, second son of Sir Richard, secretary to James VI., and chancellor of Scotland, known also as a writer of Scottish and Latin poetry, born about 1537, died 1595. 4. JOHN, grandson of the latter, duke of Lauderdale, a partizan of Charles II., appointed secretary of state and high commissioner of Scotland after the restoration, 1616-1682. 5. JAMES, earl of Lauderdale, eldest son of James, the seventh earl. See LAUDERDALE.

MAITLAND, W., a Scotch antiqu., 1693-1757.

MAITTAIRE, M., a French *savant*, 1668-1747.

MAIZEROY, PAUL GIDEON JOLY DE, a gallant Fr. officer, kn. as a wr. on tactics, 1719-1780.

MAIZIERES, PH. DE, a Fr. knight, who became chancellor to Peter I., king of Cyprus, 1312-1405.

MAJO, FRANCESCO, or CICCIO DI, an Italian composer of operas and sacred music, 1740-1773.

MAJOR, or MEIER, G., a German theologian, auth. of commentaries on the evangelists, 1502-74.

MAJOR, ISAAC, a German painter, 1576-1630.

MAJOR, or MAIR, JOHN, a Scottish divine, author of a 'History of Scotland,' &c., 1469-1547.

MAJOR, J. D., a Ger. antiquarian, 1634-1693.

MAJORIAMOS, FLAVIUS JULIUS VALERIUS, a Roman officer, proclaimed emperor at Ravenna 457, compelled to abdicate, and died 461.

MAKAROF, a Russian author, 1775-1804.

MAKKARY, AHMED BEN AL, an Arabian historian of the Mahommedans in Spain, 1585-1631.

MAKO, PAUL, a Hungarian philos., 1723-1793.

MAKOUSI, J., a Polish divine, 1588-1644.

MAKRIZI, an Egyptian historian, 1360-1442.

MALACHI, the last of the prophets, 408 B.C.

MALACHI, ST., archbp. of Armagh, 1094-1148.

MALACHOWSKI, STANISLAUS, a Polish statesman, and fellow patriot of Kosciusko, born 1735, president of the diet 1788-1792, president of the senate after the peace of Tilsit 1807, died 1809. His brother, HYACINTH, a partizan of Russia, disting. in promoting the ruin of Poland 1793.

MALAGRIDA, GABRIEL, an Italian Jesuit and missionary to Brazil, who was accused of conspiring against the king of Portugal, and, finally, condemned by the inquisition as a heretic, and burnt alive in 1761. Malagrida laid claim to visions, and published 'The Life of St. Anne, composed (as the title reads) with the assistance of the Blessed Virgin and her Most Holy Son;' 1689-1761.

MALALA, J., a Greek historian, 6th century.

MALAPERT, C., a learned Jesuit, chiefly dist. by his mathematical writings, 1581-1630.

MALAVAL, F., a French violinist, 1627-1719.

MALAVAL, J., a French surgeon, 1669-1758.

MALCOLM, the *first* of the name, king of Scotland, succeeded 943, and was killed in an insurrection 958. The *second* reigned about 1003-1033. The *third*, called St. Malcolm, son of Duncan who was murdered by Macbeth, recovered his throne 1057, and was killed in battle with the English 1093. The *fourth* reigned 1153-1165.

MALCOLM, JAMES PELLER, an engraver and antiquarian, born in America, and brought to London in the eighth year of his age, where he died 1815. He is known for his works descriptive of the ancient state of the metropolis, &c.

MALCOLM, SIR JOHN, an East Indian officer and diplomatist, distinguished as the founder of our political relations with the court of Persia, governor of Bombay from 1827 to 1831, author of a 'History of Persia,' 'A Sketch of the Sikhs,' and other works relating to Indian affairs, 1769-1833.

MALDEGHEM, P. DE, a Flem. poet, 1540-1611.

MALDONAT, J., a Spanish Jesuit, 1534-1583.

MALEBRANCHE, NICOLAS, born in Paris, 1638, died 13th October, 1715: author of *Meditations*, and the *Recherche de la Vérité:* through the clearness and surpassing beauty of his style, and the originality of his conceptions, deservedly ranking among the foremost *literati* of France: one of the most famous, and at the same time among the least sound metaphysicians of that country. Starting from that fundamental mistake, which misled a far greater man—SPINOZA, viz.: the error of Des Cartes regarding the idea of *Substance*, (article LEIBNITZ), he fell into a scheme quite as fantastic as Spinoza's, although

wholly idealistic; and likewise altogether fatal to the personality, liberty, and responsibility of Man. Defining *Body*, by the qualities of extension and mobility, and Spirit, by those of understanding and will; conceiving them equally incapable of independent action,—the Frenchman was forced to the conclusion, that in neither body nor spirit could changes occur unless through immediate operation by the First Cause. No action of Matter on Mind being possible, how can we recognize an External Universe? Only, says Malebranche, because the Ideas of the Divine Mind act upon us; we see everything in God, who is thus our only intelligible world. The idealism of Malebranche approaches nearest to BERKELEY'S: it is wholly opposed to that FICHTE, who makes the EGO the *cause* and *creator* of every idea. The writings of this philosopher are interesting, from their acuteness, and the amount of truth incidentally brought out; but unless as illustrative of one phase of the Cartesian error, they are valueless to History; they produced no school, and scarcely had appreciable consequence. [J.P.N.]

MALEC-BEN-ANAS, chief of one of the four orthodox sects of Mussulmans, flourished 713-795.

MALERMI, or MALERBI, NICOLO, an Italian monk, remembered as the first translator of the Bible into Italian, and author of 'Lives of the Saints,' born 1430. Date of his death unknown.

MALESHERBES, CHRETIEN GUILLAUME DE LAMOIGNON, was born at Paris on the 16th December, 1721. He belonged to the class called the noblesse of the robe, his father being chancellor of Paris. He passed through several grades of office, and was in 1750 made president of the Court of Aids. His functions were suspended by the temporary abolition of the parliament in the reign of Louis XV., and were restored with its revival under Louis XVI. He held office along with Turgot, and resigned on his retirement. He belonged to the same school as his colleague—a school between the wild scepticism of the philosophers, and the bigotted, or selfish pertinacity of the priests and nobles. Had it been strong enough, the Turgot and Malesherbes party might have saved France, but it was obliged to give way before the pressure of the established interests, until both parties were swept away by the hurricane of the revolution. Malesherbes wrote in favour of the liberty of the press, and in his own practice in office he was charged with giving it a dangerous license. He is the author of some miscellaneous works, but his name is now solely remembered for the genuine devotion with which he sacrificed himself to protect a king to whose defects he was sufficiently alive. Aided by Tronchet and Desèze he acted as leading counsel for Louis XVI. Acts of loyalty far less decided were in that day the sure road to destruction. He was condemned to death, and guillotined on 22d April, 1794. [J.H.B.]

MALET, CLAUDE FRANCOIS, General De, is the name of a French officer, memorable for one of the most daring and well-managed attempts to overthrow a powerful government recorded in history. He was born in Franche-Comté, 1754; and, in 1812, at the period of Napoleon's absence in Russia, was living at Paris under the surveillance of the police, after a long imprisonment occasioned by his republican principles. On the night of the 22d of October, having prepared t documents, and put on the habit officer, he went to the quarters of ments, accompanied by a single indi as his aide-de-camp, announced that dead, that the senate was assembl provisional government was declared. appearance and firm address impos cers, woke up in the dead of the nig this startling intelligence, and in a two he had a large military force ac ing under his orders to occupy the that he had assigned to them. A moment, the incredulity and firmnes General Hullin, the military comman saved the empire. Unable to reply gations, Malet discharged his pistol in real situation was instantly suspected officers present, who threw themselv and took him prisoner. He was c shot a week afterwards, October 29,

MALET, SIR CHARLES WARRE, diplomatist, provisional governor of Bo and author of an account of the tem published in the 'Asiatic Researches,

MALEZIEU, N. DE, a Fr. teache

MALHERBE, FRANCOIS DE, according to La Harpe, marks an French language, was born at Ca died 1628. He was the *protégé* o and is admitted to be the father of poetry. His ruling passion was pur and many anecdotes are recorded in his nicety in this respect. His eu written by Boileau:—

> "Enfin Malherbe vint, et le premier
> Fit sentir dans les vers une juste c

MALHERBE, J. F. R., a Fr. *savan*

MALIBRAN, MARIA FELICIA, o highly gifted vocal performers of was the eldest daughter of Manuel nish tenor singer, and was born i She made her *debut* in 1825 at the don, and the following year went where she married M. Malibran, a F from whom she was divorced by the in 1836, and shortly afterwards mar brated violinist, M. de Beriot. She year, during her engagement at the in Manchester, regretted by all class fine endowments and her generous d

MALINGNE, C., a French historia

MALLET, DAVID, whose proper was Malloch, known as a poet and writer, was born in Perthshire about coming the friend of Pope and Bol brought under the notice of Frede Wales, who kept a rival court at made him his under-secretary. He ally employed as a public writer b ment, and Bolingbroke made him a works in MS., which he publishe was Johnson, we believe, who said tion, that 'the scoundrel, Bolingbro his blunderbuss against the peace like a coward, had left Mallet to pu His ballad of 'William and Marga much admired, but he is now only k

ce as one of the fossils of literary history. It be worth mentioning, that Gibbon's father ied one of Mallet's relatives when the his- n was about ten years old; d. 1765. [E.R.]

ALLET, EDMUND, a French divine, and er of the Belles Lettres, translator of Davila's ory of the Civil Wars, and a writer in the clopædia, 1713-1755.

ALLET, F., a Swedish mathematician and nomer, b. of a family of Fr. refugees, 1720-80.

ALLET, J. A., a Swiss astronomer, 1740-90.

ALLET, J. R., a French economist, died 1786.

ALLET, P., a French military engineer, known e author of a new orthography, born 1630.

ALLET, PAUL HENRY, a famous antiquarian r and historian, first professor of history in ative city of Geneva, afterwards professor of Belles Lettres at Copenhagen, &c., author of Northern Antiquities,' translated by Bishop , and several histories of the northern king- 1730-1807. His son, H. MALLET-PRE- a geographer, 1727-1811.

ALLET-DUPAN, J., a native of Geneva, n as a royalist and political writer at the period French revolution, when he was part conduc- f the 'Mercure de France.' On seeking an n in London, he edited an anti-Gallican paper, ed the 'Mercure Britannique,' published in and 1799. He is the author of works also in y and polite literature. He died at the house friend, Lally-Tollendal, at Richmond, in 1800.

ALLEVILLE, CLAUDE DE, a French poet, ember of the Academy, 1597-1647.

ALMESBURY, JAMES HARRIS, earl of, son mes Harris, the author of 'Hermes,' known ervant of the English court from 1767 to the of the century. He is author of 'Diaries Correspondence,' published in 1844. Born lisbury 1746, died 1820.

ALMSBURY, WILLIAM OF, a famous Eng- historian of the 12th century, was born in So- etshire about 1096, and is known to have been g in the year 1143. He held the office of lib- n and precentor in the monastery of Malms- , of which he had become an inmate. His ks are a general history of England from the al of the Saxons to 1126, a church history, tiquities of Glastonbury,' &c., which are all ly esteemed as trustworthy chronicles

MALO, VINCENT, an Ital. painter, 1625-1670.

MALOMBRA, P., a Venet. painter, 1556-1618.

MALONE, EDMUND, the well-known editor of akspeare, was the son of an Irish judge, and s born at Dublin, 1741. He was called to the r in 1767, but possessing an ample fortune gave attention to literature. He was the coadjutor Stevens in an edition of Shakspeare, but hav- quarrelled with him, published an edition of own in 11 vols. 8vo, 1790. Died 1812.

MALOUET, P. V., a Fr. statesman, 1740-1814.

MALOUIN, P. J., a Fr. chemist, 1701-1778.

MALPIGHI, MARCELLO, an eminent anatomist physiologist, more especially distinguished for researches in vegetable physiology, was born r Bologna in 1628. He died in 1694. He died medicine at Bologna, took his degree there, d in 1656 was appointed professor of physic in at university. He afterwards successively filled chairs of medicine at Pisa and Messina, and ultimately was called to Rome by Pope Innocent XII., and was made his physician and chancellor. Malpighi lived at a time when physiological inquiries were prosecuted earnestly and with success; when nature had begun to be studied instead of books; and when the dreams of the schools were giving place to practical inquiries and observations. He had early in life learned the necessity of making experiment the foundation of true philosophy, and was the first to use the microscope in anatomical observations. While prosecuting his anatomical inquiries connected with the animal kingdom, he was led to pay attention to the anatomy and physiology of vegetables. The structure and physiology of plants had hitherto been but little attended to. On these subjects, however, Malpighi has shown himself an original as well as a profound observer; and his excellent work on the Anatomy of Plants proves him to be possessed of merit of the highest kind. Succeeding botanists have not failed to draw largely upon his rich store of facts and observations, for his illustrations of the anatomy and external configuration of plants were found to be no less faithful than original. Plumier has named a genus of plants after him, Malpighia. [W.B.]

MALTE-BRUN, CONRAD, or MALTE-CONRAD BRUN, one of the most distinguished geographers of modern times, and almost equally famous as a writer in favour of free institutions, was born in Jutland 1775, and died in Paris, a political exile from his country, 1826. Besides his important geographical works, and contributions to the 'Biographie Universelle,' he edited the foreign politics of the 'Journal des Debats,' and acquired some reputation as a poet.

MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT, was born at the Rookery near Guildford in 1766. He studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took a master's degree in 1797. He took orders soon afterwards, and held a small living in Surrey. He married in 1805, and was soon afterwards appointed professor of history and political economy in the East India College at Haileybury, an office which he held till his death. Few men have lived a more calm and quiet personal life, and few have created a greater storm of conflicting opinion in the world without. It was in the year 1798 that he first published the views with which his name is ever associated, in his 'Essay on the principle of Population, as it affects the future improvement of Society.' He improved and matured the work in subsequent editions, and interwove its special opinions with a general view of political economy. Now that the controversial storm has passed away, his doctrines may be dispassionately appreciated. No one doubts his fundamental principle that the amount of the human race must be in a proportion to the amount of food which can be procured for their support. But instead of drawing from this an injunction to mankind to throw their energies into productiveness, and prepare for an increasing population an increased and sufficient provision, the tone of his argument seemed to tend to the necessity of preventing increase, from the dread that it might outdo the production of food. In truth, though a very sagacious writer in general, he omitted the influence of free trade, which puts all the world at the command of an increasing and

producing people. Malthus published several pamphlets, and other works of temporary interest. He died on 29th December, 1834. [J.H.B.]

MALTON, THOMAS, an English artist and writer on geometry and perspective, author of 'A Picturesque Tour through London and Westminster,' &c., 1726-1801.

MALUS, STEPHEN LOUIS, a French physician and natural philosopher, celebrated as the discoverer of the polarization of light, 1775-1812.

MALVASIA, C. C., an Ital. art-writer, 1616-93.

MALVEUDA, T., a Span. Hebraist, 1566-1628.

MALVEZZI, VIRGILIO, marquis of, a Spanish statesman, and comment. on Tacitus, 1599-1654.

MAMBRUN, PETER, a learned French Jesuit, known as a Latin poet and critic, 1600-1661.

MAMMEA, JULIA, empress of Rome, and mother of Alexander Severus, murdered 235.

MAN, C. DE, a Dutch painter, 1621-1706.

MAN, JAMES, a learned schoolmaster of Aberdeen, editor of an edition of the works of George Buchanan, and party to a controversy with Ruddiman, another editor of the poet, died 1761.

MANAHAM, a Galilean adventurer, killed 66.

MANAHEM, a famous disciple of the Essenes, who predicted the reign of Herod the Great.

MANAHEN, or MANAHEM, the sixteenth king of Israel, reigned ten years, 11th century B.C.

MANARD, P., an Italian poet, 1714-1800.

MANARDI, G., an Ital. physician, 1462-1536.

MANASSEH, the eldest son of Joseph, and father of one of the tribes, about 1714 B.C.

MANASSEH, a king of Judah, 968-913 B.C.

MANASSEH, the high priest of the Jews, who went over to his father-in-law, Sanballat, and built the rival temple at mount Gerizim, 6th c. B.C.

MANASSEH-BEN-ISRAEL. See MENASSEH.

MANASSES, a Greek writer of the 12th cent.

MANBY, PETER, an Irish catholic wr., d. 1697.

MANCHESTER, EARL OF. See MONTAGU.

MANCO CAPAC, the founder and legislator of the Peruvian empire, supposed to have flourished in the 12th century. Another inca of Peru, named Manco, succeeded his brother, who was put to death by Pizarro 1533, and after some years of warfare was killed by the Spaniards.

MANDAR, JEAN FRANCOIS, a French priest of the Oratory, author of several pleasing poems in Latin and French, and distinguished for his virtues and talents as a pastor, 1732-1803.

MANDAR, MICHEL PHILLIPE, generally called 'Theophilus,' was nephew to the preceding, and is worthy of honourable mention beyond many of the most noted characters of the French Revolution. He was born in 1759, and acquired great influence among the popular societies, by devoting his powerful oratory to the cause of progress. During the massacres of September, 1792, he was vice-president of the section of the Temple, and did all in his power to prevent the effusion of blood. He went to Danton's house on the evening of the 3d, and, nearly all the leading men being assembled there, including Petion, Robespierre, Manuel, Fabre D'Eglantine, and Camille Desmoulins, he urged upon them the immediate creation of a Dictature, and offered to take the risk of the proposal on himself. Jealousy of one another prevented the adoption of this suggestion, and Mandar reproached Robespierre with his hatred of Brissot. In 1793 he was appointed
to the executive power. He surv
public, but refused to accept any pl
imperial government. The fame o
and his political independence indu
ror Alexander to procure an intervie
1814, and observing Mandar's sho
could not avoid expressing his sur
replied this republican fire-eater, 'I
si petit que l'étincelle.' (There is n
than a *spark*.) He is author of
historical, and miscellaneous works
poems, evincing great genius and
expression. Died 1823.

MANDER, C. VAN, a poet and pain

MANDEVILLE, BERNARD DE,
in Holland, about 1670, was a phy
fession, who came to England and
notoriety by his work entitled 'The
Bees, or Private Vices made Pu
This book created quite a sensation
tendency, and was replied to by se
writers, among others, by Bishop
Hutcheson, and William Law. The
works published on either side ra
to 1732. Mandeville died 1733.

MANDEVILLE, SIR JOHN DE
St. Albans about the year 1300.
of considerable note, and his educa
the times. He seems to have practi
art as a profession, till in 1327 he
and entered upon his travels. The
extended through thirty-four years,
country of the East; but the acco
has given contains so many inaccu
dictions, and childish absurdities,
attaches to the whole, and it is
held as of no value. His descript
like those of Marco Polo, had a pow
on the mind of Columbus.

MANES. See MANICHAEUS.

MANESSE, J., a French naturali

MANETHO, an Egyptian histo
high priest of Heliopolis, in the rei
Philadelphus, about 304 B.C. On
his work, as cited by Josephus in h
Appion, are now extant. These ar
Cory, and they consist of an accou
sion and expulsion of a body of
were called Hycsos, or shepherd k
to be Jews, besides several tables of

MANETTI, G., an Italian histori

MANETTI, R., an Italian painte

MANETTI, X., an Italian natur

MANFREDI, B., an Italian paint

MANFREDI, EUSTACHIO, an
trician, astronomer, and literary *care*
His brother, GABRIEL, a mathemat

MANFREDI, or MAINFROY,
and Sicily, was a natural son of
Frederic II., who usurped the kin
he had been appointed regent in
killed, fighting against his rival, 12

MANGEART, T., a Fr. numismat

MANGENOT, L., an ecclesiast.

MANGET, J. J., a medical histor

MANGEY, T., an English divin

MANGIN, C., a French architect

MANGIN, CL., a French politic

MANGOU-KHAN, emperor of the Moguls, succeeded 1250, killed in China 1259.

MANICHAEUS, MANES, or MANI, was a Persian of the third century, and educated in the religion of Zoroaster. Some affirm that he derived the germs of his doctrine from a Saracen merchant named Scythianus. His object was to incorporate Zoroastrian dualism with Christianity. In the fervour of his fanaticism he gave himself out to be the Paraclete promised in the gospel of John, by which he understood, not the Holy Ghost, as many have erroneously imagined, but a teacher commissioned to diffuse and perfect Christianity, and free it from the vile corruptions of the evil genius Ahriman. This dualism, common in the East, was a mystic attempt to account for the origin and perpetuation of moral evil. (See MARCION). Manes appeared as a religious teacher under Sapor I. As a man of multifarious accomplishment he attracted great attention; but the hostility of the magi forced him to a speedy exile. He wandered into distant countries still pursuing his mission, and in the East his contact with Buddhism gave new shape and tinge to his eclectic views. On his return to Persia with a collection of painted Oriental symbols, Hormisdas received him and his theosophic pictures with welcome, but under his successor Varanes, Manes was apprehended, and according to an Oriental form of punishment, flayed alive, while his skin was stuffed and hung up before the gate of the city. His system spread over various portions of the church, and Augustin was for a season fascinated by its speculations. [J.E.]

MANILIUS, CAIUS, a Roman tribune, B.C. 68.

MANILIUS, MARCUS, a Rom. poet, 1st c. B.C.

MANLEY-DE-LA-RIVIERE. The authoress of this name was a daughter of Sir Roger Manley, the reputed author of 'The Turkish Spy,' and was born at Guernsey, of which her father was governor. Besides her dramatic writings and romances, or the libels she penned in that form, she was employed as a political writer by the ministry of the day, and continued the 'Examiner' when it was relinquished by Swift. Died, after a life of intrigue and pleasure, 1724.

MANLIUS. Four illustrious Romans of this name are mentioned:—1. MARCUS MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, a patrician general, who saved the capitol when surprised by the Gauls about 390 or 392 B.C., and was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock 370 B.C. 2. LUCIUS MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, named dictator, and compelled to abdicate for his despotism, B.C. 363. 3. TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS, son of the preceding, famous for his magnanimity and courage, was appointed military tribune B.C. 362, and dictator 352, and again 348, without passing through the inferior dignity of consul. The latter office, however, he filled in 347, 344, and 340, but finally lost his popularity by the rigour of his administration. 4. A second TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS, who was appointed consul B.C. 235 and 224, and, in the latter period, closed the temple of Janus after subjugating Sardinia. He refused a third consulate in 212, but was censor in 209.

MANN, A. T., a Flem. antiquarian, 1740-1810.

MANNERS, JOHN, marquis of Granby, a British officer, who distinguished himself in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and was afterwards a member of the government, and commander-in-chief of the army, 1721-1770.

MANNERT, C., a Bavar. historian, 1756-1834.

MANNI, D. M., an Ital. antiquar., 1690-1788.

MANNING, O., an Eng. antiquar., 1721-1801.

MANNING, T., a disting. linguist, 1774-1840.

MANNOZZI, G., an Ital. painter, 1590-1636.

MANRIQUE, A., a Span. prelate, 1577-1649.

MANRIQUE, S, a Span. mission., 17th cent.

MANSART, FRANCIS, a celebrated French architect of Italian origin, 1598-1666. His nephew and pupil, JULES HARDOUIN, called MANSART, architect of Versailles, &c., 1645-1708.

MANSFELD, PETER ERNEST, count of, an Austrian statesman and soldier, governor of the Low Countries after the death of the duke of Parma, 1517-1604. His natural son, ERNEST, also count of Mansfeld, and an enemy of the Austrian empire, called the Attila of Christendom, 1585-1626.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM MURRAY, earl of, was born in Perthshire on the 2d of March, 1705. He was the fourth son of Viscount Stormont, and the vehement jacobitism of his family, some members of it being deeply involved in the rebellion of 1745, not only cast difficulties in the way of his early career, but was often successfully employed in debate by Chatham and his other opponents. He studied at Westminster and Christ's Church, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1731. He wrote in his youth some poetry justly forgotten, but perhaps common tastes and pursuits may have been the foundation of that intimacy with Pope, which seems to have had a material influence on his prospects. Though no poet, he was essentially a man of genius. He cast entirely away the conventionalities of a Scottish jacobite, and entered the arena of English politics and professional ambition, with a talent and energy which gave him the full advantage of his aristocratic rank and signal personal graces. A new class of business—that of appeals from the Court of Session in Scotland, to the House of Lords, fell largely into his hands; and Pope has noticed him in a line more distinct than poetic, as 'so known, so honoured, in the House of Lords.' He became Solicitor-General in 1743, but it was not until 1754 that he took the next step in promotion as Attorney-General. In 1756, he was made Chief-Justice of the King's Bench. He clung tenaciously to this office, and would not take the risks and responsibilities of the Chancellorship at the demand of public or party spirit. His name has not been popular as a judge, and he has generally been contrasted with Camden as one who inherited the despotic spirit of the Stuart dynasty. The prejudice was confirmed by his courageous conduct in the Wilkes' outrages and furnished a text for the savage attacks of Junius, who spoke of him as a fitting Pretor for Justinian. But, however narrow some of his opinions may have been, others partook of a large liberality, and in the anti-catholic fervour connected with the outbreak known as Lord George Gordon's riots, he showed a humane, generous, and courageous toleration. He was a very great lawyer, not merely in a technical sense, but as one who could direct the practice of the courts towards broad principles of jurisprudence. Many departments in the mercantile law of England and Scotland were created by him, and among

others the law of marine insurance was made and systematized by his decisions. He retired from office in 1788, and died in 1793. [J.H.B.]

MANSI, J. D., an Italian *savant*, 1692-1769.

MANSION, COLARD, a writer and printer, celebrated for introducing the art into Bruges, d. 1484.

MANSTEIN, CHRIS. HERMAN DE, a Russian general, au. of a 'Memoir' on Russia, 1711-1757.

MANT, RICHARD, a famous Irish prelate, was born at Southampton, where his father held a living in the church, 1776, and began his ecclesiastical career as vicar of Coggeshall, in Essex, in 1810. In 1820 he became bishop of Killaloe; in 1823 bishop of Down and Connor; and in 1842 was translated to the see of Dromore. He died in 1848. The works of Dr. Mant consist of a vast number of sermons and tracts, but his celebrity rests on an edition of the Bible, which he prepared in conjunction with Dr. D'Oyley.

MANTEGNA, ANDREA, an eminent painter of Mantua, whose two sons, one of whom was named FRANCESCO, and his father, CARLO, were also artists, and fellow-workers with him, 1430-1505.

MANTICA, F., an Italian cardinal, 1534-1614.

MANTON, T., a nonconformist divine, 1620-77.

MANTOVANO, BATTISTA SPAGNUOLI, an elegant Latin poet, better kn. as Battista, 1448-1516.

MANU, the supposed author of the *Mánava Sástra*, one of the sacred books of the Hindoos, containing a code of laws, is supposed by Sir William Jones to be the same as Minos in the Grecian mythology. There are fourteen Menus, of whom this one is the seventh. The name belongs to mythology rather than biography.

MANUEL COMMENUS, fourth son of John Commenus, born 1120, succeeded his father as emperor of the East 1143, d. 1180. See COMMENUS.

MANUEL PALÆOLOGUS, born 1349, succeeded his father, John Palæologus, as emperor of the East 1391, died 1425.

MANUEL, F., a Portugese poet, 1734-1819.

MANUEL, JAMES ANTHONY, a famous leader of the opposition in the French chamber after the restoration, was born in Provence 1755, and after serving with distinction in the republican armies raised by the levy *en masse*, adopted the profession of the bar. He was a member of the chamber convoked by Napoleon during the hundred days, 1815, and with all his eloquence and power resisted the re-establishment of the Bourbons by the allied armies. Returned to the chamber in 1818, his patriotic fervour in the tribune, his high spirit, and his brilliant oratory, marked him out as the champion of French liberty, and kept the party of the ministers in continual terror His first speech in the session of 1823 was on the iniquity of the Spanish war, in which he reminded the crown that when the French territory was invaded under similar circumstances, the country had defended itself by the adoption of new forms and another energy! This allusion to the destruction of royalty in 1793, exploded the mine which had long been prepared for his expulsion from the chamber, and, on refusing to depart, he was led out into the street by the military. His walk home, followed by the whole of his party, was a popular triumph; and though he returned, with the simplicity and dignity of a Cincinnatus, to his own occupations, he was elected again in 1824. Mannel died three years before the triumph of his cause

Charles X., 1827.

MANUEL, LOUIS PETER, born 1

attorney-general to the commune of

revolution, and was executed Novem

MANUEL, N., a Swiss fresco pa

tiric and dramatic poet, 1484-1530.

MANUTIUS, or MANUZIO, is th

Italian family famous in the history

for their beautiful editions of learne

the invention of the *Italic* or *Aldine*

have been formed in imitation of the

of Petrarch. ALDO PIO MANUZI

flourished at Venice, 1447-1515. PA

distinguished like his father both

scholar and printer, 1512-1574. ALDO

son of Paolo, distinguished like his

and greatly favoured by the pope, Se

who gave him apartments in the

born at Venice 1547, and died childle

MANVEL, FRANCIS. See MANU

MANWOOD, SIR ROGER, an En

this name flourished in the reign of E

is said by Fuller to have written a

forest laws. He died 1593. Such

first published in 1598 by JOHN MA

is supposed to be the son of Sir Roge

MANYOKI, A. DE, a Hung. paint

MANZI, W., an Italian *savant*, 17

MANZOLI, P. A., a Latin poet, 1

MANZUOLI, T., an Italian painte

MAPES, WALTER, an English po

MAPLET, JOHN, a learned natura

MAPLETOFT, J., a medical wr.,

MAPLETOFT, R., a learned divi

MAPP, M., a French botanist, 163

MARA, ELIZABETH, a fam. singe

MARA, W. DE, a Latin poet, 147

MARACCI, J., an Italian painter,

MARACCI, L., an Ital. Orientalis

MARAIS, H., a French engraver,

MARAIS, M., a French composer,

MARALDI, J. P., an Italian m

astronomer, and natural philosopher

His nephew, GIOVANNI DOMENICO

guished as an astronomer, 1709-1788.

MARAN, P., a French theologian,

MARANA, J. P., an Italian histor

MARANGONI, J., an Ital. antiqua

MARANTA, B., an Italian botani

MARAT, JEAN PAUL, was bor

unknown to history, at a place calle

Neuchatel, Switzerland, 1746. Befo

energies were directed to political

been ambitious of rising by his

travelled a good deal in England, Sc

land, and France, and published seve

experimental science and philosophy

these had brought his name into rep

subjected him to the sarcasms of V

took the pains to analyze his philoso

on man—a work in which Marat had

to illustrate the principles and laws

influence on the body, and those of

the soul. The year 1789 found him

tion of veterinary physician to the Co

thoroughly disgusted with his failu

society, and with the 'quacks,' as he

'of the corps scientifique.' He begar

career by the composition of his 'Offrande à la Patrie,' followed by the issue of his journal 'Le Publiciste Parisien,' two months after the promulgation of the 'Rights of Man' by the constituent assembly. The club agitation was just commencing, and Marat joined the cordeliers, formed in October, 1789, the most reputable members of which were Danton, and Camille Desmoulins. His thirst for glory, if it were only in the excess of his hatreds and crimes, provoked him to measures and proposals, which it was physically impossible any of his rivals could surpass in atrocity, and gave to his denunciations a kind of barbaric magnificence. Such was his proposal 'to hang the 800 deputies on 800 trees of the Tuileries—Mirabeau on the first of them,' for which he was denounced by Malouet. From this period to the 10th of August, 1792, he was hunted by his accusers from one wretched abode to another —always contriving to issue his journal, the title of which was presently changed to 'Friend of the People.' On the date just mentioned, the Tuileries was besieged, the royal family imprisoned, and the new 'commune,' or municipality, formed by the republicans; Marat also emerged from his obscurity, and filled the prisons with the 'suspect,' who were disposed of by the massacres of September. On the evening of the 3d the famous circular was issued, calling upon the departments to imitate the example of the Parisians; it was signed by Marat, the chief promoter of these horrors, and his colleagues, ten in all, members of the Comité de Surveillance, afterwards the Committee of Public Safety. The convention being elected, Marat became a deputy, and his appearance in that assembly was the signal for Vergniaud and Boileau to denounce his atrocities, and they read from the tribune his demand for 270,000 heads as a means of appeasing the country. The turbulence of such a sitting may easily be imagined. Marat made no attempt to deny the charge. *Such was his opinion*, the result of the most rigid computation he could make, and he was willing to shed a few drops of guilty blood to save millions of the innocent! After the execution of the king, the battle of Nerwinden was lost by Dumouriez, 18th March, 1793, and Marat, always gigantic in his conceptions, accused all the generals of the army of treason, and sought to bring them to trial en masse. Meantime his struggle with the Girondins had increased in virulence, and they succeeded at last in summoning their terrible adversary before the revolutionary tribunal. This court was one of the instruments set in action by his own party on the 10th of August: Marat went to his trial attended by vast crowds of the populace, and his acquittal followed as a matter of course—not only so, but the people carried him back to the convention in triumph, elevated on a kind of rude palanquin, and covered with garlands as he proceeded on his way. He now assumed the dictatorship, that he had always advocated, though he still resided in his squalid apartment with the wife of his printer, who had been seduced by him, and who seems really to have loved him. On the 31st of May, 1793, he sounded the alarm bell, and with the aid of his seditious worshippers arrested the Girondin deputies, whose fall was avenged on the 13th of July following, by the hand of Charlotte Corday. (See Brissot, Corday.) The death of Marat was only hastened a few days by his assassination, for he was already consumed by a disgusting malady: and it is melancholy to add, that he was almost adored after his decease; his remains being deposited in the Pantheon with national honours, and an altar erected to his memory in the club of the cordeliers: these fanatics also claimed his heart, and preserved it in a golden urn. Our sketch would be essentially incomplete if we did not add that Marat was perfectly sincere, and, in fact, that he made his convictions his sole religion. He sold his bed to bring out the first numbers of his journal, and lived in poverty at a time when he could have amassed wealth by merely selling his silence. Such a life is far more instructive, even as an example of depravity, when facts like this are properly understood. There is such a thing as consistency, and a kind of devilish virtue, in guilt, which is as rare as heroism in well-doing, and history might be ransacked for a more striking instance of it than the brief political career of Marat. [E.R.]

MARATTI, Carlo, an Ital. painter, 1625-1713.

MARBACH, J. R., a Ger. actress, 1805-1837.

MARBECK, John, organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the first composer of the cathedral service of the Church of England. He was an. also of a Scripture Concordance, for which he narrowly escaped the stake, time of Henry VIII.

MARCA, the name of two Italian painters, the earliest, J. B. Lombardelli Della Marca, flourished 1532-1587. The later, Lactantius Della Marca, born about 1553.

MARCA, Pet. De, a Fr. historian, 1594-1662.

MARCANTONIO, the most renowned of the Italian engravers, was born about 1480, at Bologna, and was the pupil of the celebrated painter and goldsmith Francia; his family name was Raimondi. Some of Marcantonio's earliest efforts were made at Venice, where he copied Albert Dürer's prints of 'The Life of the Virgin,' and of the 'Passion;' for up to this time no Italian engraver was to be compared with Dürer, whose prints became known in Italy after 1500. From Venice Marcantonio went to Rome, where he attracted the notice of Raphael, who largely employed him in the engraving of his designs: it is to his prints after Raphael that Marcantonio owes his present great reputation. There is a very fine collection of them in the British Museum. After the death of Raphael in 1520, Marcantonio was employed by Guilio Romano, and it was for engraving some lascivious designs by this painter that he was imprisoned by Clement VII. After the sack of Rome in 1527 he returned to Bologna, where he is supposed to have died about 1539, that being the last date on any of his prints; but the dates both of his birth and death are quite uncertain. Marcantonio's prints are distinguished for their delicate outlines and execution, and generally fine drawing; some of the original impressions, before the plates came into the hands of Barlachi and Salamanca, have realized enormous prices,—those with the names of these dealers are also valuable, the later are retouches and inferior. The 'Murder of the Innocents', after Raphael, is perhaps the most celebrated of his plates, more than half of them are anonymous, but many are marked

M. or M.A., and M.A.F., joined as a cipher. Bartsch, in his *Peintre Graveur*, describes 383 prints by this engraver, but several of them are doubtless by his distinguished pupils, Agostino Veneziano, and Marco da Ravenna. Nagler, in his *Künstler Lexicon*, describes 395 prints. The original account of Marcantonio, of whom we know so little, is in Vasari's *Lives*, &c.; nothing biographical concerning this great engraver has been ascertained since Vasari. [R.N.W.]

MARCEAU, FRANCIS SEVERIN DESGRAVIERS, a celebrated republican general, whose military talents were only equalled by his generosity and humanity in the Vendean war; born at Chartres 1769, fell in action with the Austr. 1796.

MARCEL, N., a German painter, 1628-1683.

MARCEL, STEPHEN, the patriotic defender of Paris after the battle of Poitiers 1356, assass. 1358.

MARCEL, ST., a bishop of Paris, died 440.

MARCEL, W., a Fr. chronologist, 1647-1708.

MARCELLINUS, a Greek chronicler, 6th cent.

MARCELLINUS, a pope and saint of Rome, suffered martyrdom time of Diocletian, 296-304.

MARCELLIS, O., a Dutch painter, 1613-1673.

MARCELLO, BENEDETTO, was born of noble parents at Venice in 1686. His father, Agostino Marcello, was a Venetian senator, and his mother, Paolina, was of the honourable family of Capello. Benedetto, having in early life received a thorough classical education, was committed to the care of his elder brother, Alessandro, who was a student of the mathematical sciences, natural philosophy, and music. Under this brother, the young Benedetto applied himself to music and poetry, and soon made such progress that he was placed under Francesco Gasparini, to receive instructions in the principles of musical science. In 1716 the first son of the emperor Charles VI. was born, and at the celebration of the event, which took place at Vienna, a grand serenata, composed by Marcello, was performed with great applause. After this he composed a mass, which was first performed in the church of Santa Maria della Calestia, on the occasion of his brother's daughter taking the veil. He composed many other sacred works for the church of Santa Sophia, and was at the pains of instructing the clergy in the manner in which they were to be performed. In 1724, and the three following years, he wrote music for one, two, and three voices, for a paraphrase of the first seventy-five psalms, which are still remarkable for the scientific knowledge shown in their construction. Marcello was for many years a judge in the Council of Forty, and was for some years chamberlain and treasurer to the city of Brescia, where he died in the year 1739. He was buried with great pomp in the church of the fathers Minor Observants of St. Joseph of Brescia. [J.M.]

MARCELLO, N., a Venetian doge, 1473-1474.

MARCELLUS, the *first* of the name pope of Rome, 308-310; the *second*, a few weeks only, 1555.

MARCELLUS, the name of several noble Romans:—1. MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, famous for his victories over Hannibal and the Gauls, slain in battle against the former 208 B.C. 2. MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, of the same family, an opponent of Cæsar in the senate, consul B.C. 51, assassinated 46. 3. MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, called the younger, son of Caius Marcellus and Octavia, the sister of
He was adopted by the latter and ma
daughter, Julia, but died aged eighteen

MARCET, ALEX., a physician of
turalized in England, and known as
mental philosopher, 1770-1822.

MARCH, AUSIAS, a Provençal poet,

MARCH, S., a Spanish painter, died

MARCHAND, L., a Fr. composer, 1

MARCHAND, P., a Fr. bibliopole, 1

MARCHAND, S., a Fr. navigator, 1

MARCIANUS, emperor of the East,

MARCILIUS, T., a German critic, 1

MARCILLA, W. DA, a Fr. painter,

MARCION, was born at Sinope in Po
the middle of the second century. His
cording to some reports, not, however
thenticated, was a bishop of the chur
place. His belief in Oriental and duali
encrusted with other and similar sp
was deemed by him compatible with
Christianity, and he attempted to form
geneous theology out of both mater
assumed as articles of his creed, the
matter—the existence of a benign and
—and of a Demiurgus little less tha
might, but dark and malignant, a
his appropriate sphere in an attempted
over matter, for he created man, was
God of the Jewish race, and was to
overcome by the Messiah. Jesus, ac
Marcion, had not, and could not have
manity, for all matter is essentially sinf
notions are the crude effects of an ear
mind to resolve inscrutable mysteries by t
of figments not only incomprehensible,
sistent and baseless. Marcion received
ical only the writings of the apostle Pa
he had a gospel which appears to ha
interpolated copy of that of Luke. To
was joined an austere and vigorous asc
which victory over appetite was to
secured.

MARCK, J. DE, a Ger. protestant, 1

MARCUZZI, S., an Ital. ecclesiastic,

MARDONIUS, a general in the army
and son-in-law of Darius, k. at Platæa

MARE, NICHOLAS DE LA, a Frenc
sioner of police, distinguished as a
police economy 1639-1723.

MARE, PH. DE LA, a Fr. historian,

MARE, P. B. LA, a Fr. diplomatist,

MARECHAL, B., an eccles. *savant*,

MARECHAL, G., a Fr. surgeon, 16

MARECHAL, P. S., a Fr. writer, 17

MARELIUS, NILS, a Swed. geogr.,

MARET, HUGH BERNARD. See B.

MARETS, ROLAND DES, a Fr. critic,

MARETS, SAMUEL DES, a learned F
testant, famous for his controversies wi
man Catholics, 1591-1663.

MARGARET. The queens and pr
Great Britain of this name are—1. ST. M
queen of Scotland, sister of Edgar Ath
ried to Malcolm 1070, died 1093. 2. M
OF YORK, sister of Edward IV., marr
duke of Burgundy. 3. MARGARET o
daughter of René, titular king of Sici
and Jerusalem, born 1425, married to

1443, died, after a life of extraordinary vicissitude consequent on the wars of York and Lancaster, 1482. 4. MARGARET OF SCOTLAND, daughter of James I., born 1425, died, after an unhappy marriage with Louis XI. of France, 1444. 5. MARGARET TUDOR, eldest daughter of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, and sister to Henry VIII., was born at Westminster 1489. This princess was betrothed in her infancy to James IV. of Scotland, then of adult age, and married to him in 1503. In 1506 she gave birth to a son, afterwards James V., and became regent of Scotland after the death of her husband at the battle of Flodden, 1513. In 1514 she married Archibald, earl of Angus, of the family of Douglas. This match surrounded her with strife and trouble for the rest of her days, the first outburst of which was the arrival of the duke of Albany, supported by the French king in 1515, soon after which Margaret took refuge in England. She died in 1541. Her life has been recently published by Miss Strickland.

MARGARET. The saints of this name are the queen of Scotland, and a virgin martyr of Antioch, known as the patroness of Cremona, 3d century.

MARGARET. The queens and princesses of France are—1. MARGARET, daughter of Raymond Berenger, count of Provence, born 1219, married to Louis IX. 1234, died, after acquiring a famous name by the defence of Damietta, 1285. 2. MARGARET OF BURGUNDY, married to Louis X., king of France, 1305, strangled for adultery 1315. 3. MARGARET OF VALOIS, sister of Francis I., born 1492, married in 1509 to the duke of Alençon, and in 1527, two years after the death of her first husband, to the king of Navarre, by whom she had Jeanne D'Albret, mother of Henry IV., died 1530. 4. MARGARET OF FRANCE, daughter of Henry II., born 1552, married to the prince of Bearn, afterwards Henry IV., 1572, divorced for her licentiousness 1599, died 1615. 5. MARGARET OF FRANCE, duchess of Savoy, daughter of Francis I., born 1523, married to Emmanuel Philibert 1559, died 1574.

MARGARET, queen of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, who is often called 'the Semiramis of the North,' was the daughter of Waldemar III., king of Denmark, and was born at Copenhagen, 1353. In 1363 she was married to Haco, king of Norway, youngest son of Magnus Ericson, in whose person the governments of Sweden, Norway, and Scania, had been invested many years before. The marriage of Haco with Margaret took place under circumstances of great political difficulty, and it occasioned the banishment of twenty-four of the most powerful of the Swedish barons, by whom Magnus and his son were afterwards deposed, and Albert of Mecklenburgh placed on the throne. While the country was suffering from the oppression of this foreign government, Margaret lost, in 1375, her father, Waldemar; in 1380, her husband, Haco; and in 1387 her son, Olave—events which left her queen regnant in Norway, regent in Denmark, and in a situation to receive overtures from the Swedes. With a spirit and ambition natural to her, Margaret at once furnished her adherents with troops, and supplies of war, and the victory of Falkoeping, won by the high marshal of Sweden, Eric Kiellzon, Sept. 21, 1389, threw open the kingdom to her. The union of the three kingdoms was concluded by the treaty of Calmar, where the spiritual and temporal barons assembled for that purpose, on the 20th of July, 1397; Eric of Pomerania, the grand-nephew of Margaret, being elected her successor as the future sovereign of Sweden. She died in the port of Flensburgh, on board a vessel in which she had embarked for Denmark, Oct. 28, 1412. Her memory has been execrated in Sweden, where the union was never popular, in about the same measure that her political virtues have been extolled in Denmark. The words of Geijer, the great Swedish historian, are sufficiently remarkable to be quoted on this point:—'The fate of the throne and the country was decided by the holders of power, from the casual motives of temporary interests, and by such was the famous union of the three northern kingdoms produced—a mere incident, which bears some resemblance to a design; but of a consciousness of what such a union was, or of what it might become, no glimpse is to be perceived, either among its founders or in any other quarter.' [E.R.]

MARGARET OF AUSTRIA, daughter of the emperor Maximilian I., born 1480, married successively to the Infant of Spain 1491-1497, and to Philibert, duke of Savoy, 1501-1506, became ruler of the Netherlands 1506, died 1531.

MARGARET OF CONSTANTINOPLE, daughter of Baldwin IX., became countess of Flanders and Hainault 1221, died 1279.

MARGARET OF PARMA, a natural daughter of Charles V., married successively to Alexander de Medicis and Octavian Farnese. The latter event took place in 1540. From 1559 to 1568 she was ruler of the Low Countries, and was succeeded by Alva. She then retired into Italy, and d. 1586.

MARGARET OF RICHMOND. See BEAUFORT.

MARGARITONE, an Ital. painter, 1212-1289.

MARGERET, a Fr. adventurer, 16th century.

MARGGRAFF, A. S., a Ger. chemist, 1709-82.

MARGGRAFF, G., a Ger. naturalist, 1610-44.

MARGON, W. DE, a French author, died 1760.

MARGUERIE, J. J. DE, a French officer and mathematician, 1742-1779.

MARGUERIT, J., a Spanish historian, cardinal, and chancellor of Arragon, died 1484. His grandson, JOSEPH DE MARGUERIT DE BIVRE, a general in the service of Louis XIII., died 1654.

MARGUERITE, JOSEPH MARIE SOLAR DE LA, a statesman, soldier, and historian, noted for the defence of Turin against the French in 1706.

MARGUNIO, M., an Ital. scholar, 1530-1602.

MARIA, F. DI, an Italian painter, 1623-1690.

MARIA, H., a painter of Bologna, 17th cent.

MARIA, JOHN, an Italian architect, 1458-1534. His br., JAMES, a famous painter, dates unknown.

MARIA. See MARIE, MARY.

MARIA. The queens of Spain of this name are—MARIA DE MOLINA, queen of Castile and Leon, married to Sancho IV. 1282, regent of Castile 1295 and 1312, died 1322. MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., and of Henrietta of England, married to Charles II., king of Spain, 1662-1689. MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, and wife of Philip V., 1688-1714. MARIA LOUISA, wife of Charles IV., and mother of Ferdinand VII., 1754-1819.

MARIA, empress of Germany, called MARIE

Roi, first wife of the emperor Sigismund, and daughter of Louis I., king of Hungary, born 1370, began to reign 1382, died 1395.

MARIA CAROLINE, queen of Naples. See CAROLINE.

MARIA FRANCES ELIZABETH, queen of Portugal, born 1734, became mistress of the kingdom at the death of her husband, Peter III., 1786, suffered by mental aberration 1790, died 1816.

MARIA LOUISA, second wife of Napoleon Buonaparte, daughter of Francis I., emperor of Austria, and Maria Theresa of Naples, was born 1791. In 1810 she was married to the emperor; in 1811 she presented him with an heir, who was hailed king of Rome; on his fall, in 1814, she deserted him for the company of her chamberlain, Count Neipperg, and became duchess of Parma and Placentia; died 1847.

MARIA THERESA, born in 1717, was the eldest daughter of Charles VI. of Austria, who died in 1740. The succession of Maria Theresa to the hereditary dominion of the House of Hapsburg had been guaranteed by the principal states of Europe; but, on her father's death, she found herself assailed by the kings of Prussia, France, Spain, and Sardinia, and the electors of Bavaria and Saxony. Each of these princes laid claim to some part of the Austrian territory; and Maria Theresa, at the age of 23, was called on to make head against the armies of all her neighbours, except the Turkish sultan, who alone acted towards her with fairness and good faith. Maria Theresa had been married in 1736, to Francis of Louvain, grand duke of Tuscany, but he was a prince of little intellect or energy; and it was to the spirit of Maria Theresa herself, and the loyalty of her Hungarian subjects, that Austria owned its rescue from destruction. When driven from her capital by her enemies, Maria Theresa repaired to Presburg, and summoned the Hungarian Diet. She appeared in the midst of the martial assembly with her infant son in her arms. She addressed them earnestly and eloquently in Latin, (a language long currently used in Hungary); and when she came to the words, 'The kingdom of Hungary, our persons, our children, our crown, are at stake,—forsaken by all, we seek shelter only in the fidelity, the arms, the hereditary valour of the renowned Hungarian nobility,' the Hungarian nobles and all present, with one unanimous burst of chivalrous loyalty, drew their swords, and shouted, 'Let us die for our King Maria Theresa,' [Moriamur pro *rege* nostro Maria Theresâ.] This was no transient demonstration of zeal. The whole military force of Hungary was soon in the field: the current of invasion was checked, and by degrees the foes of Maria Theresa made peace with her, and ceased to reckon on their shares in the dismemberment of Austria. She was obliged to cede Silesia to Frederick of Prussia; but with this exception she was left in full possession of her dominions, when the war of the Austrian succession was closed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1758.—The loss of Silesia was a deep mortification to Maria Theresa, and the hope of recovering that province made her take an active part in the seven years' war against Frederick of Prussia. That contest, however, closed in 1763, leaving Prussia in possession of Silesia, and with no gain on either side to Maria Theresa or Frederick. Maria Theresa's husband had been elected emp[eror] of Germany in 1745, and on his death in 1765, the son Joseph was chosen to succeed him. But Ma[ria] Theresa retained in her own hands, throughout life, the administration of her vast dominio[ns] which were generally governed by her in a w[ise] and enlightened spirit. Her private character w[as] irreproachable, and the morals and manners of [the] court formed a bright exception to the gross p[ro]fligacy by which the courts of nearly all the ot[her] sovereigns of the age were disgraced. She w[as] sincerely pious, and Botta, the Italian histori[an] passes on her the high eulogy, that 'during a f[ull] years' reign she always showed a love of ju[stice] and truth.'—Her share in the first partition of Poland is the great stain on the character of M[aria] Theresa. But she came unwillingly into this [act] which was urged on her by the sovereigns of Prussia and Russia, and by her son the emp[eror] Joseph. She is said to have left a written record that she consented to this measure out of deference to the opinions of others, and that she foreboded evil consequences to Europe from the act of injustice to one of its states. Maria The[resa] died in 1780. [E.S.]

MARIAMNE, an unfortunate Jewish prin[cess] grand-daughter of Aristobulus, and of Hyrc[anus] the high priest, and wife of Herod the Great. [Her] history is related by Josephus in his Antiqui[ties] commencing at book xv., from which it app[ears] that Herod was excessively fond of her. She was condemned to death, by the machinations of Sal[ome] her husband's sister, on a false charge of adul[tery] B.C. 28. She met her fate with an air of gra[ce] and intrepidity worthy of her noble ancestry, and bitterly lamented by the king after her de[ath]. Another MARIAMNE, wife of Herod, was the d[au]ghter of Simon, the high priest, and mother of H[erod] Philip, who married Herodias.

MARIANA, JUAN, a Span. histor., 1557-[1624].

MARIANI, C., an Italian painter, 1565-1[611].

MARIANUS SCOTUS, born in Scotland [1028], known as the author of a Chronicle fro[m the] beginning of the Christian era to 1083, whi[ch was] continued by Dodechinus to 1200. He was [of the] ecclesiastical profession, and died at Mayence [1086].

MARIBAS CATHINA, the most ancient [hi]storian of Armenia, 2d century B.C.

MARIE. The queens of France of this [name] are—1. MARIE DE BRABANT, married to [Philip] 1274, died 1321. 2. MARIE D'ANGLETE[RRE], daughter of Henry VII., who became the [Queen] wife of Louis XII. 1214, died 1534.—See G[RACE] LADY JANE. 3. MARIE STUART.—See M[ARY] 4. MARIE DE MEDICIS.—See article next [page]. MARIE THERESE, daughter of Philip IV., k[ing of] Spain, married to Louis XIV. 1660, died 1[683]. 6. MARIE LECZINSKA, daughter of Stanislas [I.] of Poland, born 1703, married to Lewis XV. 1[725], died 1768. 7. MARIE ANTOINETTE.—See follow[ing] ing article. 8. MARIE LOUISE, wife of Nap[oleon]. See MARIA LOUISA.

MARIE-ANTOINETTE, the unhappy queen [of] Louis XVI., was the daughter of Francis I., and empress Maria Theresa of Austria, and was b[orn] at Vienna, 1755. Though only fifteen years of [age] when she married the Dauphin, she was accom[plished] plished in the French, Italian, and Latin languag[es] besides her native German; and was also a p[erfect]

music and drawing. The goodness of her noble carriage, and the sweet expression ntenance, easily won the hearts of a peo- ion enthusiasm is as natural as the air he. Marie-Antoinette, becoming queen in s applauded to the skies whenever she in public, and often had to stand on the er carriage to show herself to the people. larity was greatly augmented when she e mother of a family, and especially when, she presented the nation with an heir to e. Soon, however, the expensive luxury rt, the exhaustion of the public finances, istresses of the people, had prepared the enes far different from these popular ova- the first shock was given to her popularity saction involving both money and charac- ad become known to the countess de la at the queen's jeweller had offered her a necklace, which she declined on account mous price, no less than 1,800,000 livres. possession of this treasure, the countess she was authorized to negotiate for the d not only concluded the bargain, but cardinal de Rohan a party to it, who was that Marie-Antoinette had given him a meeting in the park of Versailles. The not discovered till the first payment was , and though the countess, in May, 1786, nned to be whipped and branded for her conduct, the queen never recovered the ion of her subjects; add to which, there tain levity in her conduct which continu- ed her to scandal, though no one now that she was guilty of the crimes laid to e. When the Revolution broke out in became an object of the popular suspicion ed, chiefly on account of her Austrian ns; but, in a great degree, also, by reason gh spirit and superior capability of resis- action when compared with her husband, I. It would be inconsistent with our describe the incidents which marked the of this hatred on the one side, and of defiance on the other. Marie-Antoinette isoned in the Temple after the triumph of ace, on the 10th of August, 1792; and there to believe that the willingness of the royal submit themselves to their jailors, was the persuasion that they had secured the of Danton, and that they were really g the means provided for their safety. The n of the populace, excited by Marat and nidons, and the coalition formed against y the neighbouring powers, rendered such mise, if it existed, of no effect. The king uted on the 21st of January, 1793, and the Capet,' as Marie was called in the indict- s tried by the revolutionary tribunal in wing October. She was only thirty-seven age, but her hair had turned white during risonment, and her only articles of dress me damp and ragged in the cell she occupied. sight was injured, and her beauty marred and long suffering. Her trial was only a d mockery, but one of heartless brutality, t is impossible to read without a feeling of disgust and indignation. Her hours of suf- veloped the best traits of her character: and Marie-Antoinette, on her way to the scaffold, commands the respect which might be challenged for her in vain, as the adviser of the feeble king, whose counsels she swayed, often but too fatally, yet always courageously. She was guillotined Oct. 16, 1793. [E.R.]

[The Conciergo—the Prison of Marie Antoinette.]

MARIE DE MEDICIS, queen of France, was the daughter of Francis II., grand duke of Tuscany, and of Joan, archduchess of Austria. She was born at Florence in 1573. In 1600 she was married to Henry IV., and the year following gave birth to a son, who became Louis XIII., and whose deplorable weakness was the principal cause of her misfortunes. The amours of her husband rendered her life a most wretched one, and being of violent temper, she would frequently have struck him, had not the great Sully interposed between them. Her anxieties as a wife, and the absolute temper of Henry, prevented her from taking any part in state affairs during his lifetime, and when, towards 1610, he contemplated taking the field against the house of Austria, and proposed making her regent in his absence, she manifested the greatest repugnance to the subject, always saying that it foreboded some great misfortune. In the year just mentioned, Marie agreed to the regency, on condition of being formally crowned; a ceremony which the king had always deferred; and this being done, the latter was stabbed on the day following, by Ravaillac, when preparing for the queen's entry into Paris (article NAVARRE). The queen regent had lately acted under the advice of Concini, an Italian favourite, whom she presently created a marshal of France, and honoured with the marquisate of d'Ancre; and she also retained among her advisers the duke d'Epernon, who was suspected of being privy to the assassination. Her apathy in regard to the investigation of this deed of blood, has stained her memory with the suspicion of being implicated in it, but there is really no other ground for supporting such a charge, and the hatred of the French would seem to have magnified all her faults. From 1610 to 1614 the court was a focus of intrigue and anarchy, which the queen had too little statesmanship, and too much of passion to rule; and parties were arraying themselves

for the struggle which all foresaw in the estates-general. That body assembled in October, of the last mentioned year, and now the afterwards famous Richelieu placed himself at the head of the clergy, and began to feel his way to power. The boy king, this year, was declared of age, and the factious nobles, who surrounded him, filled his ears with rumours of Italian treachery, the issue of which was, that the queen relied entirely on Concini, who raised troops for her defence, and created a natural jealousy of Italian domination in France. Thus strengthened, in 1616, Marie de Medicis imprisoned Condé, the most turbulent and daring of her enemies, in the Bastile, and hurled defiance at the nobles in full assembly. In 1617, Concini was assassinated, and soon afterwards the queen was compelled to retire to Blois, where the wily Richelieu joined her as a pretended friend, and, in 1620, effected an accommodation which enabled her to return to court. The cardinal found the queen a good trump card in the game he was playing for absolute power, and even when she became aware of his treachery, her hot Italian blood was no match for his cool sagacity. Eleven years of struggle ended in the triumph of Richelieu, and, in 1631, the poor queen became, first a prisoner at Compiègne, and then a wanderer in foreign lands. The close of her life is the saddest part of her story. Abandoned by all her family, and her own son on the proudest throne of Europe, the widow of Henry of Navarre died in want of the commonest necessaries. She breathed her last in a poor apartment at Cologne, the furniture of which she had disposed of for the means of supporting life, in 1642. To the faults of her Italian character, she joined the refined taste of her house for arts and letters, and France is indebted to her for the Luxembourg palace. Her excess of passion over judgment, and the anarchy around her make a sad contrast with the wisely regulated and prosperous ambition of great sovereigns. In her best moments Marie de Medicis was only the mistress of a faction. [E.R.]

MARIE, J. F., a French *savant*, 1738-1801.

MARIESCHI, an Italian painter, 1697-1744.

MARIETTE, Jean, a French designer and engraver, 1654-1742. His son, Peter Jean, an engraver and archæologist, 1694-1774.

MARIGNANO, Gian Giacomo Medichino, Marchese Di, a celc. Ital. commander, 1497-1555.

MARILLAC, C. De, a French diplomatist, 1510-1560. His nephew, Michel, keeper of the seals, and a partizan of Marie de Medicis, 1563-1632. Louis, a marshal of France, brother and fellow-conspirator with the latter, b. 1572, executed 1632.

MARILLIER, Cl. P., a Fr. engraver, 1740-1808.

MARIN, J. C., a French sculptor, 1773-1812.

MARIN, M. A., a French ascetic, 1697-1767.

MARINA, a beautiful and accomplished Mexican, who became the mistress of Cortes, and rendered the Spaniards great service, 16th century.

MARINALI, H., an Ital. sculptor, 1643-1720.

MARINARI, H., an Ital. painter, 1627-1715.

MARINAS, H., a Spanish painter, 1620-1680.

MARINELLI, L., a Venet. poetess, 1571-1653.

MARINEO, L., a Sicilian historian, born 1460.

MARINI, B., an Italian painter, 17th century.

MARINI, F. L. Claude, called Marin, editor of the 'Gazette de France,' 1721-1809.

MARINI, G., an Ital. antiquarian, 1742-1815.

MARINI, J. A., an Italian novelist, die

MARINI, John Baptist, a famous Naples, known as 'the Cavalier Marin,' 156

MARINI, Marc, an Ital. Hebraist, 154

MARINI, P. Ph., an Ital. missionary, 17

MARINO, Saint, a native of Dalmati was originally employed as a stone-mason bridge of Rimini; but, becoming a hermit, were said to be wrought at his tomb; and commodation necessary for the pilgrims sorted there, gave rise to the city and the ture republic of San Marino; 4th century.

MARINONI, J. J., an Italian mathem architect, and astronomer, 1676-1755.

MARINUS, a centurion, procl. emperor,

MARINUS, a Platonic philosopher, 5th c

MARINUS, J., a Flemish engraver, 1627

MARIOTTE, E., a Fr. experl. philos., 16

MARITI, J., an Italian traveller, died 17

MARIUS, Caius, one of the greatest and dictators of the Roman republic, was parents in humble circumstances, probably retinum, about 157 B.C. Having enter army he became known to Scipio Africanu acquired so much repute that he was elect bune B.C. 119 or 120, prætor 116, and gover Spain 115. In 109 he joined Metellus as his lieutenants in the Jugurthine war, an years afterwards supplanted him in the com of the army. He brought the war to a cl 106, when Jugurtha, the king of Numidia treacherously delivered into his hands by hi Bocchus. Marius remained in Africa a year and was then recalled to take the field again Cimbri and Teutones, at that time menacin Roman empire. These barbarians num 300,000 men in arms, and had defeated the Manilius, and the proconsul Cæpio, at a c the Romans of 80,000 soldiers, and 40,000 followers. Marius had been appointed con 107, when the conduct of the Jugurthine wa intrusted to him, and in sight of this new he was not only re-elected, but continued consulate four successive years, though co to law, B.C. 104-100. In 102 he defeate combined forces of the Ambrones and Teu near Aix; and in 101, having joined his with those of Catulus, he obtained an c decisive victory over the Cimbri, in the bourhood of Vercellæ. He was now hailed Third Founder of Rome,' and rewarded w fifth consulate,—followed by a sixth, whic said, was gained by corrupt practices, as tha session of power had become too sweet to be laid down. Perhaps another and more pa reason also influenced him. Marius was the a chief of the plebeians—the natural succes the Gracchi, who had shed their blood tha rights of Roman citizens might be extended rest of Italy. In B.C. 90 this social war brok afresh, provoked by the murder of Drusus, renewed the proposal, and Marius and Syl came the respective chiefs of the plebeian patricians. The latter, flushed with his recent cess against the army of Mithridates, refus yield the command to Marius, but marched his party in the capital, and disputed the street by street. Marius was defeated, and lodged in prison, where a Cimbrian soldier wa

et the sword fall from his hand
glance of the captive, who de-
he dared to kill Caius Marius!
Minturnæ, where this occurred,
nge circumstance, favoured the
d he sought refuge in Africa,
.C., he was recalled by Cinna,
to take arms against his old
combined forces of Marius,
d Carbo, soon entered Rome,
oscriptions which have con-
Marius to infamy now took
that was previously recorded
Caius Marius now served as
nth time, with his new ally,
B.C. 86, on hearing that Sylla
e endeavoured to drown care
pposed to have killed himself
haracter marks him out as the
whom he acted as the armed
ar, as that of Sylla places him
of the patricians. They were
d guilty of blood. [E.R.]
, the younger, son of the pre-
served in the army of his
consul with Carbo, 82 B.C.
Sylla, and caused himself to
is officers.
RD, a Dutch divine, d. 1628.
US AURELIUS, a Gaulonite em-
was originally a smith and
assinated 267.
a Ger. astronomer, 1570-1624.
T. CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN
writer and novelist, 1688-1763.
C. DE, a French physician, and
ation, b. 1728, executed 1794.
he four evangelists, and com-
ter, said to have founded the
a, put to death 68.
ad saint of Rome, 336.
of the Eastern church, 2d cen.
RVASE, a soldier and scholar
es I. and Charles I., author of
husbandry and horsemanship,
ter,' a tragedy, 'The Poem of
ugitive works, died 1650.
., a divine and poet, 1645-1720.
EREMIAH, a classical scholar
e vicar of Childwall, in Lanca-
ed, after a life of learned re-

H. JOHN CHURCHILL, after-
rlborough, the greatest general
uced before the duke of Wel-
the greatest of modern Europe,
n, in Devonshire, on July 5,
vas a gallant cavalier, who had
n behalf of Charles I.; by his
erited, by collateral descent, the
had flowed in the veins of Sir
early youth, when at school in
ced a decided turn for warlike
ten found studying *Vegetius* on
sixteen he received a commis-
chiefly owing to the influence
, who was the favourite of the
er to Charles II. She trans-
genius of the family to her off-
spring, for her son, by the duke, who entered into the French service, afterwards became duke of Berwick, and by his great abilities, in command of the French armies in the Peninsula, counterbalanced the victories of his uncle, the duke of Marlborough, when in command of the armies of the allies in the wars of the succession. Thus the same English family furnished, at the same time, the deadliest enemy and the acknowledged saviour of the French monarchy.—During his early life in the Guards, young Churchill, who was uncommonly handsome in person, as well as fascinating in manners, was involved in the usual dissipations of the court of Charles II.; and even inspired a passion in the breast of one of the royal mistresses, the countess of Castlemaine, who presented him, as a token of her regard, with £5,000, which formed the commencement of his fortune. Soon after he was sent to the coast of Africa, and made his first essay in arms in warfare with the Moors; and on his return from thence, he was despatched with the English auxiliary force in 1672 to co-operate with the French army in Flanders, in their campaigns against the Dutch. He there distinguished himself so much, that he was publicly thanked by Louis XIV. at the head of his army; and Marshal Turenne, who commanded it, prophesied that 'the handsome Englishman,' as he was termed, 'would one day make a great general.' He made four campaigns under Turenne; and it was there, as he ever after admitted, that he first learned the art of war. Thus, by another of the strange revolutions of fortune in this extraordinary man, it was under a French marshal that he was taught the art which, matured by his genius, all but brought the French monarchy to destruction.—When the war in Flanders was over he returned to London, furnished with the strongest possible recommendation from Louis XIV. and Turenne to the king of England. In consequence of this support, and the increasing suavity and fascination of his manner, he rapidly rose in the Guards, and ere long was promoted to the command of a regiment in them; while there his charms of manner and personal beauty won the heart of Sarah Jennings, one of the maids of honour to the Princess Anne, who afterwards became queen, whom he married in 1678, and who exercised an important influence on his life and fortunes.—Beautiful, high spirited, and ambitious, with great talents as well for conversation as intrigue, she was unhappily, at the same time, arrogant, overbearing, and irascible; so that it was hard to say whether she aided her husband's fortunes in after life most by her influence at court, or marred them by the superciliious demeanour which involved her in continual quarrels, and at length entirely alienated the affections of his sovereign.—Though a courtier, and indebted for his first rise to the favour of the duke of York, who continued his kindness to him when he became king on the demise of Charles II. in 1685, Churchill was a staunch protestant, and saw as clearly as any one the inevitable result of the headlong course which James II. pursued soon after his accession to the throne, in order to re-establish the Romish faith in his dominions. He did his utmost to dissuade him from the insane attempt, but in vain. The result was, that when the nation was driven to desperation, and forced to

Invite William prince of Orange over in 1688 to change the sovereign on the throne, Churchill felt himself constrained to espouse the side opposite to that of the reigning sovereign. He did this in a way which forms the only, but is, in truth, an indelible blot on his memory. He did not resign his appointment under the sovereign whom he felt himself constrained to desert, and then appear in arms against him; he retained his commission of the regiment of Guards, and exerted his influence to induce them to pass over to the enemy; he did what Marshal Ney afterwards did to Louis XVIII., and honour can plead no apology for either.—After the dethronement of James II., Churchill, who of course was immediately taken into favour with William III. who succeeded him, was employed in the south of Ireland in command of the royal forces, and there he rendered good service to the cause he espoused, by the reduction of Cork, Bandon, Kinsale, and other strongholds in the south of Ireland. He soon found, however, that it is an easier thing to dispossess a sovereign than render his successor acceptable to the nation. He was disgusted with the preference shown to the Dutch troops, and the insensibility of William to the real national concerns of England. These feelings were too warm to be concealed, and the result was that he fell into a correspondence with some of the Jacobites abroad, which led to his being arrested in 1691 on a charge of high treason, and deprived of his honours and employments. He was soon after liberated, as no evidence was found sufficient to authorise his detention, far less bring him to trial; but he laboured for long under the suspicion of the court, and it was not till 1698 that he was restored to his rank as a privy councillor, and appointed to the important situation of preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, the heir apparent to the monarchy. 'Make him like yourself,' said William III., in conferring on him the appointment, 'and you will leave me nothing further to desire.'—The death of the king of Spain, who, being childless, had bequeathed his immense dominions to the duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., having involved Europe in a general war, Churchill, who by this time had been created earl of Marlborough, was called to act on a greater theatre, on which he acquired immortal renown. Even before the death of William III., he had been appointed to the important situation of plenipotentiary at the Hague, where the negotiations were carried on; and when the decease of that monarch led to the accession of his early and steady friend, the Princess Anne, to the throne, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the allied armies. War having been declared in May, 1702, he repaired to the camp near Nimeguen, where the allied army, 60,000 strong, was retiring before the superior armies of Louis XIV. The arrival of Marlborough, however, soon altered the state of affairs. Pointing to the dense French battalions, he said, 'These men will soon be our prisoners;' and he was as good as his word. He instantly took the initiative, threw the enemy into retreat, and followed up his successes by the capture of four of their most important strongholds before the campaign was over, in the very teeth of their superior forces. Such was the vigour of his measures, and the skill with which they were taken, that he succeeded in capturing the strong fortresses of Rusomonde, Liege, and [illegible] in a few months; the last of which bei[illegible] on the river Meuse, which is navigab[illegible] gave him the entire command of that[illegible] the inestimable advantage of a water c[illegible] tion into the very heart of Flanders.—[illegible] paign of 1703 was not equally prolif[illegible] events; chiefly from the 'Dutch dep[illegible] were invested with a negative on all [illegible] the English general, absolutely refusing[illegible] sent, now that the danger was removed[illegible] doors, to any measures which seemed [illegible] hazardous. One incident, however, of gr[illegible] with reference to future events did [illegible] The French had with vast labour co[illegible] set of lines, covering the approach to B[illegible] the side of Maestricht, from whence [illegible] threatened by Lord Marlborough. H[illegible] by a sudden nocturnal attack, however[illegible] these celebrated lines, and this brought[illegible] field of Waterloo, in the exact reverse[illegible] that occupied by Napoleon and Welli[illegible] hundred and eleven years afterwards. T[illegible] thrown back on the forest of Soignie[illegible] backs to Brussels and their faces towa[illegible] the allies stood on the ground occupied[illegible] and Napoleon, and threatened the F[illegible] from the wood of Ohain. The fairest [illegible] of finishing the war at a blow was pr[illegible] Marlborough had got between the F[illegible] Paris, and defeat to them was ruin. H[illegible] besought the Dutch deputies to take a[illegible] it, but they would not. Such was his [illegible] this crossing, that next day he said, 'T[illegible] *ten years older* than I was yesterday.'—[illegible] tions of the English hero were amply [illegible] the following year. Louis XIV. had [illegible] to stand on the defensive in Flanders, [illegible] great effort in Germany with a view to [illegible] Austria, and from it to conclude a sepa[illegible] His efforts were well nigh attended [illegible] success. Supported by Bavaria, with [illegible] were in close alliance, the French arm[illegible] strong, poured down the valley of t[illegible] —Munich was passed, Vienna threa[illegible] cabinet of Vienna menaced with an [illegible] insurrection in rear, was in an agony o[illegible] sion. But the hour of deliverance wa[illegible] Putting himself at the head of 30,000 [illegible] troops, Marlborough, who had previousl[illegible] solid footing on the Rhine by the reduc[illegible] strong and important city of Bonn, cros[illegible] to Germany, stormed the intrenched cam[illegible] lomburg with the loss to the enemy of 1[illegible] and defeated them at BLENHEIM with [illegible] 15,000 prisoners, 80 guns, and 100 [illegible] Marshal Tallard, the French general, [illegible] chief officers were made prisoners. [illegible] recrossed the Rhine, the French were w[illegible] 40,000 men. Germany was delivered, Au[illegible] and France threatened, by a single vic[illegible] annals of Napoleon have no more decisi[illegible] to exhibit; and the result was, that t[illegible] armies, refluent on all sides, were driven[illegible] and reduced to the defence of their terri[illegible] campaign of 1705 was not productive [illegible] morable events, from the Dutch dep[illegible] interposing and preventing all the daring[illegible] projected by the English general. But [illegible]

his triumphant career in 1706. Assailing the French army, 60,000 strong, at RAMILLIES, he totally defeated them, after a hard struggle, with the loss of 15,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The effect of this great victory was the immediate capture of Brussels and liberation of all Austrian Flanders. Antwerp, Oudenarde, Ghent, Bruges, and many of its chief towns declared for the allies; others, such as Menin, Ath, Dunkirk, and Ostend, were reduced after bloody sieges by force of arms. Before the campaign ended, the whole of Austrian Flanders, bristling with strong fortresses, was recovered; the Dutch had obtained the barrier for which they had so passionately longed; and the French armies, which had so recently threatened Vienna, were everywhere thrown back on their own frontier.—Early in the following year, the allied arms sustained a serious reverse, by the surprise of Ghent and Bruges, which was effected by Prince Vendome, the French general, who was at the head of 100,000 men. But if the treachery of these towns had induced danger, the vigour of Marlborough soon restored affairs. Suddenly wheeling round, when in the course of retreat towards Brussels, he attacked and totally defeated the French at OUDENARDE, with the loss of 9,000 prisoners and 11,000 killed and wounded. Boldly then resuming the offensive, he carried his victorious arms into France, besieged and took Lille, though garrisoned by Marshal Boufflers with 15,000 men of the best troops in France; in the face of Vendome, at the head of 100,000 men, relieved Brussels, which had been threatened in the interim, and concluded his triumphant career by the recovery of Ghent and Bruges, the former garrisoned by 1,800 men. The annals of war can afford no parallel of the skill and resolution of that immortal campaign, which, to the end of the world, will be the subject of study and admiration of military men. The last of Marlborough's great victories was that of MALPLAQUET in 1709, which was by far the most bloody and hard fought, and was only gained after prodigies of valour had been performed on both sides. The last resources of France had been brought forth, and 90,000 brave men, intrenched to the teeth, stood to receive the assault of an equal number of the allies, under Marlborough and his noble rival, Prince Eugene. But nothing could withstand the skill of their attacks, and the heroic courage they had inspired into their troops. The whole French works were at length carried, though at a cost of 20,000 men to the victors, and the important fortress of Mons, commanding the high road to Paris, was the reward of the victory.—This was the last of the great victories of Marlborough; for thenceforward he ceased to be a free agent. The Tory party at home, who were jealous of his fame and envious of his power, never ceased their efforts to effect his downfall; and at length, through the agency of Mrs. Masham, a dependent and niece of the duchess of Marlborough, who supplanted her mistress and benefactor in the royal favour, they effected it. Marlborough's proposed measures were all examined by a hostile cabinet, and the requisite supplies refused to him. Still he worked on with patriotic zeal, and in a noble spirit, against all his difficulties. Again, by an unparalleled exertion of military skill he passed the French lines; besieged and took Bethune, Aisne, and other places of strength on the French frontier, and he was making preparations for the siege of Arras, the last stronghold on the road to Paris, when he was, by domestic faction, interrupted in the career of victory, by being deprived of the command of the army, and even threatened with a parliamentary impeachment for alleged and wholly fabricated malversations when in command. The consequences were soon apparent. The allies deprived of his military arm, and of the aid of the English contingents, were defeated at Denain, and the disgraceful treaty of Utrecht was concluded, which left the crown of Spain in possession of the house of Bourbon, and deprived the nation of the whole fruits of Marlborough's victories. A more deplorable instance of the triumph of faction over patriotism, of envy over generosity, of jealousy over heroism, is not recorded in history.—Before this disgraceful coalition against him took effect, Marlborough had obtained princely rewards from the nation. He was made a duke after the battle of Blenheim, and a sum voted to build the palace of the same name on the demesne of Woodstock,

[Palace of Blenheim.]

which had been bestowed on him by Queen Anne. After his fall, the usual annual grants from the treasury were stopped by the malignity of the Tory ministry, and the magnificent pile was only finished by £60,000 which had been advanced from the private fortune of the duke. Marlborough remained in privacy, but firm in his principles, till the accession of the Hanoverian family in 1713, when he was made commander-in-chief; and by his admirable measures, contributed much to the almost bloodless suppression of the rebellion in Scotland in 1715. This was his last public service. He was soon after struck with a stroke of palsy, from which he only recovered to drag on a precarious and enfeebled existence, which was terminated in serenity and hope, on 6th August, 1722, in the seventy-second year of his age.—Napoleon had the very highest opinion of Marlborough, whom he always spoke of as one of the first captains of any age or country. His career was indeed astonishing, and may well have excited the admiration of his immortal successor. He never besieged a town he did not take, and he never fought a battle he did not gain. Never superior,

generally inferior to his opponents; at the head of a multifarious army of six nations, he communicated an united spirit to the whole mass, and rendered them invincible. Had he not been thwarted at home he would have taken Paris, and terminated, in his next campaign, the rivalry of four centuries. Humane, beneficent, and generous; in private life he dignified his warlike virtues by the graces and charities of peace. Factions assailed him violently during his life, as it in general does all who rise to extraordinary power and influence; but history has revised its verdict, and pronounced him, but for the desertion of James II., as perfect a character as the frailty of humanity will permit. [A.A.]

MARLIANI, B., an Ital. antiquarian, b. 1650.

MARLORAT, AUGUSTINE, a French protestant divine, executed by order of Montmorency, 1506-62.

MARLOT, D. W., a French *savant*, 1596-1667.

MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER, was by far the most distinguished, and may indeed be said to have been the only man of great and original genius, among the English dramatists who immediately preceded Shakspeare. As to the events of his short life, we know hardly anything beyond the fact that it was as irregular and unhappy as that of most play-writers of his time. The date of his birth is not certain; but he was perhaps about thirty years old in 1596, when he was killed at Deptford in a discreditable brawl. Several of the plays which pass under his name were probably not his. But we are at least safe in attributing to him three of the most striking dramas in our language: the energetic and harrowing 'Jew of Malta;' 'Edward II.,' a worthy precursor of Shakspeare's dramatic histories; and the magnificently imaginative and finely thoughtful tragedy of 'Faustus.' Marlowe's versified translations, or rather paraphrases, from Ovid, Lucan, and the pseudo-Musæus, are likewise very beautiful, both in imagery, in diction, and for their rhythmical sweetness. [W.S.]

MARMION, S., an Eng. dramatist, died 1639.

MARMONT, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK LOUIS VIEPE DE, duc de Ragusa, the last survivor of Napoleon's marshals, was born of noble parents 1774, and commenced his military services in the army of the monarchy. He attracted the attention of Napoleon by his excellence as an artillery officer, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Marengo. He fought in all the campaigns from 1805 to 1807, and was created marshal of France after the battle of Wagram. He shared the fate of all Napoleon's generals opposed to Wellington in Spain, his crowning defeat being at Salamanca. He surrendered Paris to the allies in 1814, and afterwards became a steady adherent of the Bourbons. After the revolution of 1830 he was struck from the list of the army. Died at Venice 1852.

MARMONTEL, JEAN, was born of poor parents, at Bort, in the Limousin, in 1723. Educated chiefly in Jesuit schools, and at first intending to enter the order, he was able, when no more than eighteen years old, to teach philosophy at Toulouse, with such success as enabled him to contribute to the support of his father and mother. In 1745, having come into correspondence with Voltaire, and abandoned the idea of being a priest, he sought his fortune in Paris. He di himself by poems and plays, which are forgotten; and he enjoyed reputation critic, contributing to the 'Encyclop articles, which he collected under t 'Elements of Literature.' His best w ever, were those easy and graceful sket and manners, which he was pleased to Tales.' The morality of the most serio is equivocal; that of others is positively longer novels, 'Bélisaire' and 'Les Inc a literary point of view, much inferior t stories. Several appointments which sively received, made his circumstances outbreak of the Revolution. He died in bourhood of Evreux on the last day of 17

MARNE, J. B. DE, a Fr. historian,

MARNE, LOUIS ANTHONY DE, a Fr tect, author of 'Histoire Sacrée,' 1678-

MARNIX, PHILIP DE, baron of S gonde, a famous Calvinist and enemy quisition, the defender of Antwerp in 1 Alexander Farnese, au. of 'Controversi a translation of the Psalms into Dutch v Beehive of the Romish Church,' &c., 15

MAROLI, D., an Italian painter, 16

MAROLLES, M. DE, a Fr. translato

MAROT, FRANCIS, a Fr. painter, 16

MAROT, JEAN, secretary and poet Brittany, flourished 1463-1523. CLE son, valet of Francis I., distinguished fo ful poetry, 1495-1544.

MAROT, JEAN, a French architect a sional writer, 1630-1695. His son, I refugee in England, and architect to th Orange, born 1660.

MAROUTHA, a Syrian prelate and

MAROZIA, a patrician lady of Ro beauty and intriguing disposition, sid great wealth, gave her immense influ the close of the 9th century. She w successively to Alberic, marquis of Cam was killed 925; to Guy, or Guido, du cany, who died 929; and to Hugh of whom she and her last husband had ma Italy, in 932. She placed four popes on t —Sergius III., one of her lovers, by wh a son, in 904; Anastasius III. in 911; 913; and her son, John XI., then in h first year, in 931. Marozia had a sis dora, and a mother of the same name, o was mistress of the pope John X. Both were partakers in her licentiousness and as they were in her beauty and address. virtual sovereign of Italy, and may be pope or queen as the reader pleases. (POPE.) About 928-9, her soldiers palace of the Lateran, slew the broth X., and took the pope prisoner, who afterwards. After her third marriage, h struck one of her sons, who stormed guard with a party of young Romans, offender from the city, and finally imp mother in a monastery, or perhaps in t St. Angelo, where she ended her days.

MARPURG, F. W., a Ger. musician,

MARQUET, F. M., a Fr. botanist, 1

MARQUETTE, J., a Fr. missionary,

MARQUEZ, S., a Spanish painter, d

MARQUIS, A. L., a Fr. botanist, 1777-1828.

MARRACCI, HIPPOLYTE, a learned Italian bibliographer, author of 'Bibliotheca Mariana,' 1694-1675. His brother, LUIGI, a famous Arabian scholar and editor, 1612-1700.

MARRE, J. DE., a Dut. dramatist, 1696-1763.

MARRIER, M., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1572-1644.

MARRON, P. H., president of the reformed church of Paris, and a partizan of the Girondins, born at Leyden of French refugees, 1754, d. 1832.

MARRYAT, FREDERICK, the son of a West India merchant, was born in 1792, and died in 1848. Entering the navy in his fourteenth year, he served with distinction during the war, and afterwards in the Burmese campaign; and he became a benefactor to the naval profession by the invention of his well-known Code of Signals. He rose to be a post-captain and C.B. In the latter half of his life he was active as an author and as a magazine editor. His 'Diary in America' was the occasion of much acrimonious discussion. Of his many naval stories, whose dashing liveliness and nervous vigour made them so popular, the earliest was 'Frank Mildmay;' and among the rest it is enough to name 'Peter Simple' and 'Mr. Midshipman Easy.' [W.S.]

MARRYAT, JOSEPH, son of Dr. Thomas Marryat, a merchant and M.P., known as a speaker on West Indian affairs, and on insurance, banking, and similar topics, 1757-1824.

MARS, A. J., a French jurisconsult, 1777-1824.

MARS, MLLE., a Fr. comedian, 1779-1847.

MARSAIS, CÆSAR CHESNEAU DU. See DUMARSAIS.

MARSAND, A., a Venetian *savant*, 1765-1842.

MARSAY, a French mystic writer, author of a work entitled 'Le Temoignage d'un Enfant de la Croix,' publ. anonymously in 9 vols. 12mo, 18th c.

MARSDEN, WILLIAM, an eminent Oriental scholar, son of a merchant of Dublin, born 1754, appointed in 1795 secretary to the admiralty, died 1836. He is author of a grammar and dictionary of the Malay language; of a description of Eastern coins, under the title of 'Numismata Orientalia;' an essay on the East Insular Languages; a translation of the 'Travels of Marco Polo,' &c. In 1834 he voluntarily relinquished his retiring pension of £1,500 per annum, and, in 1834, presented his oriental coins to the British Museum, and his Malay and Oriental MSS. to King's College.

MARSH, RIGHT REV. HERBERT, D.D., successively bishop of Llandaff and Peterborough, known as the translator of Michaelis, and author of 'Dogmatic Theology,' was born 1758. He finished his education in Germany, and while resident there transmitted some valuable information to the British government, for which he was rewarded with a pension; died 1838.

MARSH, NARCISSUS, successively bishop of Dromore and Ferns, Cashel, Dublin, and Armagh, author of 'Institutiones Logicæ,' 1638-1703.

MARSHAL, A., a Scotch anatomist, 1742-1813.

MARSHAL, W., a nonconformist divine, author of 'The Gospel Mystery of Sanctification,' a work commended by Hervey; died 1690.

MARSHALL, NATHANIEL, a learned minister of the church of England, author of an edition of Justin, &c., last century.

MARSHALL, S., a presbyterian divine, d. 1655.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, a learned divine of the Church of England, known as a Saxon and Oriental scholar, 1621-1685.

MARSHALL, W., an agricult. wr., 1745-1818.

MARSHAM, SIR JOHN, a learned writer on Egyptian history and antiquities, known in the 17th century as a royalist and M.P., 1602-1685.

MARSHMAN, JAS., a baptist missionary, who became a proficient in the Eastern languages, and translated a part of the Scriptures into Chinese. He produced also an English version of the works of Confucius, and a 'Dissertation on the Characters and Sounds of the Chinese Language,' 1799-1837.

MARSTON, JOHN, a dramatic writer and satirist of the age of Elizabeth and James I. The dates are uncertain, but he can be traced to 1633.

MARSY, BALTHASON and GASPARD, brothers, natives of Cambray, both excellent sculptors; the former lived 1624-1674, the latter 1628-1681.

MARSY, C. S. DE, a French author, 1740-1815.

MARSY, F. MA. DE, a Fr. historian, 1714-1763.

MARSYLI, LIUGI FERDINANDO, count of, a learned geographer and naturalist, distinguished in the service of Austria 1658-1730.

MARTEL, F., a writer on surgery in 1601.

MARTEL, S. A., a Fr. architect, 1569-1641.

MARTELLI, LUDOVICO and VICENZO, Italian brothers and poets, the former 1499-1527; the latter died 1556.

MARTELLO, P. J., an Ital. dram., 1665-1727.

MARTELLY, R., a French actor, 1751-1817.

MARTENE, E., a learned ecclesias., 1654-1739.

MARTENS, F., a German traveller, 17th cent.

MARTENS, or MERTENS, THIERRY, surnamed 'the Aldus of the Low Countries,' divides the honour with some others of introducing printing into the Netherlands. He is celebrated for his fine editions of the Greek authors, and was highly esteemed by the learned men of his age; among others, Erasmus, who lodged with him, 1450-1534.

MARTENS, WILLIAM FREDERIC VON, a native of Hamburgh, dist. as a diplomat., 1756-1821.

MARTHA. See SAINTE-MARTHE.

MARTHA, SISTER, a benevolent female of Besançon, whose real name was ANNE BIGET, and whose virtues and humanity place her among the most distinguished women of our epoch, was born in 1748, and was in early life the inmate of a convent. She devoted herself from her youth upwards, to the relief of the poor and afflicted; and though she was nearly seventy years of age, in the campaign of 1814, she made almost incredible efforts to relieve the wounded. Every mark of honour was shown her by the allied sovereigns, and she had previously been presented with a medal by her country, inscribed 'Homage to Virtue.' She died in 1824.

MARTI, EMMANUEL, a Span. poet, 1663-1737.

MARTIALIS, MARCUS VALERIUS, a well-known Latin epigrammatist, generally called MARTIAL, born about 40, at the present Arragon in Spain. His poems, which consist of some 1,500 pieces, are interesting for their allusions to the persons and manners of the times, but abound with indelicacies. In the Delphin edition of 1680, these were omitted from the body of the work, and published all together at the end. Martial went to Rome when about twenty years of age, and obtained the favour of Domitian. Died 104.

MARTIANAY, J., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1647-1717.
MARTIANO, P., an Ital. physician, 1567-1622.
MARTIGNAC, JEAN BAPTISTE SILVERE ALGAY, Vicomte De, minister of Charles X., author of an essay upon the Spanish revolution and the intervention of 1823, 1776-1832.
MARTIGNAC, STEPHEN ALGAY DE, a French scholar, born at Brives la Gaillarde 1620 or 1628, died 1698, author of 'Memoirs of Gaston,' &c.
MARTILIERE, COUNT DE LA, a dist. French artillery officer, made a peer in 1814, died 1819.
MARTIN, the name of several SAINTS:—1. A bishop of Tours, born in Pannonia, now Hungary, 316, died 397. He is considered the apostle of the Gauls. 2. An archbishop of Braga, in Portugal, an Hungarian by birth, known as an ecclesiastical writer, and a great preacher in Galicia, died 580. 3. MARTIN-DE-VERTON, or MARTINUS VERTAVENSIS, founder and abbot of the monastery of Verton, born of noble parentage at Nantes 527, died 601. 4. The first pope of the name.
MARTIN, the *first* of the name, pope and saint of Rome, whose memory is also honoured in the Greek church, reigned 649-655. The *second*, called also Martinus I., in whose time Photius was condemned, 882-884. The *third*, called by some Martinus II., 942-946. The *fourth*, in whose time the Sicilian vespers date, who supported Charles of Sicily against Peter of Arragon, and excommunicated Michael Palæologus, 1281-1285. The *fifth*, who put an end to the schism of the West, presided at the council of Constance, and laid his ban on the partizans of John Huss, 1418-1431.
MARTIN, a king of Sicily, died 1409.
MARTIN, ——, a French botanist, born 1729.
MARTIN, AIME, a French scholar and miscellaneous writer, the pupil and friend of Bernard St. Pierre, whose widow he married. Born at Lyons 1786, died 1847.
MARTIN, ANDREW, a Fr. Cartesian, 1621-95.
MARTIN, BENJAMIN, a famous optician and mathematical writer, who was originally a ploughboy in Surrey, and, contriving to educate himself, gave lectures on experimental philosophy, and carried on the business of an optician and globe maker in London, 1704-1782.
MARTIN, BERNARD, a Fr. classic, 1574-1639.
MARTIN, BERNARD, a Fr. chemist, b. 1629.
MARTIN, C., an East India officer, 1732-1800.
MARTIN, DAVID, a Fr. protestant, 1639-1721.
MARTIN, DAVID, a Scotch artist, died 1797.
MARTIN, DOM CL., a Fr. ecclesiast., 1619-96.
MARTIN, E., a French jurisconsult, 1714-93.
MARTIN, F., a French navigator in 1601.
MARTIN, F., a French governor of Pondicherry, last century.
MARTIN, G., a Fr. bibliographer, 1679-1761.
MARTIN, G., a French theologian, last century.
MARTIN, J., a French *savant*, 1684-1751.
MARTIN, J., a Fr. medical writer, 17th cent.
MARTIN, J. B., a French painter, 1659-1735.
MARTIN, J. B., a French singer, 1767-1837.
MARTIN, M. J. D., a Fr. author, 1756-1797.
MARTIN, PETER, a Fr. admiral, 1752-1820.
MARTIN, R., a Spanish monk, died 1286.
MARTIN, R., a Fr. mathematician, died 1811.
MARTIN, SARAH, distinguished by her philanthropical efforts for the reform of criminals, and the education of the poor, was born in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, 1791, and su
self by dressmaking. She began h
requesting permission to read the S
prisoners, and became at last a great
prison reformer. She died in 184
volume of poems, written by her, ha
published.
MARTIN, THOMAS, an antiquari
Thetford, of which place he wrote a h
died 1771.
MARTIN, THOMAS, a Roman Ca
tary, one of the six commissioners
conduct the process against Cranmer,
MARTIN, THOMAS IGNATIUS, a
bourer, remarkable for his visions conc
XVIII., to whom he communicated
ject in 1816. Died suddenly, 1834.
MARTIN, V., an Italian composer,
MARTIN, W., an Eng. naturalist,
MARTINE, GEORGE, a Scotch ph
of medical and philosophical works, 17
MARTINEZ, G., a Spanish painter
MARTINEZ, H., a Mexican mathe
MARTINEZ, J. L., a Span. painter
MARTINEZ, S., a Spanish painter,
MARTINEZ, T., a Spanish painter,
MARTINEZ, PASQUALIS, the fou
theosophical sect of Martinists, and
be a Portuguese Jew. He commenced
tion in the masonic lodges of Franc
died at St. Domingo, 1779. Saint-M
confounded with him, was his di
SAINT MARTIN.
MARTINI, F. H. W., a Ger. naturali
MARTINI, G. H., a Sax. numismat
MARTINI, GUISEPPE SAN, an adm
poser and hautboy player, was born at
came to England in 1728, and even at th
the works of Handel, Corelli, and Gem
all the fashion, the compositions of Ma
a remarkable degree of popularity.
pointed director of the chamber music t
prince of Wales, in which situation h
till about the year 1740, when he died.
MARTINI, J. P. E., a Rhen. music.,
MARTINI, M., a Ger. theologian, 1
MARTINI, M., a Chinese missionar
MARTINI, PADRE GIAMBATTISTA
musician and composer, was born at
1706. He was much celebrated as a t
ing his life. His chief compositions
service of the church. His fame, how
pally rests on his works on the theor
tice of music. He died of dropsy in
1784.
MARTINI, S., an Italian painter, 1
MARTINIERE, ANTHONY AUGU
ZEN DE LA, a French writer and com
tary to the king of Naples, and an. of
phical, Histor., and Critical Dictionary,'
MARTINOZ, H., a Fr. clockmaker,
MARTOS, IVAN PETROVITCH, a fam
sculptor, counsellor of state, and dire
Academy at St. Petersburg, 1755-183
MARTYN, HENRY, a celebrated mis
born at Truro, in Cornwall, 18th Febr
His father, though a miner, was a w
person—distinguished by his piety and
Henry was educated at the grammar s

ve town, and surpassed all his school-fellows lassical acquirements. At the age of fourteen became a candidate for a scholarship in Corpus isti College, Oxford, but failed. Having re- ed to continue a year longer at school, he after- rds became a student in St. John's College, mbridge, to which he was led, chiefly to enjoy society of an intimate and valued friend, whose us character and conversation produced a com- te revolution in the views of Martyn in regard religion. But his conversion, so far from inter- ng with his preparations at the university, ded to increase his ardour in literary pursuits, nding him to regard time as a talent, for the t improvement of which he was accountable. nulated to diligence by this high motive, he be- e an indefatigable student, and his industry was rded by the highest academical honours being ged to him, for he was declared 'Senior Wran- ' in Jan., 1801, before he had completed his tieth year. He now engaged in superintending tudies of some pupils, while, at the same time, as assiduously preparing for the election in h, 1802, when he was chosen Fellow of St. n's, and almost immediately after carried off the est prize for Latin prose composition which the ersity had to bestow. Unseduced, however, by lendour of these academical successes, Mr. Mar- desires strongly ran in a totally different direc- and he resolved on dedicating his life and ener- to the service of God in the missionary cause. He ed a communication with the Church Mission- Society. This part of his plan, however, hav- been abandoned, in consequence of some family , which made his sister dependent on him for port, his friends applied, and at length suc- ed in obtaining for him a chaplaincy in the East a Company's service. Shortly after his arrival alcutta, where he was to wait for his appoint- , he was overtaken by fever, which nearly ated his life; but the long interval of leisure ded him, before he was completely convalescent, ndustriously improved in acquiring a know- of Hindostanee, and making himself acquainted he state and feelings of the English residents ia. After a lapse of five months, he received pointment to Dinapore, and his duty there read prayers to the soldiery at the barracks only service he was allowed to perform—for e was no accommodation for their sitting, a was dispensed with. But not content with ridgement of his work, he extended his by commencing to preach to the natives in acular language of India, and to this, at , novel service, a great crowd—chiefly of repaired. This service he continued, at the superintending five schools which he had t Dinapore, visiting hospitals, and afford- us instruction to all who came to him. n to these public labours, he was privately revising the sheets of the Hindostanee the New Testament which he had exe- ntending the Persian translation which committed to the care of Sabot, and the study of Arabic, in which language meditated another translation. In the 09 he removed to Cawnpore, where he er many disadvantages, being without having to preach in the open air, ex- posed to the violence of the heat. Towards the end of that year, he began his ministrations to the heathen. 'A crowd of mendicants, whom, to pre- vent perpetual interruptions, he had appointed to meet on a stated day for the distribution of alms, frequently assembled before his house in immense numbers, presenting an affecting spectacle of ex- treme wretchedness. To this congregation he deter- mined to preach the Word of Life. The following Sunday he preached again to the beggars, in number about five hundred, and on the last day of the year he again addressed them to the amount of nearly six hundred. Afterwards Martyn, having become proficient in the knowledge and use of the Persic, resolved to extend his missionary labours to Persia. He accordingly established himself at Shiraz, with the immediate view of revising his Persian and Arabic translations of the New Testament with the aid of some learned natives. In that place he remained ten months, improving the time that was not occupied on his version in religious discussions with the Moolahs and Soofis. In crowded assem- blies of those literary Persians, he appeared the single unassisted advocate of the Christian faith, and yet by his zeal, tempered by judgment, he ex- cited great stir and interest in religious inquiries. In that place besides the complete version of his New Testament, he completed, also, a Persian trans- lation of the Psalms, 'a sweet employment,' as he says, 'which caused six weary moons that waxed and waned since its commencement to pass un- noticed.' He had contemplated the presentation of his New Testament translation to the Shah in person, and for this purpose he went to Tabriz, where the king was sojourning in his summer camp. But the British Ambassador being absent, an intro- duction could not be obtained, and for want of that indispensable formality, admission was denied. At Tabriz he was seized with malignant fever, on the abatement of which, it was judged essential for the preservation of his life, that he should immedi- ately remove beyond the enervating influences of an Eastern climate. By hurried movements he endeavoured to reach Constantinople; but at Tocat his sickness assumed an alarming appearance, and in that place, on the 16th October, 1812, this pious, devoted, and learned man fell asleep in Jesus, having earned a reputation which placed him in the foremost ranks of modern mission- aries. [R.J.]

MARTYN, JOHN, F.R.S., professor of botany at Cambridge, author of a 'History of Rare Plants,' 'The Grub Street Journal,' an edition of 'Virgil's Georgics,' &c., 1699-1768.

MARTYN, THOMAS, F.R.S., son of the preced- ing, dist. as a botanical and antiquar. an., 1736-1825.

MARTYR, PETER, one of the early protestant reformers, was born in 1500 at Florence. At first an Augustine monk, and even priest of a convent, he was so shaken in his religious views by studying the writings of Luther and Zwingli, that he aban- doned Romanism, and was obliged for this honest change of opinion to seek personal safety in exile. On the invitation of Edward VI. he came over to England, and occupied a chair of divinity at Ox- ford. In the reign of Mary he quitted England, and took up his abode in Zurich, where he died in 1562. He has written a number of theological treatises, among which his 'Loci Communes,'

and some of his Commentaries, are best known at the present day. As a proof of the bigotry of the age it may be added, that the remains of his wife, who had died and been buried at Oxford, were dug up in the reign of Mary, and ignominiously thrust beneath a dunghill. [J.E.]

MARUCELLI, G. S., an Ital. paint., 1586-1646.

MARVELL, ANDREW, a statesman and poet, was born at Hull on the 15th of November, 1620. Little is known of his education and early history, and in after life he was more distinguished by his firmness and honest adherence to constitutional principle, than either by his genius as a poet or his eminence as a statesman. He began his parliamentary career in 1660, as representative of his native town. He was deeply imbued with the spirit of the long parliament, and brought its constitutional principles, and wonderful aptness for the transaction of collective business, into the parliaments of the restoration, in a great measure consisting of men of a totally different stamp. He was the first great practical advocate of the important principle that the constituency should know the conduct of its representative, and that although he need not be a delegate merely to do what they require, yet he must be so far responsible that he is to be removed when he ceases to represent their sentiments. He wrote a series of letters to his constituents, describing the proceedings of parliament, and accounting for his own conduct; and the electors on their part adhered to him with zealous steadiness. There is a well-known anecdote of his declining a bribe from the lord treasurer because he had enough for a frugal dinner. Some of his pamphlets on the affairs of the day are valuable for their clearness and correctness; but his poetry is seldom read. The only office ever held by him was that of secretary of an embassy to the northern powers. He died on the 16th of August, 1678. [J.H.B.]

House of Marvell, Highgate, London.]

MARX, JACOB, a Germ. physician, 1745-1789.

MARY, queen regnant of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, was born at the commencement of 1516, and succeeded her brother, Edward VI., in 1553. Her adherence to the Church of Rome gave occasion to the proclamation of her cousin, Lady Jane Grey, who was shortly afterwards beheaded, and the party who had elevated her to the throne comp
In 1554, Mary was married to P
Devoting herself to the restoration
Catholic religion, nearly 300 pers
the stake as heretics in the short sp
four years. Happily for the nation
after the loss of Calais, Novembe
was succeeded by her half-sister, E

MARY, companion of William
throne of England, was the elde
James II. by Ann Hyde, daughter o
cellor Clarendon. She was born 1
William, prince of Orange, in 167
the throne in the interest of the
gion after the Revolution of 1688
the thirty-third year of her age, 16

MARY BEATRIX OF ESTE, q
James II., was married to him in 1
birth to a son in 1688, who was ac
James III., by Louis XIV. Died

MARY OF LORRAINE, queen co
land, and mother of Mary Stuart, w
of Claude, duke of Guise. She
Louis II. of Orleans in 1534, and
king of Scotland, in 1538. In 15
a widow, and became regent for he
ter. Died 1560.

MARY, queen of Scotland, wa
year 1542. The day of her birth,
important events of her history, h
of controversy, but it takes no wi
between the 8th and the 12th of D
father, James V., who died on the 1
of her birth ere he expired. T
gloomy and critical one for royal
but the frail infant survived contes
sions, in which one strong enough
them might have been sacrificed.
yet in infancy, it was part of the
VIII. to unite the kingdoms by m
his son Edward. He set about t
ment of this scheme with a cha
haste, which roused the spirits of th
it. The young queen's mother, M
strengthened that alliance with th
which political events had created
the Scottish statesmen settled the
England by sending the child to
sixth year. Her education was es
the French court, and it affords a
of some of the moral difficulties
her career, to collect from the sa
times the principles which she
imbibed. She was early affianced
and as he became King Francis
then was queen of France and Sc
ground of Elizabeth's illegitima
party claimed for Mary the soverei
as a descendant of the sister of H
the union of the French and Sco
her person, made the claim fo
death of Francis, however, after re
months, broke the main element o
pretensions. She was now only
land, a country poor and turbu
with bitter regret the brilliant cou
1562, she was received with a r
calculated to reconcile her to th
sordid and dreary chambers of

were important national affairs in a condition
atify her, for in the previous year protestan-
having been established, her religion had been
essed, and its profession rendered a crime.
ad many contests with Knox and 'the lords
congregation,' in which earnestness, zeal,
ugged determination on the one side, were
y feminine wit and the overawing influence
al rank on the other. It was on the 29th of
1565, that she celebrated her unhappy mar-
with her worthless connection, Henry, Lord
ey. The next great event in her strange
, was the murder in her presence of her humble
David Rizzio, the musician, her husband
g on the assassins. It was on the 10th of
ary, 1567, that Darnley himself was mur-
, and the house in which he lived blown up
the deed was accomplished. Many volumes
been written, and many are evidently in pre-
ion on the question of Mary's accession to the
and it would be useless to attempt its dis-
n within such limits as the present. On the
of May, in the same year, occurred Mary's
age to Bothwell the chief assassin, a fact, round
the main circumstances adduced by her op-
its cluster. On the 17th of June, she was
to a retirement, which was virtually an im-
ment, in Lochleven Castle. She escaped on
y, 1568, and, defeated on the field of Lang-
ought refuge in England. She was received
risoner by the jealous queen to whose throne
d asserted pretensions, and lived nineteen
a captive. If Elizabeth is to be vindicated for
arbarness by the recurrence of efforts to as-
lary's right to the English throne, yet it is
imed that the English queen threw out in-
ents, which tending towards secret assassi-
, admit of no vindication. After a trial
the treason law of England, she was be-
at Fotheringay Castle on the 8th of Feb-
1587. [J.H.B.]

[Tomb of Mary in Westminster Abbey.]

MASACCIO, the name by which TOMMASO
mm is commonly known, Masaccio being a nick-
me, the short for Tommasaccio, slovenly Thomas,
was born at San Giovanni in the Valdarno, in 1402. His earliest performances were in the Brancacci chapel, in the church del Carmine, at Florence, where he assisted his master Masolino da Panicale at a very early age, and after Masolino's death, continued the series left incomplete by him. The frescoes of Masaccio in this chapel, which contains also his most celebrated works, were executed apparently at two distinct periods, before 1430 and after 1434, when the Medici returned to Florence, and during this interval Masaccio may have visited Rome. He was admitted into the company of St. Luke in 1423, and the earlier or more conventional works may have been executed about 1425, comprising—'The Expulsion from Paradise,' 'The Tribute Money,' and perhaps 'Peter Baptizing;' the others probably ten years later, supposing they were not all completed before 1430, which is quite possible. These works show the state of painting as compared with that of sculpture, exemplified in the gates by Lorenzo Ghiberti, executed at the same time, 1425 being the mean date of the two gates. Masaccio was not behind Ghiberti, but may have owed much to his example, as also to the example of Donatello and Brunelleschi, with the last of whom he studied perspective.—The association of so many men of remarkable ability is perhaps the chief cause of the great advance evident in all the arts in the early part of the 15th century; their intercourse developed criticism, the soul of art. Vasari gives us a good example: when Donatello exhibited his Crucifixion (now in the church of Santa Croce), Brunelleschi remarked that he had attempted the impersonation of the Son of God, while he had made only a vulgar peasant.—The works of the Brancacci chapel mark the era of the second epoch of Italian painting, and as the whole, or at least the greater portion, of these frescoes were till lately assumed to be the work of Masaccio, his reputation was second only to that of Raphael for developing the progress of art; but modern criticism appears to have rectified a common misunderstanding of the text of Vasari, certainly through Vasari's want of precision.—The chapel was commenced by Masolino da Panicale, continued by Masaccio, and completed by Filippino Lippi, the son of Masaccio's pupil, Fra Filippo Lippi; and it appears that Vasari's original account in the first edition of his *Lives* was correct, (the statement was left out in the second,) that besides other portions—'Paul Visiting Peter in Prison,' and 'Peter and Paul before the Proconsul,' the two most lauded compositions of the whole chapel, were the work of Filippino, and executed about forty years after the death of Masaccio. The chief argument is founded on the fact of there being several portraits of men in these frescoes which can only have been executed at the later period: still, the authenticity of these very portraits seems to rest solely upon the fact of their being published as such by Vasari, and until their authenticity is thoroughly established, the subject is not indisputably settled.—It is a very difficult and interesting question, very important if true, and we owe its revival to a German and a Dane, Rumohr and Gaye; but the editors of the new Florentine Vasari (1848) have taken up the argument on the same side with great intelligence: still the main point to be decided is the authenticity of the portraits.—

The Brancacci chapel now contains fifteen distinct subjects, eight of which only are attributed by Gaye to Masaccio. The completion of the chapel by Filippino raises another question, the date of Masaccio's death. Vasari and Baldinucci state that he died in 1443, not without suspicion of poison; at the same time it was currently reported, and it is repeated by Vasari and others, that Masaccio died in his 26th year. This, as we know for certain that he was born 1402, would place his death in 1428, before the death of Masolino, whom he succeeded, and it interferes with other statements, though it is well reconcileable with the incomplete state of the frescoes of the chapel at his death, which is generally admitted to have been sudden and early: supposing he died in 1443, as Vasari and Baldinucci state, the incompletion of the chapel is not so well accounted for. Rumohr gives an extract from the cathedral accounts of Florence, which seems to show that Masaccio was living in 1446.—The works of Masaccio are of a high order as regards general technical qualities, well drawn, of a fine general character, and dramatic in composition; and his figures are conspicuous for a simple and grand treatment of drapery, similar in character to those of the now familiar cartoons of Raphael. The difference between these celebrated cartoons and the fresco of Peter and Paul before the Proconsul, by Filippino, is not so much in style, as the great name of Raphael and the intervening forty years would lead one to suppose; but this chapel was notoriously the principal school of Raphael, and nearly every other great painter at the commencement of the sixteenth century. But of course such glory as accrues to Filippino from his restored position is detracted from the reputation of Masaccio. The celebrated figure of Paul in the cartoon of Paul Preaching, is taken from the figure of Paul in the fresco Visiting Peter in Prison, in this chapel, by Filippino, as is now generally assumed; Rosini, however, in his History of Italian Painting, adheres to the old traditions. —(Vasari, *Vite*, &c., ed Flor. 1846, Seqq; Rumohr, *Italienische Forschungen*; Gaye, *Carteggio Inedito d' Artisti*; Rosini, *Storia della Pittura Italiana*, Pisa, 1848.) [R.N.W.]

MASANIELLO, the commonly received name of TOMASO ANIELLO, a fisherman of Naples, who headed the populace in their revolt against the Spanish viceroy, 1647, when only twenty-five years of age. His career lasted but nine days, in which time he had 150,000 men under his orders, and was elevated to sovereign authority. He was murdered by four assassins, armed with arquebuses, and as the resistance he commenced never ceased till the Spanish yoke was broken, he has since been venerated as the liberator of his country.

MASCAGNI, D., an Ital. painter, 1579-1636.

MASCAGNI, P., an Ital. anatomist, 1752-1815.

MASCARDI, JOSEPH, an Italian jurisconsult, born in the republic of Genoa, died 1630. AUGUSTIN, his nephew, an historian and professor of rhetoric, 1591-1640.

MASCH, A. T., a Ger. theologian, 1724-1807.

MASCLEF, F., a Fr. Orientalist, 1663-1728.

MASCOU, J. J., a Germ. historian, 1689-1762.

MASCRIER, J. B. DE, a Fr. eccles., 1697-1760.

MASDEN, DON J. F., a Sp. histo., 1740-1817.

MASENIUS, or MASEN, JAMES, a German Jesuit, known as a Latin poet, theologi[an], critic, 1606-1681.

MASERES, FRANCIS, Baron, an eminen[t] thematician, grandson of a French refugee, [b] in London, 1731, died 1824.

MASETTI, A., an Italian engineer, 1757-[1]

MASHAM, ABIGAIL, a cousin of Sarah, d[uch] of Marlborough, and fav. of Queen Anne, d. [17]

MASHAM, LADY DAMARIS, daughter [of] Ralph Cudworth, and wife of Sir Francis M[asham] father-in-law of the preceding, remarkable f[or] skill in arithmetic, geography, chronology, hi[story] philosophy, and divinity, author of moral [and] gious discourses, 1658-1708.

MASINISSA, an African prince, died B.C. [148]

MASIUS, or MAES, A., a Belgian Orie[ntalist] and theological writer, 1527-1573.

MASKELYNE, NEVIL, LL.D., born in [Lon]don, 1732; died February, 1811, aged s[eventy]-nine: a very eminent British astronome[r and] mathematician: he filled the important [office] of Astronomer Royal with the highest cre[dit for] forty-six years. To Maskelyne are owing [many] important improvements in practical astron[omy]— especially in its application to Navigation: [his ex]ertions brought into general use the met[hod of] lunar distances. Maskelyne was unfortu[nately] obstructed by cloudy weather, in his attempt [to ob]serve the transit of Venus over the sun's d[isc, on] 6th June, 1761, for which purpose he had [gone to] St. Helena. We owe him, however, the p[ainful] and successful carrying out of the effort to [deter]mine the mean density of the Earth, [by the] observed deflection of the plummet at the [moun]tain mass Schehallion. There have be[en very] few British practical astronomers who are [entitled] to rank with Maskelyne. [J. P.N.]

MASON, CHARLES, assistant astronom[er at] Greenwich Observatory, d. in Pennsylvania [1787.]

MASON, F., a learned divine, about 156[0-1621.]

MASON, JOHN, a nonconformist minist[er, born] at Dunmow, in Essex, 1706, died 1763, [known] as a moralist and miscellaneous writer [by his] works, entitled 'Self Knowledge,' which ha[s been] frequently republished, 'Practical Di[scourses,' 'Essay] 'Christian Morals,' 'Essay on Elocution,' [Treatise] on the Power of Numbers, and the Princ[iples of] Harmony in Poetical Compositions,' 'E[ssay,' &c.] the Power and Harmony of Prosaic Numbe[rs. Memoir] A Life of the author, by his relative, John [Mason] Good, was prefixed to an edition of the 'Self] Knowledge,' published in 1811.

MASON, SIR JOHN, a famous statesman [born] reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mar[y, and] Elizabeth, died 1566.

MASON, WILLIAM, was born in 1725, a[t Hull,] cated at Cambridge. Entering the church [as his] father's profession, he held several prefer[ments,] and was a canon of York long before his [death,] which occurred in 1797. He is now re[membered] chiefly for having been the editor and biog[rapher] of the poet Gray. In his life-time, however, h[e was] not only esteemed for his accomplishments, [especi]ally in music and painting, but likewise f[ormed] in no small degree as a poet. His 'E[nglish] Garden,' amidst much dulness, contains [some] pleasing bits of scenery; and he shewed [great] courage, not unsupported by power of langu[age] and passion, in the attempt he made to natural[ize]

rus in the modern drama. His first
' is inferior to his second, 'Carac-
ich his contemporary fame mainly
[W.S.]

D., an Ital. lithotomist, 1698-1779.

DE FER. See SAINT MARS.

, a Venetian medical wr., d. 1563.

ILLO. See MASANIELLO.

, J., a French engraver, 1740-1822.

L., an Italian painter, 1569-1633.

, A., an Italian physician, 1510-98.

B., a French painter, 1687-1767.

. ANDRÉ MASSENA was born of
age at Nice in 1758. He entered
ny as a common soldier, and rose to
oli, prince of Esslingen, and marshal
highly distinguished himself in the
mpaigns of Napoleon; and in 1799 he
r-in-chief in Switzerland. He saved
victory of Zurich, which he gained
ians and Russians in the autumn of
1800 he defended Genoa with re-
nacy and skill against the Austrians,
tely starved into capitulation. In
commanded in Italy, and defeated
Charles at Caldiero. In 1809 he
self greatly at the battle of Esslin-
) in Germany, and by his firmness
ich imperial army from utter de-
1810 Napoleon sent Massena with
ce to conquer Portugal, and 'to
sh and their Sepoy general into the
genius and firmness of Wellington
h for the 'Spoiled child of Victory,'
s called in the French armies. The
s Vedras were a barrier that the
l dared not assail, and he retired
in 1811, showing consummate mili-
e conduct of his retreat, and equal
treatment of the unhappy country
scene of the war. Massena was in
oulon at the time of Napoleon's first
1814. He promptly acknowledged
but joined Napoleon in the next year
rom Elba. He commanded the na-
f Paris during the hundred days.
na died in 1817. [E.S.C.]

J. B., a French prelate, 1743-1818.

W., a Fr. archæologist, 1665-1722.

N, JEAN BAPTISTE, the most cele-
orator of France, was the son of a
nd born in 1663, at Hières, in Pro-
only nineteen, he entered into the
f the Oratory, and immediately at-
by the elegance of his manner and
le of his elocution. The first public
eloquence were made at Vienne,
med the duties of Theological Tutor,
occasion on which his powers of ora-
gly enlisted, was on the death of
s, archbishop of that place. The
his funeral oration called forth uni-
on, and his fame being widely ex-
s invited to one of the principal
is. Although several preachers of
already stationed in that capital,
mined to reach the summit of fame
a new path by himself, and he ac-
design; for his pulpit addresses
were in so novel a style, and so irresistibly attractive, so plain and level to every understanding, yet so replete with pathos, and so distinguished for profound and accurate knowledge of human nature, his language was so copious, and his mastery over the passions so consummate, that he was acknowledged, with universal consent, to surpass all his contemporaries. Having frequent opportunities of preaching before the Court, he on one occasion had the finest compliment paid him that a preacher ever received. 'Father,' said the Monarch, 'when I hear other preachers, I go away much pleased with them, but when I hear you, I go away much displeased with myself.' One sermon, described by Voltaire in the Encyclopédie, produced an extraordinary impression. The subject was 'The small number of the elect,' and so overpowering was the picture he drew of the scenes of the last judgment, 'that the hearers involuntarily started from their seats, and such a general murmur of surprise and acclamation arose as disconcerted the preacher himself.' But the effect was in consequence greatly increased, and the excitement of the audience was carried to the highest pitch of intensity. The celebrated actor Barron, having gone to hear him, shortly after his settlement in Paris, waited on him in the vestry, and told him to continue as he had begun; and, at another time, said to a brother actor, who accompanied him, 'my friend, that is the true orator, we are mere players.' Massillon was raised to the see of Clermont, in 1717—a promotion for which he was indebted to the Regent, who, after attending a course of sermons, was impressed with the highest ideas of the preacher's merits. The publication of his famous sermons, entitled, 'Petit-carême,' two years after, procured him an honour of a different kind, the highest literary honour that is known in France, that of being elected a member of the Academy. Massillon now resided wholly and in complete retirement, devoting himself to the duties of his diocese, and being held in high and universal estimation, not only for the splendour of his eloquence and the greatness of his talents, but for his moral and religious worth; he was a lively companion, a faithful friend, a kind and condescending master, and full of benevolence and charity to the poor. His death took place at Clermont, in Sept., 1742, when he had nearly completed his seventy-fifth year. His published discourses occupy 14 volumes. [R.J.]

MASSINGER, PHILIP, was born in 1584, at Salisbury, or perhaps at Wilton, the seat of the earl of Pembroke, in whose household his father held some office. He was sent to Oxford in his eighteenth year, probably with a view to his entering the church. He left the university without taking a degree, and, for reasons which are not known, was thrown on the world penniless and unpatronised: his best editor, Gifford, infers from passages in his works that he had become a Catholic. In 1606 he came to London; and he was always afterwards a play-writer, conferring on our language some of its dramatic masterpieces, but bearing even more than his share in the poverty which was suffered by almost all the dramatists of that brilliant and singular era. The particulars of his history are very obscure. We know, however, that he wrote jointly with others, especially Fletcher, Middleton, and Rowley. A melancholy

letter, written about 1618 to Henslowe the theatrical manager, shows him to have been then in great pecuniary distress; he himself, in a dedication, dated 1632, thankfully acknowledges that the bounty of one or two men of rank had kept him alive; and the obscurity of his sad career, at its close, is proved by the register of St. Saviours' in Southwark, which, in 1640, notes the burial of 'Philip Massinger, a stranger.' The famous collection of manuscript plays, which the cook of the herald Warburton used for covering pies, contained twelve attributed to Massinger. Gifford names thirty-seven plays as being his in whole or in part, and prints eighteen of these. Some critics insist on placing Massinger next after Shakspeare; and it is at least indisputable that he is one of the very best of the Old English dramatists. He wants comic humour, but has prodigious vigour, more, indeed, than almost any of his contemporaries, in the conception and delineation of character; his representations of society abound in traits of keen observation, and boldly independent thinking; his situations and incidents are devised with great originality and force; and his serious passages, though often wanting in natural pathos, have a lofty melancholy both of imagery and feeling, and a peculiar grace and melody of expression. He is known to play-goers by 'A New Way to Pay Old Debts;' his 'Maid of Honour' also has been restored to the stage; and Rowe's 'Fair Penitent' is a plagiarism from his 'Fatal Dowry.' Among his other works may be named especially the gloomy tragedy of 'The Unnatural Combat,' and 'The City Madam,' an extraordinarily spirited picture of actual life, idealized into a semi-comic strain of poetry. [W.S.]

MASSINGHERD, Sir Oswald, of Lincolnshire, distinguished as a knight of St. John of Jerusalem, last prior of that order in Ireland, and last Turcopolier of Malta, born 1490; installed prior at the instance of Cardinal Pole in the reign of Queen Mary, 1550.

MASSON, A., a French ecclesiastic, 1620-1700.

MASSON, A., a French painter, 1636-1702.

MASSON, C. F. P., a Fr. author, 1762-1807.

MASSON, Francis, a Fr. sculptor, 1745-1807.

MASSON, Francis, a Scot. botan., 1741-1805.

MASSON, Innocent C., a general of the Carthusian order of monks and learned wr., 1628-1703.

MASSON, Jean, a French protestant, who took refuge in England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, became tutor in the family of Bishop Burnet, and wrote some theological and critical works, flourished about 1680-1750. His brother, Samuel, part conductor with Jean of a 'Critical Journal,' and pastor of the English church at Dort; dates unknown.

MASSON, Jean Papire, a French historian and geographical writer, author of 'Annals of France,' &c., 1554-1611. His brother, Jean, historian of Jeanne Darc, died 1680.

MASSUET, the name of two learned Benedictines, the earliest of whom, Rene, was author of the 'Annals' of his order, 'Lives of the Saints,' and an edition of 'Irenæus,' 1666-1716. The later, named Peter, became a protestant, and wrote several poor histories, 1699-1734.

MASTERS, R., an antiquarian writer, 1713-98.

MASTERS, Thomas, a scholar and poetical writer, who is said to have assisted L
of Cherbury in his life of Henry VIII.,

MASUCCI, A., an Italian painter, 1

MASUCCIO, a famous architect a
of Naples, flourished 1230-1305.

MATANI, A., an Ital. mathematicia

MATHER, Richard, a native of
who took orders at Oxford, but was su
nonconformity in 1633, and afterward
New England. Died there 1669. S
eldest son, born in Lancashire 1626, a
his father to America 1635, but returni
land in 1650, was actively employed a
in various parts of the three kingdom
1671. Increase, youngest son of Ri
in New England 1635, took his degree
Harvard college 1656, and joined his
Ireland 1657. He was afterwards k
deputy to the English government in t
colonial freedom, and takes rank in lit
religious essayist and historian, died 1
ton-Mather, D.D., son of the preced
most eminent of the family, was born
1663, died 1728. His works are very
but the principal of them are 'An E
History of New England,' 'The Christi
pher,' 'Psalterium Americanum,' and
ders of the Invisible World,' which is
of the trials of witches, with observati
operation of spirits in association with

MATHIAS. See Matthias.

MATHIAS, an emper. of Germany,

MATHIAS, C., a German *savant*, l

MATHIAS-CORVINUS, one of t
kings of Hungary, was son of John
born in Transylvania 1443, succeeded I
1458, crowned in 1464, after he ha
nearly to the walls of Vienna, and co
emperor to recognize him, became kir
mia 1469, conquered Austria 1485, die

MATHIAS, Thomas James, a wr
department of polite literature and cri
became a fellow of Trinity College, Ca
1776, and died at Naples 1835. Be
Pursuits of Literature,' and other pub
English, he is the author of several wo
ian, which he wrote with great facility.

MATHILDA, MATHILDE. See M

MATHON-DE-LA-COUR, James
mathematician and experimental
1712-1790. His son, Charles Joseph
and miscellan. wr., b. 1738, exec. at L

MATIGNON, James Goyon De, a
France, distinguished at the battles
Rocheabeille, and Montcontour. He
the first to recognize Henry of Navar
death of Henry III., and officiated as
his coronation, 1525-1597.

MATILDA. The queens and princ
name are—1. Saint Matilda, wife o
Fowler, and queen of Germany, di
Matilda, countess of Tuscany, born
ceeded her father, Boniface III., 10
successively Godfrey Le Bossu, son of
Lorraine, and Guelph, son of the duke
died 1115. This princess is remarkabl
for her devotion to the papacy, which a
with vast possessions, and thereby laid
tion of long-continued wars between th

the emperors. 3. MATILDA, wife of William the Conqueror, daughter of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, and of Adela, princess of France, married to the duke of Normandy 1054, crowned queen of England 1068, died 1083. She had eleven children, the best known of whom are—Robert, William Rufus, and Henry Beanfort. 4. SAINT MATILDA, daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland, and queen consort of Henry I. of England, to whom she was married in 1100, died 1118. 5. MATILDA, or MAUD, daughter of the latter, born 1100, was married to Henry V., emperor of Germany, 1111, Henry dying in 1125, she was united two years afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, and in 1135 succeeded to the throne of England by the death of her father. She was crowned, after vanquishing her rival Stephen, 1141, but afterwards suffered a reverse, and took refuge in France, where she died 1167. After the death of Stephen, her son by Geoffrey Plantagenet, succeeded as Henry II. 6. MATILDA, countess of Angouleme and la Marche, flourished 1179-1233. 7. MATILDA CAROLINE, daughter of Frederick Louis, prince of Wales, granddaughter of the princess Sophia of Zell, and sister of George III., born 1751, married to Christiern VII., and became queen of Denmark in the year of his succession 1766, divorced upon a charge of adultery with Count Struensée, 1772, died, after much suffering, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, 1775.

MATSKO, J. M., a Hungarian astron., 1721-96.

MATSYS, or MESSIS, QUINTIN, a Flemish painter, known as 'the blacksmith of Antwerp,' having been originally a blacksmith or farrier, was born in 1460. He is the subject of an interesting love story which relates that he fell in love with the daughter of an artist, whose hand was only to be obtained by a master of the same profession; died 1529. He had a son, named JOHN, who painted in the same style.

MATTATHIAS. See MACCABÆUS.

MATTEI, L., an Italian poet, 1622-1705.

MATTEIS, P. DE, a pain. of Naples, 1662-1728.

MATTHÆI, C. F., a Pruss. *savant*, 1744-1811.

MATTHÆUS, A., a Dutch jurisct., 1635-1710.

MATTHESON, J., a Dutch music., 1681-1764.

MATTHEW, the writer of the gospel so called, was a publican or collector of the taxes imposed by the Romans, who became one of the twelve apostles. He wrote his gospel from 30 to 40 years after Christ, some writers say in the Hebrew or Syriac. The probability is, that one was written in Hebrew, A.D. 37 or 38, and another in Greek for the Gentiles 61. Tradition states that he died in Ethiopia. He is sometimes called Levi.

MATTHEW, the *first* of the name, duke of Lorraine, and a companion-in-arms of Frederick Barbarossa, reigned 1139-1176. The *second*, dates 1220-1251.

MATTHEW, TOBIAS, successively bishop of Durham, and archbishop of York, distinguished for his learning and virtues, was born in Bristol 1546, died 1628. His son, of the same name, was a courtier, accomplished as an artist and man of letters, and acted the part of a Jesuit spy, 1578-1655.

MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER, one of the most venerable, and most scrupulously accurate fathers of English history, was a Benedictine monk of the Abbey of Westminster, and lived at an uncertain period in the 14th century. His history modelled on the style of Matthew Paris, extended to 1307, and was continued seventy years later by another hand.

MATHEWS, CHARLES, an English comedian, with powers of mimicry never excelled, was born in 1776. His talents were various, and he had the rare capacity of creating characters out of slender materials given by the writers of his entertainments, which he denominated 'Mathews at Home.' To these monologues the comedian resorted, in the first instance, to occupy the intervals that occurred between his stage-engagements; but they proved so successful as to command ultimately his undivided attention. He died in 1837. [J.A.H.]

MATTHEWS, T., an English admiral, d. 1751.

MATTHIAS, supposed to have been one of the seventy disciples, and the one chosen by lot to fill the place of Judas as an apostle, is said to have preached in Cappadocia, and to have died there. His history is uncertain.

MATTHIAS, the name of several high priests of the Jews, commencement of the Christian era.

MATTHIEU, P., a French histor., 1563-1621.

MATTHISSON, FREDERIC VON, a lyric poet of Saxony, author of the 'Adelaide,' the music to which was composed by Beethoven, 1761-1831.

MATTIOLI, L., an Italian painter, 1662-1741.

MATTIOLI, P. A., an Ital. naturalist, 1500-77.

MATTOCKS, ISABELLA, an actress, 1746-1826.

MATURIN, CHARLES ROBERT, descended from a French family, who fled their country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was born in Dublin, 1782. He was educated for the church, in which he became a curate, and wrote some discourses directed against the errors of Rome. He acquired somewhat more celebrity, however, as a novelist and writer for the stage, and is said to have been an eloquent preacher, died 1825.

MATURIN, HENRY, an Irish clergyman, author of several tragedies and novels, 1772-1842.

MATURINO, an Italian painter, died 1527.

MATY, MATTHEW, a Dutch physician, settled in England, known as a miscellaneous writer and librarian to the British Museum, born about 1718, died 1776. His son, PAUL HENRY, one of the librarians of the British Museum, and secretary to the Royal Society, 1745-1787.

MAUBURNE, J., a Flem. ascetic, 1460-1502.

MAUCROIX, F. DE, a Fr. transla., 1619-1708.

MAUDUIT, A. R., a Fr. mathema., 1731-1815.

MAUDUIT, ISRAEL, son of a dissenting minister, known as a political wr., London, 1708-87.

MAUDUIT, M., a Fr. theologian, 1644-1709.

MAUGARD, A., a French author, 1739-1817.

MAULEON, A. DE, a Fr. historian, died 1653.

MAUNDREL, H., a cel. traveller, date 1697.

MAUNOIR, P. J., a French theolog., 1606-83.

MAUPEOU, RENE CHARLES DE, born in Paris 1688, became vice-chancellor in 1763, d. 1775.

MAUPEOU, RENE NICOLAS CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE, son of the preceding, was born 1714, and became chancellor of France 1768. His character was that of a low and corrupt intriguer, and he preserved his influence with Louis XV., by paying the most servile court to the king's mistress, Dubarry. In 1771 he banished the parliament of

Paris, and substituted a royal council for it, called in derision 'the Maupeou parliament.' He was exiled to his own estates on the recall of the parliament by Louis XVI., 1774, and died peaceably in 1792. His last act was a gift of 800,000 francs to the nation. [E.R.]

MAUPERCHE, H., a French painter, 1606-86.

MAUPERTIUS, P. L., Moreau De, one of the most celebrated mathematicians and astronomers of France, 1698-1759.

MAUR, St., a French Benedictine of the 6th century, whose name was adopted by a congregation of religious persons in the period between 1618 and 1627. This order soon acquired authority over more than a hundred religious houses, and is famous for the number of learned men it has produced.

MAURAND, Peter, a leader of the Albigenses in the 13th century, born 1199.

MAUREPAS, Jean Frederic Philippeaux, Count De, a French statesman, born 1701, flourished at the court of Louis XIV., from 1715 to 1749, when he was banished by the intrigues of Madame de Pompadour. He was recalled to the ministry by Louis XVI., in 1774, and it was by his advice that the French government aided the Americans in their war of independence; d. 1781.

MAURICE, elector of Saxony, celebrated as the founder of German protestantism, born 1521; killed in battle 1553.

MAURICE, A., a Swiss minister, 17th century.

MAURICE, F. W., a Swiss agricul., 1750-1826.

MAURICE of Nassau, prince of Orange, one of the founders of the Dutch republic, was the son of William I., prince of Orange, and was about eighteen years of age when the latter was assassinated in 1584. It is explained in the article William how the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain was occasioned by the resolve of Philip to domineer over the protestant freedom of the country by the introduction of the inquisition. It is sufficient to add here, that the death of the stadtholder was followed by the re-annexation of the southern provinces to the Spanish crown, while the northern raised Maurice to the stadtholdership, and refused the treacherous peace that was offered to them by the duke of Parma. From his accession to power in 1584 till 1609, Maurice continued the war of independence, the commanders opposed to him being Count Mansfeldt, the duke of Parma, the archduke Albert, or, strictly speaking, Albert's wife, Isabella, ('the only man in her family'), and last of all Spinola. After the capture of Ostend on the one side, and the strong fortress of Sluys on the other, and repeated proofs that, in the persons of Maurice and Spinola, two of the greatest masters of war were opposed to each other, Spain offered to treat with the united provinces on the basis of their independence, and in 1609 a truce of twelve years was agreed upon. In this interval the Dutch republic made immense progress, but all the fruits of liberty were distasteful to Maurice, whose tendencies were to absolute authority, supported by his religious zeal for the strictest form of Calvinism. Accordingly, in the Arminian controversy it suited his purpose to favour Gomarus, and in 1618, the synod of Dort being convened, which determined in favour of 'Predestination,' he arrested the chiefs of the opposite party, and sent Barneveldt statesman, to the block, while Led the rack by stabbing himself, an Grotius was consigned to perpetual The remainder of Maurice's life w Neophyte of blood deserved. Th Barneveldt stirred up popular com venge the death of their aged father him to the scaffold in 1623. In truce with Spain had expired, and S the war with such superior strength pelled Maurice, weakened by inte to act on the defensive. He now mortifications, and died at the Hag was invested by the enemy, in 162 conduct of the war to his brother Frederick, whom he advised with to recall the Arminians.

MAURICE, Thomas, an Orient historian, was descended from a res family, and was born at Hertford, a minister of the Church of Engl tant-librarian at the British Muse died 1824. His principal works history and antiquities of Hindostan.

MAURISIO, G., an Italian chron

MAURUS, H., an Ital. ecclesiast

MAURUS, T., a Roman poet, 1st

MAURY, Jean Siffrein, a Fr political orator and literateur, was family in 1746, and was distinguish quence as a preacher and eulogist be lution. In 1789 he was sent t general as deputy for the clergy of took part with the noblesse and church against Mirabeau. In 179 Rome, and in 1794 was made a card he returned to Paris, and having ten mission to Napoleon, became, fou wards, archbishop of Paris. He safety in Rome on the fall of the em and died there 1817.

MAUSSAC, P. J. De, a Fre and classical critic, 1590-1650.

MAUVILLON, Eleazar, an Its secretary to Frederick Augustus, ki 1712-1779. His son, James, an hi and friend of Mirabeau, 1743-1794.

MAVOR, William Fordyce clergyman of the Church of Engl many works, the subjects of which to the education of youth, 1758-183

MAWE, Joseph, a master of t mineralogy and conchology, author on Diamonds and Precious Stones,' sons on Mineralogy and Geology,' System of Conchology,' &c., b. abt.

MAXENTIUS, Marcus Aure ius, one of six contemporary empe reigned 306-312.

MAXIMIANUS, Galerius shepherd of Dacia, who became e East, 305-311.

MAXIMIANUS, Marcus Aure ius Herculius, a Roman soldier colleague of Diocletian in the em endeavoured to murder his rival C whom he had given his daughter Fa riage, and being frustrated by the

latter, strangled himself 310. He was the father and contemporary of Maxentius.

MAXIMILIAN, a saint, martyred 295.

MAXIMILIAN I., emperor of Germany, son of the emperor Frederic III., and of Eleonora of Portugal was born 1459. He first became an independent prince by his marriage with Mary of Burgundy, the daughter of Charles Le Téméraire who was killed 1477. This match involved him in a war with Louis XI., king of France, in which he was successful, though he was defeated at a later period by the Milanese. In 1486 Maximilian was elected king of the Romans, in 1493 emperor. He died in 1516, and was succeeded by his grandson Charles V. MAXIMILIAN II., son of Ferdinand I., was born at Vienna 1527, elected king of the Romans 1562, and succeeded his father as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and emperor of Germany 1564. Died 1576.

MAXIMILIAN, a duke of Milan, 16th cent.

MAXIMILIAN, the name of three sovereign princes of Bavaria. 1. EMMANUEL MAXIMILIAN, duke and elector, known to history from 1685 to his death in 1726. 2. LEOPOLD MAXIMILIAN, duke and elector, succeeded 1746, died 1777. 3. MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, king of Bavaria, born 1756, crowned 1799, married his daughter to Eugene Beauharnais, son of Josephine, and had his duchy raised to a kingdom 1806, joined the league against France 1813. Died 1825.

MAXIMINUS, CAIUS JULIUS VERUS, a herdsman of Thrace, born of Gothic parents, who became emperor of Rome 235, killed by his troops 238.

MAXIMINUS, CAIUS GALERIUS VALERIUS, an Illyrian peasant, known by the name of DAIA, or DAZA, who was named Cæsar by the influence of his uncle Galerius 305, and proclaimed emperor when five others had already assumed the purple 308, poisoned himself after his defeat by Licinius 313.

MAXIMUS, CLODIUS PUPIENUS, a Roman general, proclaimed emperor by the senate along with Decimus Cælius Balbinus, in opposition to Maximinus, 237, killed along with Balbinus 238.

MAXIMUS, MAGNUS, a Roman soldier, proclaimed emperor in Britain, and afterwards acknowledged in Gaul and all the West 383, k. 388.

MAXIMUS, PETRONIUS, a noble Roman who became emperor under peculiar and tragical circumstances in 455, after he had been three times Prætorian præfect of Italy, and twice consul. In the year mentioned, Valentinian III. having committed an outrage upon the wife of Maximus, was assassinated at his instigation, and the latter appointed his successor by the unanimous voice of the Roman people. In less than three months afterwards he was murdered in the streets for attempting to fly on the appearance of the fleet of Genseric, king of the Vandals. [E.R.]

MAXIMUS, ST., the *first* of the name, an apostle of Lombard, and bishop of Turin, 5th century. The *second*, a theological writer, died 662.

MAXIMUS THE CYNIC, a pagan theurgist, confidant of the emperor Julian, 4th century.

MAXIMUS THE GREEK, an ecclesiastical *savant*, died at Moscow 15th century.

MAXIMUS OF TURIN, a bp. of that see, 5th c.

MAXIMUS OF TYRE, a Phœnician philosopher, who flourished at Athens in the 2d century.

MAXWELL, SIR M., a naval comman., d. 1831.

MAXWELL, ROBERT, Lord, one of the lords of the regency for James V. of Scotland, d. 1546.

MAXWELL, W. H., a lively English novelist, author of 'Wild Sports of the West,' &c., d. 1851.

MAY, LOUIS DU, a French historian, 17th ct.

MAY, THOMAS, a republican poet and historian of the parliament of England, 1594-1650.

MAYENNE, CHARLES OF LORRAINE, duke of, son of Francis, duke of Guise, a famous French commander in the interest of the catholics, 1554-1611. His son, HENRY, chamberlain of France, and governor of Guienne, born 1578, killed at the siege of Montauban, 1621.

MAYER, ANDREW, a Germ. astron., 1716-82.

MAYER, C., a Jesuit and astronomer, 1719-83.

MAYER, J. C. A., a Prussian anat., 1747-1801.

MAYER, J. F., a German theolog., 1650-1712.

MAYER, TOBIAS, a German astron., 1723-62.

MAYET, S., a German writer, 1751-1825.

MAYNARD, F., a French poet, 1582-1646.

MAYNARD, SIR JOHN, a lawyer and member of parliament, one of the managers of the trials of the earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud, 1602-90.

MAYNE, JASPER, an eminent clergyman, who amused himself as a wit and playwright, d. 1672.

MAYNE, JOHN, a Scotch poet, died 1836.

MAYNO, J. B., a Spanish artist, 1594-1654.

MAYNWARING, ARTHUR, a political and miscellaneous writer, time of William III., 1668-1712.

MAYO, HERBERT, M.D., an English physiologist, died 1852.

MAYOR, THOMAS, a Spanish friar, 17th cent.

MAYOW, JOHN, a physician and physiological writer, author of works on respiration and the muscular motion of animal bodies, 1645-1679.

MAYR, G., a German Hebraist, 1565-1623.

MAYR, J. DE, a German adventurer, 1716-59.

MAYRE, J., a Jesuit and poet, 1628-1694.

MAZARIN, JULIUS, an ecclesiastic and statesman, was born at Piscina, in the Abruzzi, in the year 1602. He was educated for the church, and in 1641 received a cardinal's hat. His name is conspicuous in the history of Europe as prime minister of France in the middle of the seventeenth century. But he merely occupied a place created by the powerful genius of Richelieu, who in crushing the aristocracy, left to whoever should be prime minister of France during the minority of Louis XIV., one of the most important positions in Europe. Mazarin had to support the crown and the cause of Anne of Austria, during the miserable war of the Fronde, and he was at one juncture obliged to flee for personal safety. Had he been even as able a man as his predecessor, it could not have been expected that he should govern as a native Frenchman could, and perhaps nothing better proves how effectively Richelieu had subdued the discordant elements in France, than that an Italian should be able to govern the country. Mazarin died on the 9th of March, 1661. [J.H.B.]

MAZDAK, a Persian communist, who commenced his agitation about 501, and was put to death after making a convert of the king Khobad.

MAZEAS, J. M., a Fr. mathemat., 1716-1801.

MAZELINE, P., a French sculptor, 1632-1708.

MAZEPPA, JOHN, the famous hetman of the Cossacks, whose name has been rendered familiar as one of Byron's heroes, was a native of the pala-

tinate of Podolia, and for some time a page at the court of John Casimir. Being discovered in an intrigue with the wife of a Polish gentleman, the latter bound him on the back of one of the wild horses of the Ukraine, which carried him to the country of the Cossacks, with whom he remained, and in 1687 became their chief commander. He was a favourite of Peter the Great, who gave him the title of prince, but growing tired of the Russian yoke, Mazeppa allied himself with Charles XII. of Sweden, and advised him to fight the disastrous battle of Pultowa. After his defeat he retired to Wallachia, and thence to Bender, where he d. 1709.

MAZET, ANDREW, a Fr. physician, 1793-1821.

MAZO-MARTINEZ, J. B. DEL, paint. to Philip IV. of Spain, and pupil of Velasquez, died 1687.

MAZOIS, F., a French architect, 1783-1827.

MAZURE, F. A. J., a Fr. histor., 1776-1828.

MAZZA, ANDREW, an Ital. *savant*, 1724-1797.

MAZZA, ANGELO, an Italian poet, 1741-1817.

MAZZHINGI, JOSEPH, Count, an eminent opera composer, descended from a family of Tuscany, but born of an English mother in England, 1765, died at Bath 1844.

MAZZOCCHI, A. S., an It. antiq., 1684-1771.

MAZZUCCHELLI, THE COUNT GIAMMARIA, an Italian librarian, known as a literary biographer and writer on antiquity, 1707-1765.

MAZZUCCHELLI, THE ABBE P., a philologist and antiquarian of Milan, flourished 1762-1829.

MAZZUCCHELLI, THE CHEVALIER PIER FRANCESCO, called Il Morazzone, an Italian painter in the style of Tintoretto, 1571-1626.

MAZZUOLI, FRANCESCO, a celebrated Italian painter, called PARMIZIANO, or the Parmesian, from his native city, 1503-1540. His cousin and scholar, GIROLAMO, died about 1590.

MAZZUOLI, J., a painter of Ferrara, d. 1589.

MEAD, RICHARD, physician to George II., known as a professional writer, 1678-1754.

MEADOWCOURT, RICHARD, a divine and critic, author of Notes on Milton, 1697-1769.

MEARA. See O'MEARA.

MEARES, J., an English navigator in 1788-89.

MECHAIN, PIERRE FRANCIS ANDRE, a dist. French astronomer and mathematician, 1774-1805.

MEDARD, ST., a Fr. prelate, flour. 457-545.

MEDE, JOSEPH, a English divine, 1586-1638.

MEDER, P. J., a Russian mineralog., 1763-1826.

MEDICI. The illustrious Florentine family of this name begins with SALVESTRO, who enjoyed the rank of gonfalonier from 1378 to his banishment in 1381. JOHN, his son and successor, distinguished for his commercial enterprise, and for promoting the interests of the republic, flourished 1860-1428. COSMO, one of the sons of the latter, born in 1389, and known as 'the father of his country,' acquired immense wealth and influence, and laid the foundation of his reputation by the munificent patronage of letters, and the conjunction of consummate statesmanship with his commercial enterprise. Many of the first Tuscan families combined against him, but he overcame all rivalry, and was for thirty-four years the sole arbitrator of the republic, and the adviser of the sovereign houses of Italy; died 1464. PETER I., his son and successor, was born 1414, and became the victim of a revolt in 1469. LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, son and successor of Peter, was born 1448, and governed the state in conj[illegible] with his brother Julian, till the latter was sinated by the Pazzi in 1478. Escapin[illegible] this massacre he sustained a war with Fe[illegible] of Naples, with whom he signed a definitive[illegible] in 1480. He then devoted himself to th[illegible] secution of plans for the advancement of l[illegible] and the arts, revived the Academy of Pisa, [illegible] another at Florence, collected a vast tre[illegible] literature, and founded a gallery of art, i[illegible] the taste of Michelangelo was formed u[illegible] patronage. He died universally beloved a[illegible] oured, in the zenith of his renown 1492. [illegible] has been written by ROSCOE. He had th[illegible] John, who became pope, (see LEO X.), and Peter. The latter, PETER II., succeed[illegible] enzo, and was deprived of his estates w[illegible] French invaded Italy in 1494. He finis[illegible] career in the service of France, and was [illegible] 1504, leaving two sons, Lorenzo and Cosm[illegible] LIAN II., brother and successor of Peter, a[illegible] in favour of Lorenzo 1513, and became du[illegible] mours by his marriage with the annt of F[illegible] He died 1516. LORENZO II., eldest son [illegible] II., came to power by the abdication of h[illegible] and governed under the influence of Leo [illegible] invested him with the duchy of Urbino. [illegible] 1519, leaving an only daughter. (See MA[illegible] MEDICIS). After some reverses we find th[illegible] re-established in the sovereignty of Flore[illegible] the influence of Charles V., with the title [illegible] The first was ALEXANDER, proclaimed du[illegible] stabbed by his relative Lorenzino, after [illegible] his cousin Hippolytus 1537. LORENZIN[illegible] derer of Alexander, was assassinated at V[illegible] order of Cosmo I., 1548. (See CATHERI[illegible] MEDICI). COSMO I., called 'The Great,' [illegible] Florence, and grand duke of Tuscany, was [illegible] of John the Invincible, descended from L[illegible] and was born 1519. He was raised to po[illegible] the influence of Charles V., and abdicated [illegible] vour of his son 1564. In 1569 he became [illegible] duke of Tuscany, and died 1574. F[illegible] MARIA, son and successor of Cosmo, flou[illegible] 1541-1587. FERDINAND I., brother and [illegible] sor of the latter, was also cardinal and grand[illegible] of Tuscany, 1551-1609. COSMO II., son and [illegible] cessor of Ferdinand, 1590-1621. FERDINAND [illegible] son and successor of Cosmo II., 1610-[illegible] COSMO III., son and successor of Ferdinand [illegible] 1642-1723. JOHN GASTON, son and succes[illegible] the latter, was the last of the Medici who reig[illegible] over Tuscany, being compelled to abdicate [illegible] make way for Francis II., duke of Lorraine, by [illegible] great powers. He flourished 1671-1737. [illegible] daughter, ANNE, wife of John William, [illegible] Palatine, was the last of the family. She d. 17[illegible]

MEDICI, The CHEVALIER DON LUIGI [illegible] statesman of Naples, was born 1754, and in 17[illegible] became director of the police. From this post h[illegible] made his way to the ministry, and in the time [illegible] Joseph Buonaparte, followed the fortunes of th[illegible] Bourbons. The arrest of Murat, the public [illegible] of Naples, and the struggles with the Carbo[illegible] were among the circumstances in which he [illegible] came a distinguished actor. In 1818 he became [illegible] a fugitive at Rome, but was in power again [illegible] 1824, and assisted in delivering the kingdom fr[illegible] the Austrian occupation. Died 1830.

, a Bavar. botanist, 1736-1808.
a Flemish painter, 1660-1711.
, a Span. ecclesiastic, d. 1556.
a portrait painter, 1659-1711.
, a Spanish friar, 16th cent.
a Span. mathemat., 16th ct.
'. De, a Span. poet, 17th cent.
IIA, Gaspard Alonzo Pe-
duke of, governor of Anda-
f Philip IV., noted for his at-
elf independent in 1640. For
see Guzman.
an Arabian *savant*, died 1193.
ish painter, 1599-1644.
e and class. scholar, 1745-1817.
EER, John Van De, called
painter of sea-pieces, land-
1627-1691. Another painter
called 'the Younger,' and fa-
l scenes, 1665-1698.
, a Gr. historian, 3d cent. B.C.
F., a Ger. theologian, d. 1778.
Germ. philologist, 1555-1616.
LIAM Alexander De, de-
h family who went into France
lingnished as an elegant mis-
21-1766.
, born in 1765 at Cavalla, in
ean Turkey which was for-
He entered the Turkish army,
against the French. He rose
ry rank and political impor-
y; and at length in 1806 he
of pacha of Egypt from the
He finally broke the power
and by treacherously inviting
friends, he obtained an oppor-
mercilessly availed himself, to
these formidable cavaliers in
on by his sons several cam-
the sultan against the Waha-
ia; and he afterwards sent
on, Ibrahim Pacha, to the
portant aid to the Turks in
dependence. In 1830 he ob-
ltan the government of the
l he next endeavoured to make
yria, which Sultan Mahomed
He sent a large army to that
nd he was thereupon declared
and the Turkish armies were
Mehemet Ali's troops had been
European officers, and they
every encounter. Peace was
owerful viceroy of Egypt and
ign in 1833, by the interven-
tates of Europe. Hostilities
ween them in 1839; and, as
n forces were uniformly vic-
rkish. The armed interposi-
and the capture of Acre and
on the Syrian coast by our
ance of Admiral Napier, com-
to come to terms again with
obliged to give up Syria; but
lic of Egypt was secured to
.—Mehemet Ali was free from
earnest admirer of European
strove to introduce it among
his Egyptian subjects. He showed a rare degree of high-mindedness and generosity in 1840, by allowing the English mails and travellers to and from India, to pass unmolested as usual through his dominions, at the very time our fleet were blockading his capital, Alexandria, and were destroying his fortresses and garrisons in Syria. Mehemet Ali died in 1848. [E.S.C.]

MEHEMET-EFFENDI, a Turkish statesman, known as plenipotentiary of the Sublime Porte at the treaty of Passarovitz 1718, and ambassador to France 1720. He was exiled after the deposition of Achmet III., 1730. His son, Said, ambassador to France in 1742, introduced the printing press, which he established at Scutari.

MEHUL, S. H., a Fr. composer, 1763-1817.

MEHUS, L., an Italian philologist, died 1791.

MEIBOM, or MEIBOMIUS, the name of several learned Germans:—1. John Henry, a publicist and annalist, 1555-1625. 2. His son, of the same names, a physician and professional writer, 1590-1655. 3. Henry, son of the latter, a physician and historian, 1638-1700. 4. Mark, a relative of the preceding, an antiquar. and Hebraist, 1630-1711.

MEIER, J., a Prussian philologist, 1661-1732.

MEIGRET, L., a Fr. grammarian, born 1510.

MEINER, J. W., a Bavar. philologist, 1723-89.

MEINERS, C., a Germ. historian, 1747-1810.

MEINTEL, J. G., a Ger. theologian, 1695-1775.

MEISNER, B., a German divine, 1587-1626.

MEISSNER, A. T., a Ger. novelist, 1753-1807.

MELA, Pomponius, a Roman geographer, 1st c.

MELANCHTHON, Philip, was born at Bretheim, in the lower Palatinate, in 1497. His father was an armourer, and his original German name was Schwartzerd, which, in imitation of Reuchlin and other learned men, he Grecized into Melanchthon, or as he used, especially in his latter days, to spell it, Melanthon. Both names denote 'black earth.' After having studied at Pfortzheim for two years, Philip removed to Heidelberg, where he became bachelor of arts; and on being refused a mastership, on account of his youth, he repaired to Tübingen, where he became a lecturer. In 1518 he received the high encomium of Erasmus, and, at the instigation of Luther and Reuchlin, he was the same year invited by Frederick, elector of Saxony, to fill the chair of Greek in the recently founded University of Wittemberg. At this seat of learning he was at once under the mighty spirit and influence of his intrepid colleague Luther. His agency in the great Reformation has been overshadowed by that of Luther, but he was ever active and industrious in his own humble and unostentatious mode. In 1519 he accompanied Luther to Leipzig, in order to dispute with Eckius, and in 1521 he published his famous *Loci Communes*, a treatise which in his own lifetime went through sixty editions. In 1520 he married the daughter of one of the burgomasters of Wittemberg, and by her had two sons and two daughters. During the progress of the Reformation he visited many cities, and was active in patronising seminaries of learning. Nor was his pen idle in the cause; and though his compositions had not the overwhelming torrent of Luther's rhetoric, yet their quiet, elegant, and self-possessed tone were not the less useful in aiding the emancipation and progress of Germany. He was as earnest as Luther to free

theology from scholastic subtleties. There is no doubt that many of the plans carried out by the Reformers were the result of Melanchthon's wise suggestions. His Greek scholarship was also of continued and inestimable advantage to Luther in his work of translating the Bible. His own commentaries also show how his erudition qualified him to be a lucid, accurate, and elegant expositor. In 1530 Melanchthon was appointed to draw up the general Confession which was presented to the emperor at Augsburg, and he also wrote the Apology for it. He was invited to dispute with the Sorbonne in 1535, but refused this invitation, as well as a similar and subsequent one from England. After Luther's death, Melanchthon was often sadly perplexed and harassed. The famous measure of the Interim did not find him disinclined to look upon it with a kindly eye. Men of bolder character rallied him on his irresoluteness, and pointed to his failures at Worms, Ratisbon, and Bonn. His orthodoxy was suspected, and he was blamed for the approximation of his views on the Lord's Supper to those of the Swiss Reformers. These rough and unceremonious assaults often plunged him into grief. Melanchthon died at Wittemberg, 19th April, 1568, aged sixty-three. The amiability, gentleness, and benignant purity of Melanchthon; his zeal, learning, and ingenuity, have placed him next to Luther as an agent in the work of the Reformation. He sometimes fretted at Luther's overbearing vehemence, but he venerated its grounds; and Luther, though he might doubt the propriety of Philip's procedure in some cases, and stigmatize it as mere expediency, was won by his gentle demeanour and unquestioned sincerity. These qualities, like the 'still small voice,' often commended the new doctrine where the whirlwind and thunder had only produced terror and revulsion. Melanchthon wrote on many topics besides theology, such as commen-

[House of Melanchthon.]

taries on various Greek and Latin classics, and some historical and philosophical treatises. His works were published at Wittemberg in 4 vols. folio, in 1562 and subsequent years, and were reprinted several times. There had been a previous edition printed at Basel in 1541.

has been in course of preparation a
for many years under the editorial c
neider and Bindseil. The general
Reformatorum, and eighteen quarto
already appeared.

MELANDERHIELM, Daniel,
metrician and astronomer, 1726-181

MELANTHUS, a Greek painter,

MELBOURNE, William La
the Whig statesman whose name a
familiar to the present generation
1779, and commenced his political
ment in 1805. The same year h
Lady Caroline Ponsonby, known t
Lady Caroline Lamb, whose tast
genial with his own, and who sha
the classical studies in which th
proficient. In 1827 he became
Ireland, and the next year, succ
father's title, entered the House
1830 he joined the administration
as home secretary, and in Marc
ceeded him as premier. From the
same year to the spring of 1835,
planted by the duke of Wellington
Peel, but at the latter period retur
and retained the premiership, with
of a brief retirement in 1839, till t
public life in 1841. Great differen
prevails as to the statesmanship
bourne, but he held office during th
period when the Reform Bill was in
it required no mean talents, howe
ported by party, to compete with suc
as Sir Robert Peel during subsequer
was an accomplished gentleman, an
panion, and a finished speaker Die

MELCHTHAL, Arnold of. S
RIED.

MELDOLA, Dr. Raphael, pr
Jewish rabbis in England, celebrate
gian and philosopher, died 1828.

MELEAGER, a Gr. epigrammati

MELEAGER, one of the generals
who obtained Lydia on the division
slain by order of Perdicas, B.C. 323.

MELENDEZ-VALDEZ, Jean
of the most celeb. lyric poets of Spai

MELETIUS, an Egyptian prelate

MELETIUS, a Greek geographer,

MELFORT, Duke De. See De

MELI, Giovanni, a Sicilian poet

MELISSINO, a Russian officer,

MELISSUS, an Eleatic philosoph

MELISSUS, Paul, a German po

MELITO, St., a bishop of Sardis,

MELITUS, a Greek orator and
one of the principal accusers of Socr

MELIUS, Spurius, a Rom. knigh

MELLAN, C., a French designer,

MELLO, P. De, a Portug. statesm

MELLON, Harriet, a country
was introduced on the London sta
Brinsley Sheridan, and became cele
marriage in 1814 with Thomas Co
wealthy banker, and in 1827 with th
Albans. She died in 1837, leaving t
immense property to the granddaugh

d youngest daughter of Sir Francis
known as Miss Burdett Coutts.

H, WILLIAM, a learned bencher of
, chiefly remembered as the author of
ork entitled 'The Great Importance
s Life,' 1666-1743. His son, of the
classical transl. and poet, 1710-99.

), F., an Italian painter, 15th cent.

SIR JAMES, a Scottish statesman
, attached to the person of Mary
'Memoirs,' pub. in 1683, 1530-1606.

E, ANDREW, was the youngest of
Richard Melville of Baldovy, near
d was born on the 1st August, 1545.
wo years old he lost his father, who
the battle of Pinkie, but his eldest
n affectionate charge of him. Placed
grammar school of Montrose, where
progress, especially in Latin, he en-
y's College, St. Andrews, in 1559, in
year. Having finished the usual
dy, he left the university in 1564,
guished reputation, departed to the
ended for two years the university of
s then appointed a regent in the col-
rceon, when he was only twenty-one

Leaving the place after a siege, he
witzerland in a state of great fatigue
on, and on arriving at Geneva, ob-
ir of humanity in its academy. On
Scotland in July, 1574, he was im-
sen principal of Glasgow college by
Assembly. His zeal, assiduity, and
gh position, were of vast profit to the
minary. In 1580, he was translated
ality of St. Mary's College, St. An-
his labours were very abundant in
f academic training and discipline.
tion was also, and chiefly, devoted to
affairs, and he heartily and vigorously
is convictions. On the subject of
ment his views were strictly presby-
e establishment of this form of ec-
ministration in Scotland was mainly
exertions and influence. Being
the General Assembly, which met at
in 1582, he proceeded with an act of
lefiance of a royal message to desist.
the next meeting of Assembly, he in-
ly against the tyrannous measures of
l against those who had brought into
e 'bludie gullie' of absolute power.
charge led to a citation before the
for high treason, and though the
t proved, he was sentenced to im-
Apprehensive that his life was really
set out for London, and did not re-
rth till the faction of Arran had been
t length he took his former place in
and continued in hearty warfare for
f the church. For his share in the
nson, the king dismissed him from
y, and charged him to confine him-
he Water of Tay. The suspension,
only brief. On the arrival of James
from Denmark, Melville pronounced,
is published, a Latin poem of high
'Stephaniskion.' In 1590 Melville
ector of the university. In 1594 he
was again moderator of the General Assembly. There was evidently after this time a strong desire on the part of the king to make the kirk a mere tool of political power, or to restore episcopacy. Melville strenuously resisted every such attempt, whether made in an open or clandestine form. A tumult in Edinburgh was taken advantage of, its ministers were severely dealt with, and by and by Melville was prohibited from attending church courts, and soon after confined within the precincts of his college. After King James's accession to the throne of England, Melville was summoned to London, with several of his brethren, and severely catechised and reprimanded by the royal pedant. Melville enraged the king by some verses he happened to write on the furniture of the royal altar, was found guilty of *scandalum magnatum*, finally imprisoned in the Tower, and deprived of his principality. At length, after four years' confinement, he was liberated, principally at the request of the duke of Bouillon, who wished him to occupy a chair in the university of Sedan. Melville arrived there in 1611, entered on his work with zeal, boldly refuted the Arminianism of one of his colleagues, and in his seventy-fourth year wrote a beautiful Epithalamium on occasion of the marriage of a daughter of the ducal house. Episcopal government had now been restored in Scotland; but the old man was still such an object of terror that he was not recalled from exile. In 1620 his health, which had been seriously impaired during his incarceration in the Tower, failed him, and he died at Sedan in 1622, at the age of seventy-seven. Melville's Latin poems, such as his 'Carmen Mosis,' and those mentioned already in this article, are classical productions of a high order. He was a scholar and divine also of no common attainments. He was active, cheerful, bold, candid and devout, and his impetuosity often arose to sublimity, when he appeared in excited vindication of his church and country. Dr. M'Crie concludes his two interesting volumes of Melville's life with the declaration:—'I know of no individual, after her Reformer, from whom Scotland has received greater benefits, and to whom she owes a deeper debt of gratitude and respect, than Andrew Melville.' [J.E.]

MELVILLE, HENRY DUNDAS, Lord Viscount, son of Robert Dundas, Lord Arniston, was born in 1740, and joined the administration of Mr. Pitt when he obtained the reins of government, after the death of the marquis of Rockingham. Lord Melville followed the fortunes of his leader, in or out of office, as home secretary, secretary of war, and first lord of the admiralty. He was impeached for neglect of duty in the latter capacity at the instance of Mr. Whitbread in 1805, but acquitted of the charges by his peers. He retired from office, however, and died in privacy 1811.

MELVILLE, R., a Scotch officer, 1723-1809.
MEMMI, S., an Italian painter, 1285-1345.
MEMMO, MARC-ANT., a Ven. doge, 1612-15.
MEMMO, TRIBUNO, a Venetian doge, 979-991.
MEMNON, a king of Æthiopia, age of Troy.
MEMNON, a Persian general, died 333 B.C.
MEMNON, a Greek historian, 1st or 2d cent.
MENA, J. DE, a Spanish poet, 1412-1456.
MENA, P. DE, a Spanish sculptor, 1620-1693.
MENA, P. G. DE, a Spanish painter, 1600-74.

MENAGE, GILLES, a French ecclesiastic, celebrated for his learning and *bel-esprit*, and called by Bayle 'The Varron of the 17th century,' was born at Angers, 1613, and died at Paris 1692. He was the *protégé* of Cardinal de Retz, and the companion of the finest spirits of his age. He is the author of classical and philosophical works, poems, &c.

MENAGE, MAT., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1388-1446.

MENANDER, a celebrated Athenian poet, author of a great number of dramatic works, of which only a few fragments remain extant, 342-299 B.C.

MENARD, CL., a French historian, 1580-1652.

MENARD, F., a Fr. canonical WT., 1570-1623.

MENARD, LEON, a Fr. antiquary, 1706-1767.

MENARD, N. H., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1585-1644.

MENASSEH, BEN ISRAEL, a learned rabbin of Spain, author of 'The Conciliator,' in which many apparent contradictions in the Sacred Scriptures are harmonised, 1604-1659.

MENDELSSOHN, DR. FELIX BARTHOLDY, was born at Hamburg, on the 3d of February, 1809. His father, who was an eminent merchant, is reported to have said that he was nothing more than the son of one great man and father of another. And this was in a great measure true. The grandfather of the musician was Moses Mendelssohn, who passed the greater part of his early life in making copies of the Bible. The poor copyist, by means of his talent, his indomitable perseverance, and his incredible energy, soon became one of the most illustrious philosophers in Germany. His works, which were devoured with eagerness, soon procured him a large fortune, which, bequeathed to his family, insured them all the luxuries of life, but did not corrupt their native goodness. Before young Felix, the subject of this memoir, was six years old, he gave extraordinary indications of a genius for music. He astonished all Berlin by his precocious intellect, his docility, his obedience, and his eagerness for the acquisition of knowledge of all kinds, but more especially of that art in which he afterwards made himself so consummate a master. At eight years old he became a pupil of Berger on the piano, and of Zelter for composition and harmony. Even at this early age, he read at first sight the most difficult works of Handel, Sebastian Bach, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. He afterwards studied the piano under Klein, Hummel, and Moschelles. And he subsequently studied counterpoint under Cherubini, who augured the greatest things of his pupil. Before he was nine years old, his performance on the piano-forte was so astonishing that his friends advised him to play in public; and, in consequence, he made his *debut* at Berlin in 1819, where his success was most triumphant. At ten years of age he knew all the great works of the masters named above; and at twelve he improvised upon a given theme in a style so masterly, that old Goethe, the poet, shed tears and embraced the young artist. In 1824 he first published his compositions, which were four quartetts and a sonata. In 1827, his opera, *Die Hochzeit de Camacho*, was performed at Berlin, from which period, up to the day of his death, he produced all sorts of compositions with the most wonderful rapidity, and all perfect in their kind, from the 'Songs without Words,' to duets, songs, piano-forte works, and up to the Oratorio. But all this while Mendelssohn did not devote his time exclusively to the study of music. He was with natural philosophy, was an abl and a proficient in almost all mo With English he was intimately a like all well-informed Germans, he v fond of the works of Shakspeare. tion and profound knowledge of were reflected in the supplemental composed for the 'Midsummer Ni which it is not too much to say t respects worthy to be wedded t poetry which inspired it. This wor in London, in 1830, when Mendels the orchestra. It caused an imm In 1833, Mendelssohn was appoint rector at Dusseldorf, which place years, when he resigned and accep director of the Gewanhouse conc At the musical festival at Dusseld of May, 1836, his grand Oratorio first produced, which marked a history of music. In 1835 he w when he, at the Philharmonic So the performance of his Symphon During one of his visits to Britain, to the West Highlands of Scotlan talized his impressions of those wil islands, lochs, and mountains, by 'The Isles of Fingal.' His last an 'Elijah,' was first produced in this been performed at the Birmingha tival, in August, 1846. It was su formed at Exeter Hall, London, in afterwards at Gloucester Musical same year. While in England, he of an invitation to visit the q occasion he received the most of the esteem in which he was h jesty and her royal Consort. It w gestion of the queen, who furni the theme, that Mendelssohn com tish Overture. Soon after this he w land, to repose from the fatigues while there he heard of the death loved sister, which event preyed har and was the beginning of those finally brought him to an early languishing in grief in Switzerlan first act of an opera, 'Lorelei,' wh other posthumous works, has been his demise. During this period he his medical attendants to abstain labour. He had been afflicted wit paralysis, and his physician fear would prove fatal, but he could n was with him a law of his being could not live and be idle, and t doubt that the labour he imposed had a large share in the cause of Moschelles published in the *M* Thursday, November 12, the follo account of the last moments o which will appropriately close th of the life of one of the greates ginal musicians that ever lived: felt the first approach of the ultimately terminated his life October (1847). It was an attack nature. From that day until the

anced moments of ease and relapses. During this period he felt sufficiently well to take several carriage airings. On the 28th, when in full convalescence, a second attack occurred, but this was of short duration. He promptly recovered his senses, and his strength returned. Notwithstanding this, he felt severe attacks of headache, and could not sleep for three or four days. During the nights of the 2d and 3d of November his sleep returned, and he slept seven hours consecutively. Upon his awaking on the morning of the 3d, he felt quite well, and his family had sanguine hopes of his recovery. He remained thus during the forenoon; but at two o'clock he had a relapse, and a third attack supervened more violent and more prolonged than any of the former ones. He recovered consciousness but slowly, after bleeding, application of leeches, and vigorous friction. He was attended by Dr. Clarus and Dr. Hammer of Leipzig. Messengers had been sent for Dr. Schönbein of Berlin, whose arrival was waited for with intense anxiety, but he did not come. The night passed in alternations of agitation and tranquillity. Mendelssohn recognized all persons present, but spoke little. On the morning of the 4th his state caused the most vivid inquietude. The directors of the 'Gewandhouse' decided on putting off the concert which was to have taken place that evening. At the second hour the sufferer became insensible, and gave no other signs of life than a strong and equal respiration. All the efforts of the medical men to restore sight and hearing were useless. From six till eight o'clock blisters and violent frictions were exhibited, but without success. In the meantime his features changed with frightful rapidity. At half-past eight his respiration became feebler—it was evident that his end was near. At last, at nine o'clock on the 4th, a lengthened sigh announced that Mendelssohn had rendered up his soul to his Maker. Near his bed were his wife, his brother, the two doctors, Mr. Schleinitz, Mr. David, and myself. All Leipzig is in mourning.' On the afternoon of the 7th of November, 1847, his funeral ceremonies were performed with great pomp in the St. Paul's church at Leipzig, preparatory to the removal of his remains to their last resting-place at Berlin. The works of Mendelssohn, which were published previous to his death, were one opera, four overtures, two symphonies, three quartetts, two quintettes, two sonatas, a concerto for the piano-forte, a psalm, 'Non nobis,' an 'Ave Maria' for eight voices, six books of songs without words, two phantasias, three chorales, and numberless varied themes, songs, duets, capriccios, &c., for the piano-forte, and his two imperishable oratorios 'St. Paul' and 'Elijah.' Among his MSS., many of which have been published since his death, were an overture and symphony, several chorales, the 'Walpurgis Night,' cantatas, an operatta, 'The Son and Stranger,' some sacred pieces, and music adapted to 'Antigone,' and the 'Œdipus Colonnus.' Mendelssohn left behind him a wife and five children. His loss was mourned wherever music was studied, and wherever his works were known. And every hour since his death his greatness is becoming more and more appreciated, and his works bid fair to become what they ought to be, the most prized and popular of all the classical gems of the great masters. [J.M.]

MENDELSSOHN, Moses, a Jewish philosopher and moralist, who holds high rank among the literati of Germany, and has been dignified with the title of the Jewish Socrates, 1729-1786.

MENDEZ, Moses, an English poet, died 1758.

MENDEZ-PINTO, Ferdinand, a Portuguese, who sailed for the Indies in 1537, and being taken by the Moors did not return to his country until 1558. The relation of his adventures is as curious and extravagant as that of the Englishman, Mandeville.

MENDOZA, Antonio Hurtado De, a Portuguese poet, statesman, and member of the inquisition, died 1631. Andreo, a member of the same family, distinguished as a general, 1579-1606.

MENDOZA, B. De, a Span. historian, 16th c.

MENDOZA, Diego Hurtado De, a Spanish diplomatist, historian, and man of letters, 1503-75.

MENDOZA, Inigo Lopez De, first Marquis de Santillana, a dist. poet of Castile, 1398-1458.

MENDOZA, J. G., a Spanish divine, auth. of a Hist. of China, where he was ambassador in 1584.

MENDOZA, P. G. De, cardinal of Sp., 1428-95.

MENEDEMAS, an eleatic philos., 4th cen. B.C.

MENELAUS, a geometr. of Alexandria, 1st c.

MENENIUS-AGRIPPA, See Agrippa.

MENGOLI, P., an Ital. geometrician, 1625-86.

MENGOTTI, F., an Italian engineer, last cent.

MENGOZZI, B., an Ital. composer, 1758-1800.

MENGS, Antony Raphael, an eminent Bohemian painter, born at Aussig 1728, became painter to the king 1746, professor 1754, painter to the king of Spain 1761, and principal of the Academy of St. Luke in Florence 1769. Besides works of art, consisting both of easel pictures and frescoes, he is author of valuable treatises on subjects connected with the principles of painting, and the characters of the great masters. He was an intimate friend of Winckelmann. Died 1779.

MENG-TSEU, a Chinese philosopher, 4th c. B.C.

MENINSKI, Fr. Mesgnien, an Oriental scholar, in the service of the Polish and Austrian governments, 1623-1698.

MENIPPUS, a Phœnician cynic, 4th cent. B.C.

MENIUS, F., a learned Swede, died 1659.

MENJOT, Ant., a Fr. physician, 1615-1696.

MENLOES, D., a Swed. nat. philos., 17th cent.

MENNANDER, C. F., a Swed. prelate, last c.

MENNES, or MENNIS, Sir John, a military and naval commander, and member of the government after the restoration, kn. as a poet, 1598-1671.

MENNO, called Simonis, or Simonson, from his parentage, a famous anabaptist, founder of the Mennonites, in the Low Countries, 1496-1561.

MENOCHIUS, or MENOCHIO, James, an Italian jurisconsult, 1531-1607. His son, John Stephen, a learned Jesuit, author of a Scripture Commentary, &c., 1576-1655.

MENODORUS, an Athenian sculptor, 1st cent.

MENOU, James Francis, Baron De, a French general and deputy of the noblesse to the states-general, 1750-1810.

MENSCHIKOFF, Alexander, the son of a Russian peasant, who rose to be a distinguished general and statesman, 1674-1729.

MENTEL, John, the oldest printer of Strasburg, originally a writer and illuminator of MSS., for whom the invention of printing was claimed by his descendant, James Mentel, flourished 1410-1478. The latter, a learned physician, 1597-1671.

MENTZEL, C., a German botanist, 1622-1701.
MENZ, FRED., a Ger. antiquarian, 1680-1749.
MENZEL, FRED. WILLIAM, a traitor to the court of Saxony, where he acted as cabinet secretary, 1726-1796.
MENZINI, B., an Italian poet, 1646-1704.
MENZOCEHI, F., an Ital. painter, 16th cent.
MERANO, F., a Genoese painter, 1620-1657.
MERAT, L. G., a French botanist, 1712-1790.
MERCATI, J. B., an Ital. engraver, 17th cent.
MERCATI, M., an Ital. naturalist, 1541-1593.
MERCATOR, GERARD, a native of Flanders, distinguished as a mathematician and geographer, especially for the method of laying down charts and maps which goes by his name. This plan, useful in navigation, represents the surface of the earth projected on a plane, so that all the meridians and parallels are straight lines, 1512-1594.
MERCATOR, MARIUS, a friend of St. Augustine, known as a controversial writer, 5th century.
MERCATOR, N., a Ger. mathema., died 1687.
MERCIER, BARTHOLOMEW, known in France as the abbé de St. Leger, a miscel. writ., 1734-99.
MERCIER, C., an ascetic writer, died 1680.
MERCIER, C. F. X., a French wr., 1763-1800.
MERCIER, JOHN, a French Hebraist and commentator, died 1572. His son, JOSIAS, a learned critic, died 1626.
MERCIER, L. S., a Fr. politician, 1740-1814.
MERCIER, N., a French grammarian, d. 1657.
MERCIER, OF LA VENDEE, a royalist chief, and camp marshal under the duke d'Artois, 1778-1800.
MERCOEUR, ELIZA, a Fr. poetess, 1809-1835.
MERDDIN, a Welch poet, 6th century.
MERGEY, J. DE, a Fr. commander, 1536-1615.
MERIAN, the name of a family of artists who flourished in Basle, 17th and 18th centuries. MATTHEW, an engraver, 1593-1651. His son, of the same name, also an engraver, 1621-1687. MARIA SIBYLLA, sister of the latter, a painter and naturalist, celebrated for her work on flowers and insects, 1647-1717. This accomplished lady was married to Andrew Graaf, a painter and architect of Nuremberg, by whom she had two daughters, both skilled in drawing, and one of them in the Hebrew language. Another member of the family, JOHN MATTHEW MERIAN, was distinguished as a painter, and died 1716.
MERIAN, J. B., a German philos., 1723-1807.
MERIGHI, R., an Italian poet, 1658-1737.
MERLE, M. DE, a Fr. commander, 1548-1589.
MERLIN, AMBROSE, who has the reputation of an enchanter in the romance of Chivalry, was a British writer, who flourished towards the latter end of the 5th century. He is said to have lived in the court of King Arthur. The work attributed to him is a book of prophecies, which have been illustrated and compared with the English annals by T. Heywood, 1641.
MERLIN, JAMES, a French priest, died 1541.
MERLIN, JOHN JOSEPH, an ingenious foreigner, who long resided in London, and invented several pieces of curious mechanism; among these was an automaton conjuror, the principal object in his exhibition at Clerkenwell, which he entitled 'Merlin's Cave.' Died 1803.
MERLIN, P. A., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1754-1838.
MERLIN-OF-THIONVILLE, A. C., a member of the Fr. assembly and convention, 1762-1833.

MERMET, C., a French poet, 1550-
MERMET, L. F. E., a Fr. author, 1
MERODACH, a king of Babylon, 8t
MEROVEUS, a king of the Franks,
MERRET, CHRISTOPHER, a native tershire, known in London as a physici turalist, 1614-1695.
MERRICK, JAMES, a clergyman of of England, chiefly known as a poet, by Bishop Lowth 'one of the best most eminent of scholars,' 1720-1769.
MERRY, ROBERT, a poet and drama
MERSCH, VAN DER, a Flemish of service of France, who became leader riots of Brabant in 1789. He afterw in the interest of the Austrians, and di
MERSENNE, or MERSENNUS, French ecclesiastic, celebrated as a mat and philosopher, 1588-1648.
MERULA, G., an Italian *savant*, 14
MERULA, P., a Dutch historian, 15
MERY, F., a French ecclesiastic, die
MERY, J., a French anatomist, 164
MERY, L., a controversial writer, 17
MERZ, JAMES, a Swiss painter, 178
MERZ, PH. P., a German theologian
MESCHINOT, J., a French poet, 14
MESMER, FREDERICK ANTHONY great promoter of animal magnetism, man physician, born at Mersburg in Su His name belongs to that select class tans,' so called, who have the misfort nounce principles which they do not re stand themselves, but which are yet fo ture, and who get abused beyond measu they point out more than they can eit or support to the satisfaction of sci career of Mesmer is soon related. In attention as a physician was called to t sive movements by which a young l Oesterline was *periodically* affected, a he published the theory, first suggest case, in a treatise entitled 'De Planetaru A slight verbal inaccuracy in the statem theory may easily make it appear, at firs travagant, but fairly stated it is this:- venly bodies, but especially the sun and upon all the elastic elements; thus, known, they cause and direct the flux of the sea and the atmosphere. The verse, however, is pervaded by an elec subtle than the air, which penetrates to which the nervous systems of all naturally respond as the eye to light, periodical sway of which, the body is affected. Mesmer seems to have cons subtle medium to be one and the sam magnetic element, and consequently to of concentration, transmission, and di cording to the established laws of the m he soon found in practice that he could animal bodies as well as inert matter, ing the same agencies. At this time Hell was professor of astronomy at V Mesmer employed his workmen, and consulted the astronomer himself, to most suitable magnets for his experimen ever their respective shares may have matter, they were shortly at issue befo

fic. Hell claiming the discovery as his own. This led Mesmer to take higher ground, declaring that the magnets were not at all necessary to the effects, but that they resulted from an action that was proper to animal bodies themselves. Disengaged from his adversary by this step in advance, our discoverer memorialised the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the Royal Society of London, and the Academy of Berlin: the two former did not condescend to reply, and the latter in their answer treated him as a visionary. About this time, in 1777, it was alleged that he had performed a cure, almost amounting to the miraculous, upon a Mademoiselle Paradis, who was suffering from gutta serena and convulsive movements of the eyes—the case, however, has been disputed, it being known that the lady was quite blind in 1784; the probability is, that the effects were really produced, but were not permanent. Disregarded by the learned bodies to whom he had addressed himself, and treated as a juggling impostor by his professional brethren, Mesmer removed from Vienna to Paris in 1778, and soon acquired a prodigious popularity by his marvellous cures, and received large sums of money subscribed by his admirers. It must be supposed that his determination was to rise by his discovery, and to establish himself in a position which he might be able to retain as the master of a school devoted to the new art, and to effect this he allowed it to be understood that there was an esoteric doctrine of animal magnetism, with which even his most ardent disciples, Bergasse and Deslon, were not acquainted. In the same spirit, and partly, we must add, to produce a *crisis* favourable to his own action upon a great number of persons together, Mesmer established the *baquet*, a kind of magnetic battery, around which his patients assembled, and when the crisis took place, (manifested in a great variety of startling effects), the arch-magician appeared, to moderate and direct the action in each case. The scenes at these reunions drew the attention of the French government to Mesmer's proceedings, and in 1784 a commission of *savants* was appointed, with instructions to examine the means employed by Mesmer and the results obtained. The members of this commission consisted of four physicians, one of whom was Dr. Guillotin, and five members of the Academy, Franklin, Leroi, Bailly, De Bory, and Lavoisier. The result of their inquiry was announced in a report drawn up by Bailly, and is well known to have been unfavourable not only to the truth of animal magnetism, but to its morality. Though Mesmer and his disciples endeavoured to keep their ground, and succeeded in establishing many societies of magnetizers, and though, soon afterwards, clairvoyance became popular, and was introduced as a new degree in freemasonry, the discoverer found it necessary to quit France, and arriving in England, resided here some time under a feigned name. Mesmer passed the remainder of his life in comparative obscurity, and died in his native place 1815, doubtless much happier in knowing that his doctrine had been accepted by the learned, and had found such advocates as Deleuze and Puysegur, than in coquetting with governments, and aggrandizing his name with a worthless popularity. In regard to his supposed secret, and his refusal of any intelligible explanation of his process, we may repeat here what he himself urges in his 'Mémoire sur la Découverte du Magnétisme Animal,' namely, that no reasoning can clear up the difficulties of such a subject, but only *experience*. There is also another consideration. Public opinion in the time of Mesmer was influenced widely and deeply by the philosophy of the encyclopedists, and any explanation that involved the recognition of spiritual laws would be received as empirical. At the present day the acknowledged head of curative Mesmerism in this country, prefers total ignorance on the part of his operators, and to treat animal magnetism as a material force only. That it is force operating between substance and substance there can be no question, but then, is matter anything more than one form or condition of substance? If not, how are healings by prayer, and when the operator is far distant from his patient, to be accounted for? The truth is, neither Mesmer himself, nor any of his disciples down to the present hour, have been able to demonstrate the principles of the art, so as to include all its phenomena, because they cease to follow nature, and bow down before those false idols of the mind, against which they have been warned by Bacon, as soon as another condition of being is indicated. The Saviour himself generally healed by the touch, yet always from the spirit of love, and if the former is found successful when the latter is not recognized, and if these touchings can be traced to their connection with material forces, it is only a proof that the material world is clothed over the spiritual, and that magnetism, gravitation, or any other term by which we designate *force*, is nothing but the manifested law of the Supreme Will, acting through the least things and the greatest, with or without a thankful recognition, in this condition of being, which we choose to call material. Certain we are, that this whole subject is treated most unphilosophically, both by its friends and enemies, and that we must in this, as in all other cases, court and encourage nature to discover herself if we would have her secret.—The system of Mesmer was published in German at Berlin by the famous Nicolai, under the title of 'Mesmerismus, &c.,' 1815. [E.R.]

MESSALA, a Roman general and orator, who commanded a legion under Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, died about the year 11, aged seventy-two.

MESSALINA, Statilia, a Roman lady, who had for her fifth husband the emperor Nero, who had murdered her fourth husband, Atticus Vistimus. After the death of the emperor in the year 68, she devoted herself to literary pursuits.

MESSALINA, Valeria, daughter of Valerius Messalinus Barbatus, was a Roman lady, who became the wife of Claudius, and shared with him the imperial throne. Her licentious conduct is unparalleled in history, for she not only made her husband's palace the scene of her debaucheries, but often quitted it at night, and acted as a common prostitute. When summoned by the enraged emperor, after some fresh extravagance in the year 48, she attempted to kill herself, but wanted courage, and her enemy Narcissus, who dreaded the result of the interview, caused her to be despatched by a soldier.

MESSENIUS, John, a Swedish *savant*, author

of 'Scandia Illustrata,' 1584-1637. His son, ARNOLD, historian of the Swedish nobility, ex. 1648.

MESSIER, CH., a Fr. astronomer, 1730-1817.

MESSIS, QUENTIN, a Flem. painter, 1450-1529.

MESTON, W., a Scottish poet, 1688-1745.

METASTASIO, PIETRO, the son of a pastry-cook named Trapassi, was born at Rome in 1698. When he was no more than ten years old, his talent for extemporaneous versification attracted the notice of the accomplished lawyer, Gravina, who adopted and educated him, and, with a whim savouring of the taste of the Italian academies, made him exchange his family name for its Hellenic synonyme Metastasio. The youth became celebrated as an improvisatore before completing his eighteenth year. Soon afterwards he inherited from his benefactor a considerable fortune; but he spent it in no long time, chiefly through kindly but careless benevolence. He now began to write for the stage, gained in this field great fame but little profit at Naples and Rome, and, in 1729, was appointed Imperial Laureate at Vienna. His duties consisted in writing the Italian text for operas; and this continued to be his occupation for the remainder of his life, except during the closing of the theatre at Vienna on the breaking out of the first war between Austria and Prussia in 1741. He died at Vienna in 1782. The 'libretto' of the operas, usually quite worthless, and treated merely as an adjunct to the music, became, in the hands of Metastasio, genuinely and beautifully poetical. The lyrical turn of his genius fitted him admirably for giving expression in words to the sentiment of the airs interspersed through the recitative of the dialogue; and many of the songs in his operas, with some separate compositions of the sort (such as 'La Partenza'), are exquisite for the delicacy and fanciful charm both of their feeling and of their diction. He gave similar excellences, in a wonderful degree, to the conception and design of his dramas, and to many passages of the dialogue. His works have a monotonous sweetness, an utter want of characterization, and a great deficiency in reality and practical interest. But the best of them, such as 'L'Olimpiade,' breathe a romantic air which is very delightful. [W.S.]

METCALFE, CHARLES THEOPHILUS, Lord, an East Indian officer and diplomatist, who was appointed governor of Jamaica after the emancipation of the negroes, and subsequently governor of Canada, 1785-1846.

METELLI, AGUSTINO, an Ital. artist, 1607-60.

METELLUS, the name of several illustrious Romans:—1. CAIUS CÆCILIUS, the conqueror of Macedonia and proconsul of Spain, known from 148 to 141 B.C. 2. QUINTUS CÆCILIUS, his son, conqueror of Jugurtha in Numidia, exiled B.C. 100 by the influence of Marius and Saturninus. 3. QUINTUS CÆCILIUS, son of the latter, and a partizan of Sylla against Marius, distinguished in the Spanish war, died B.C. 63. 4. QUINTUS CÆCILIUS, son of the last named, distinguished in the war against Cæsar, killed himself after the defeat of Thapsus, B.C. 46.

METELLUS, H., a Latin poet, 1080-1157.

METEREN, E. VAN, a Flem. hist., 1516-1612.

METHODIUS, the name of three personages in ecclesiastical history:—1. SAINT METHODIUS, author of a poem written against Por
some theological treatises, only fragmen
remain; supposed to have died a marty
or 312. He was successively bishop o
and Tyre. 2. METHODIUS, surnamed
fessor, patriarch of Constantinople in
as a partizan of the image-worshipper
3. A METHODIUS, who is remembered
his brother, CYRILLUS, as the first p
Christianity among the Sclavonians, 9

METIUS, ADRIAN, a Dutch mat
son of an engineer, of the same names,
His brother, JAMES, said to have inv
copes, died 1686.

METKERKE, A., a Flem. scholar, 1

METOCHITA, T., a Gr. historian, d

METON, an Athenian astronomer, 5

METTRIE, J. OFFRAY DE LA, a pu
haave, kn. as a physician and philosoph

METZGER, J. D., a Fr. physician,

METZU, GABRIEL, a Dutch painte

MEUNG, J. DE, a French poet, 129

MEUNIER, H. H. J., a Fr. general,

MEUNIER, J. A., a French writer,

MEURISSE, M., a Fr. theologian, d

MEURSIUS, JOHN, a famous D
philologist, and historian, professor o
Leyden, 1579-1639. His son, JOHN, a
gist, 1613-1653.

MEUSCHEN, J. G., a German theo
philologist, 1680-1743. His son, F
CHRISTIAN, a writer on conchology, bo

MEUTEW, ANTHONY FRANCIS V
Flemish painter, cele. for his battle-piece

MEXÍA, PEDRO, a Span. historian,

MEYER, CONRAD, a Swiss painter,

MEYER, FELIX, a Swiss painter, 1

MEYER, J., a Flemish historian, 14

MEYER, JER., a German painter, 1

MEYER, J. D., a Dutch jurist, 1780

MEYER, PHILIPPE, was born at St
Alsatia, in the year 1737. At an e
went to college to study for the protest
but the love of music interfered great
theological studies. At twenty years o
accident became possessed of an old
having made some proficiency upon t
ment, he forthwith devoted himself ex
the study of music. Some time aft
studied the science of music under Mü
of the great Bach, and here Meyer's st
said to have been formed. He soon aft
to Paris, and thence to London, where
for several years. Having returned to
was induced to compose for the opera,
style procured for him the *sobriquet* of
Gluck. Several circumstances tended
this to render Meyer unpopular; he
London about the year 1784, where he
pretensions as a performer, and lived w
putation as a composer. He died in 18
two sons musicians and composers, via
jun., and Frederick Charles.

MEYER, THEODORE, a painter an
of Zurich, 1572-1658. His son, Ro
engraver, died 1638. His second son,
a painter and engraver, 1618-1689.

MEYNIER, C., a French painter, 17

MEYNIER, H., a French historian,

P. S., a Swiss naturalist, d. 1832.
R. S. R., a lawyer of the ecclesi-
thor of a 'Critical Inquiry into
' on which subject he is consi-
y, 1783-1848.
JOHN, a Flemish painter, born
CORNELIUS, an engraver, b. 1646.
I. DE, an Austr. pain., 1695-1779.
FRANCIS EUDES DE, one of the
f French historians, who flourished
Richelieu and Colbert, was born in
nced his career as a political writer.
e attached to the army as com-
e lately received a pension from
nan of letters, which he lost 'for
thought to be the truth,' d. 1683.
., a French actress, 1772-1823.
CLAUDE GASPARD BACHET DE,
t and mathematician, 1581-1638.
ame of two Jewish prophets, the
in the 9th cent. B.C.; the latter,
k of that name, in the 8th c. B.C.
emperor of the East, successor
1, abdicated on occasion of a mili-
favour of Leo the Armenian, 813,
EL II., succeeded Leo the Arme-
29. MICHAEL III., succeeded in
his age, 842, under the guardian-
r, Theodora. In 859 he was per-
cle, Bardas, to assume the power
mother shortly after died of grief
a 866 he put Bardas to death, and
Macedonian, his associate in the
d him, 867. MICHAEL IV., was
ne by Zoe, after she had poisoned
manus Argyrus, 1034; died 1041.
phew of the preceding, occupied
months after his death, and was
e and Theodora, 1042. MICHAEL
heodora 1056, and was dethroned
ho elevated Isaac Commenus to
nity, 1057. MICHAEL VII., son
ucas and Eudoxia, succeeded his
d, being dethroned by Nicephorus
078, retired to a monastery, and
of Ephesus. MICHAEL (Palæo-
ecame regent for John Lascaris
ror in 1261, after deposing and
yes of his *protegé*; died, after a
282.
triarch of Constantinople, 1043-57.
ivode of Wallachia, 1595.
ng of the Bulgarians, 1245-1258.
e *first* of the name, grand duke of
1175. The *second*, grand duke of
the Tartars 1245. The *third* (or
d duke of Russia, succeeded 1304,
the Tartars 1317. The *fourth*,
ix, of the house of Romanof, called
OWITCH, born 1598, elected 1613,
was succeeded by his son, Alexis.
ng of Poland, elected 1669, d. 1673.
NGELO DA CARAVAGGIO.
IO.
NGELO DELLA BATTAGLIE,
me was M. A. Cerquozzi, a Roman
89.
, J. B., a German poet, 1746-72.
, JOHN DAVID, a famous Orien-

talist and biblical critic, was born at Halle, 1717, where his father, Christian Benedict Michaelis, was professor of divinity and the Oriental languages. He entered the university in 1733, and was admitted master of philosophy, and became assistant lecturer under his father in 1739. In 1746, he was appointed extraordinary professor of philosophy in the university of Göttingen, having previously visited England, and officiated as preacher at the German chapel, St. James's palace. During the remainder of his life he was associated with the principal learned societies of Europe, and was raised, in 1786, to the rank of Aulic Counsellor in Hanover, besides being employed in many affairs of moment requiring the exercise of his statesmanship. His religious opinions were unsettled, but the strictest integrity formed the basis of his conduct. Died 1791.

MICHAELIS, JOHN HENRY, great uncle of the preceding, born 1668, was a teacher of the Oriental languages at the university of Halle, and in 1699 became professor of Greek in the same institution; in 1707 keeper of the university library; and in 1732 senior of the faculty of divinity, and inspector of the theological seminary. Died 1738.

MICHAUD, C. I. F., a Fr. general, 1753-1835.

MICHAUD, J., a French historian, 1767-1839.

MICHAULT, J. B., a Fr. philologist, 1707-70.

MICHAULT, P., a French poet, died 1467.

MICHAUX, ANDRE, a French traveller, and writer on the botany of foreign parts, born at Versailles 1746, died at Madagascar 1802. His son, FRANCIS ANDRE, a writer on the forest trees of North America, &c., 1746-1802.

MICHEL, C. L. S., a Fr. statesman, 1754-1814.

MICHEL, J., a Gascon poet, died about 1700.

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI, was born at Castel Caprese in the diocese of Arezzo in Tuscany, 6th March, 1475. He was apprenticed for three years to Domenico Ghirlandajo on 1st April, 1488.—His earlier studies were made in the so-called academy of Lorenzo de Medici, a garden containing sculptures near the church of St. Mark, and he was early patronised by that prince, after whose death in 1492, Michelangelo removed to Bologna; he returned to Florence in 1494, and now attained, by a statue of the 'Sleeping Cupid,' a great reputation. This statue was sold as an *antique* at Rome, which led Michelangelo to try his fortunes there, and he then executed his celebrated *Pietà*, now in St. Peter's.—He returned to Florence at the commencement of the sixteenth century, and further distinguished himself by his colossal David, now on the Piazza Granduca, and appeared for the first time in the character of a painter; being commissioned by the Gonfaloniere Soderini to paint one end of the Council Hall, the other end being awarded to Leonardo Da Vinci. Though Michelangelo made his cartoon known as the world-celebrated 'Cartoon of Pisa,' he never commenced the painting; the cartoon was exhibited in 1506, and created a great sensation among the artists of Florence; it became, says Benvenuto Cellini, 'The School of the World.'—Michelangelo had visited Rome a second time during its progress by the invitation of Julius II., and at Bologna in 1507 he made the famous colossal statue of that pontiff, which was afterwards converted into a cannon and used against the pope by

the Bolognese. In 1508 commences the great career of Michelangelo as a painter; he then visited Rome for the third time, and was commissioned by Julius II. to paint the ceiling of the Sistine chapel; Raphael was ordered at the same time to decorate the Stanze, or dwelling rooms of the Vatican palace. The ceiling was finished on All-Saints' Day, 1st November, 1512, the actual painting of the frescoes having occupied only twenty months, the cartoons occupying the greater portion of the interval. These frescoes represent—the creation of the world, and of man; his fall; and the early history of the world with reference to man's final redemption and salvation: they are the grandest productions of modern art, greatly superior to the 'Last Judgment' executed on the altar wall upwards of twenty years afterwards.—Michelangelo was occupied also during the progress of this ceiling with the monument of Julius, which was, however, finally suspended by the death of the pope in 1513; what was done of the monument was arranged and put up in the church of San Pietro in Montorio; the celebrated statue of Moses was one of the sculptures for the intended mausoleum. Michelangelo was now for twenty years kept from the carrying out of his great design of the history of man in the Sistine chapel. Leo X. occupied him for nine years in selecting marble in the quarries of Pietra Santa for the facade of the church of San Lorenzo at Florence, and he was employed in the Medici chapel of the same church during the pontificate of Adrian VI., and part of that of Clement VII., but finally in the tenth year of this pope, 1533, he was ordered to go on with the frescoes of the Sistine, and he completed the 'Last Judgment' in 1541, in the pontificate of Paul III.—His last works in painting were the frescoes of the Capella Paolina, executed for Paul III., finished in 1549; he is said never to have painted in oil-colours.—This extraordinary man had appeared in a third character when seventy years of age, he was then, 1546, appointed to succeed Antonio da San Gallo as architect of St. Peter's, and he continued architect during five pontificates, carrying the building out to the base of the cupola. (See BRAMANTE.) This great artist was also a poet: he was never married.—Michelangelo died 17th February, 1564, having very nearly completed his eighty-ninth year; his body was carried to Florence and deposited in a vault in the church of Santa Croce.—There is little space in a limited work of this character to enter upon any details of the extraordinary works of Michelangelo, spreading as they do, over four provinces of the fine arts; most opinions concerning him are uniform in their expressions of praise: his name was the last word pronounced by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the Royal Academy, and even his great rival, Raphael, is said to have exclaimed that he thanked God he was born in the days of Michelangelo. His most extraordinary achievement is doubtless the ceiling of the Sistine chapel; the Prophets and Sibyls of this great work are, for sublimity and grandeur, indisputably the triumphs of modern art. The element of his style, whether in painting or in sculpture, is an abstract impersonation of dignity, which sentiment prevails under whatever emotion the subject may be represented. A similar uniformity of style in design, is of such constancy as to amount to this mannerism of form is the chief the works of this great artist; but one muscular standard of form is evident man, or child, of every age and of eve (Condivi, *Vita di Michelangelo*, &c.; &c., ed. Flor. 1846 Seqq; Duppa, *Li angelo*, &c.; Taylor, *Michelangelo Co Philosophic Poet*, &c.; Wornum, *Epoc ing Characterized*.)

MICHELET, S., a French poet, 17

MICHELI, the name of three Ven —the *first*, VITAL MICHELI, succes Faledro, 1096, died 1102. The *second*, reigned 1116-1130. The *third*, VIT II., succeeded in 1156, killed in a sedi

MICHELI, JAMES BARTHOLOME astronomer and mathematician, 1692-

MICHELI, P. A., an Ital. naturalist

MICHELOZZI, MICHELAZZO, a sculptor and architect, pupil of Don 1402-1470.

MICHIEL, J. L., an Italian account

MICHOVIUS, M., a Polish annalis

MICHU, B., a Fr. painter on glass

MICHU, L., an opera performer, 1

MICIPSA, a king of Numidia, 148

MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS, a S and scholar, employed as corrector rendon Press at Oxford, translator o of Camœns, and author of some of th lada,' published by Evans, the booksell Dumfries 1784, died 1788.

MICRELIUS, J., a Lutheran divine

MIDDLETON, CONYERS, well kno lemical writer and critic, was the son Middleton, a Yorkshire clergyman, a at York 1683. In 1717 he was create divinity by the mandamus of George I. to Cambridge, and his refusal to pay manded by Bentley, the regius profess involved him in a lawsuit, and, finall tion for libel brought against him by man. The enmity thus established be issued in a literary and critical contro was interrupted by Middleton's going 1724, for the benefit of his health. I a controversy with Dr. Mead, concern dition of the medical men of ancien published his 'Letter from Rome,' similarity between the Roman Catholic the pagan rituals of antiquity. This w a great popularity, but it laid its aut the suspicion of being at heart an and, two years later, his animadvers Waterland, who had written against Ti such a feeling against him that he ha deprived of his degrees. The line adopted by Middleton, who professe better method of dealing with the will speak for itself; and it is stat cinctly in Tayler's 'Retrospect,'—'He history the inadequacy of the simpl reason to the necessities of the mu that, in every civilized community, the been a traditional system of faith adapted to them, distinct from the of philosophical minds; that where tem was already established, though

much superstition and folly, it would be wrong to attempt its overthrow, without being prepared to put something better fitted for the purpose in its place; that Socrates, and the wisest of the heathen, always acted on this principle; and that, consequently, it must, *à fortiori*, be much more absurd and mischievous to endeavour to substitute the simple inferences of reason for a belief in Christianity, which is the best of all traditional religions, the best contrived to promote peace and the good of society, and acknowledged by deists themselves to come the nearest of all others to their perfect law of reason and nature.' Such a book of course exposed Middleton to a fresh controversy, in the course of which, 1731, he was appointed to the professorship of mineralogy, then recently founded by Woodward. In 1734 he abandoned this uncongenial appointment for that of librarian to the university. In 1735 he wrote, controversially as usual, concerning the origin of printing in England. In 1741 he published his greatest work, the 'History of Cicero,' in 2 vols. 4to, which was the signal for a scholastic controversy on the authenticity of certain documents adopted by him. In 1749, having thrown out an 'Introductory Discourse' on the same subject two years previously, he gave to the astonished quidnuncs of the period his 'Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers which are supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church from the earliest ages.' For their replies to this work, Dodwell and Church obtained the degree of D.D. from the University of Oxford. Middleton, however, published his 'Vindication,' and, the year following, made an attack on Dr. Sherlock, endeavouring to show that there is no uniform chain of prophecy pointing to the Saviour. With such views as we have indicated, this singular divine could yet accept the living of Hascomb, in Surrey, which he held at his death in 1750. The only excuse we could imagine for such a career as Middleton's, must be found in the unsettled state of the Church of England at the commencement of last century—in all the circumstances, to speak briefly, by which we should account for the rise of Wesleyanism, and the various movements of dissent and free inquiry, which marked the period. [E.R.]

MIDDLETON, Erasmus, a methodist scholar of Oxford, author of a 'Dictionary of Arts and Sciences,' last century.

MIDDLETON, Sir Hugh, a citizen and goldsmith of London, celebrated for bringing a supply of water to the metropolis, was son of Richard Middleton, Esq., governor of Denbigh castle. The date of his birth, and the early events of his life, are unknown, with the exception of the fact that he had been engaged in mining adventures in Wales. This costly enterprise for supplying London with the fresh streams of Hertfordshire, dates from 1608 to Michaelmas-day 1613, when the water was admitted into the reservoir at Pentonville, at a cost of nearly half-a-million sterling. Middleton was subsequently reduced to the necessity of occupying himself as an engineer. He was created a baronet in 1622, and died 1631.

MIDDLETON, R., a learned theologian, d. 1304.

MIDDLETON, T., a dramatic writer, d. 1627.

MIDDLETON, Thomas Fanshawe, the first English bishop of Calcutta, was born at Redleston, in Derbyshire, where his father was rector, in 1769, and consecrated at Lambeth in 1814. He departed for the East the same year, and in 1820 founded a college at Calcutta for the education of clergymen and missionaries devoted to our Eastern possessions. His principal work is an erudite dissertation on the Greek article, which has given rise to some controversy. Died 1822.

MIDDLETON, W., a Welch poet, 16th century.

MIEL, Edmund F. A. L., a Fr. au., 1775-1842.

MIEL, Jan, a Flemish painter, 1599-1664.

MIERIS, Francis, a Dutch painter, pupil of Gerard Dow, 1635-1681. His son, John, a painter, 1660-1690. His younger son, William, equally celebrated as a landscape and history painter, 1662-1747. Francis, son of the latter, principally known as an historian, 1689-1763.

MIFFLIN, T., gov. of Pennsylvania, 1744-1809.

MIGNARD, Nicholas, of Avignon, a French painter and engraver, born at Troyes 1608, died 1668. His brother, Peter, 'the Roman,' an eminent painter, 1610-1695. Peter, son of Nicholas, an architect, 1640-1725.

MIGNAULT, C., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1536-1606.

MIGNON, Abraham, a celebrated flower painter of Frankfort, teacher of Maria Sibylla Merian, and of his two daughters, who distinguished themselves in the same line of art, 1639-1679.

MIGNOT, C. F., usually called Marie, a beautiful peasant of Dauphiné, who in 1672 became the wife of John Casimir, king of Poland, d. 1711.

MIGNOT, J., a Fr. architect, end of 14th cent.

MIGNOT, S., a doctor of the Sorbonne, dist. as an archæologist and canonist, 1698-1771.

MIGNOT, Vincent, the nephew of Voltaire, author of an Ottoman History, 1730-1790.

MILBERT, J. G., a Fr. naturalist, 1766-1840.

MILBOURNE, Luke, a Church of England minister, known as a poet and critical wr., d. 1720.

MILDENHALL, J., a diplomatist of the age of Elizabeth, celeb. for his treaty of alliance with Persia, concluded in defiance of the Jesuits in 1606.

MILDMAY, Sir Walter, a statesman of the age of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, disting. as the founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, d. 1589.

MILE, Francis, a Flemish painter, 1644-1680.

MILHOUSE, Robert, a poetical writer in the humble occupation of a weaver, author of 'Sherwood Forest,' 'Vicissitude,' 'The Destinies of Man,' died 1839.

MILIZIA, F., an Italian architect, 1725-1798.

MILL, James, born in Kincardineshire on 6th April, 1773; died at Kensington 23d June, 1836: one of the three or four remarkable minds which, in the generation just past, have vindicated the title of Scotland to a place of high glory in the annals of Inquiry and Thought. Mr. Mill was originally designed for the Scottish Church; but reflection inclined him to abandon a purpose of Life, which, however honourable, was not suited to his peculiar intellectual tendencies: and after some intermediate passages, he settled in London as a literary man in 1800, where he resided ever afterwards, and gained his very distinguished name. The work by which Mill earliest rose into notice is the *History of British India*, one that through the profoundity of its general views, and its liberal spirit, will remain a classic among our English Histories. It is not, in merely literary

characteristics, on a level with the remarkable productions of HUME or GIBBON; nor did Mill aim at the peculiar excellencies of these writers. But he aimed at the discovery of pure historic Truth, as earnestly as Gibbon; he had a stronger feeling of Justice, and less regard for the morals of Authority: nor when high occasion called them forth, were his powers to appreciate character and narrate stirring events, ever defective. How admirably and incisively he delineates CLIVE,—the man, to whose audacious, unscrupulous, cruel, but successful *coups d' etat*, our British empire in India owes its first stability: and we rarely find among descriptive writers, a clearer presentation of rapid and brilliant events in war, than Mill, in his fifth volume, has given of the operations before Seringapatam. It must be recorded, to the high honour of the East India Company, that on the publication of this great History, they secured the services of its Author, and always retained them. Few governments—certainly not the English one—have been politic enough, to evince so large an appreciation of ability, if coupled with obnoxious opinions. From the commencement of his public life to its close, Mill was an English Radical of the broadest stamp; he was the friend and associate of Jeremy Bentham,—he may be termed *par excellence*, the theorist and philosopher of the Bentham school: and in all he wrote—especially in his memorable systematic treatises, in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, there is proof in every line of the presence of a lofty Intellect that could seek Truth for its own sake, and dare to speak it. The subjects of these essays are *Government, Education, Jurisprudence, Law of Nations, Liberty of the Press, Colonies*, and *Prison Discipline*. Published afterwards in a separate form, they have had an extensive circulation, and have produced great influence on current political and social speculation. They evince an ability alike in analysis and ratiocination, belonging only to first-rate minds; and their tone and leanings are what might be called ultra-liberal. They are of the same class as the Author's celebrated article on the *Ballot* in the *London Review*.—Mill's greatest work, in the estimation of many of his admirers, is the *Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind*; an effort at once original and bold, to give extension to the analytic system of Hartley,—resolving every feeling and idea belonging to the human mind, into simple sensations, and the products of these, as manufactured by the principle of 'Association.' It is impossible to miss the evidence of Power in every step of this remarkable analysis; although in the view of the writer of this notice, the speculation is based on an imperfect psychology—an imperfect review of the actual characteristics of the beliefs and ideas of which the Analyist takes account. One important fallacy, however, of the opponents of Mill, must be noticed. Although an author traces, or supposes he can trace, many of our moral feelings—gratitude, benevolence, &c.—to simple elements, it does not follow that he disowns either the existence of such feelings, or their high import in practical life. The question at issue, is not a *practical*, but a *theoretical* one; and its real bearing is this—Are certain feelings and ideas part of the Mind's primal constitution, and evolved by its own inherent Force; or, is the Extern constructed, that Mind cannot come with it—supposing Mind a *tabula r* those feelings and ideas arising in i and conquering sway over its movem last work was anonymous — the *Mackintosh*; a remorseless criticism tation' by Sir James, concerning th Ethical Philosophy.' There is little d that the name of Mackintosh must b long list of writers, who to high asp not joined the industry and honest realize them: nor did he resist as temptation constituted by a high po tion, apart from adequate performan know, when he did not know. Mill's ality could brook neither pretence no vice that appeared hugest in his eyes, in any form, to TRUTH; and it cann that through the ordeal to which his C jected him, the popular Whig Pote escaped without serious damage. H tion could not fail to be especially a superficial, but withal supercilious the 'Dissertation' on his favourite— although unpopular HOBBES.—Thi powerful Writer also contributed to th Political Economy. To an intellect *Ricardo's* he joined a more rigid L 'Elements' are accordingly our b easily read Manual of the scheme o that important department of Socia prevailing among the Reflecting, in cannot be claimed for Mill, that th views were always the most enlar fabric he built on these, was ever strong. As to strength and reach Intellect, his native Country has o that can be placed beside Mill's.—I to omit, that Mr. Mill left a Son, in Philosophy is even higher than h author of the '*System of Logic*,' an *ciples of Political Economy*' has al a name which must last in the histo Thought; and if that scheme of Psyc seems so congenial to British idios be saved by any Intellect, certain saved by his. His sympathies are Father's, and he has the same inde love of truth. To a command of our which none save the purest Thinke conjoins the Wisdom of the Philos the Sagacity of the Statesman.

MILL, JOHN, a learned divine of England, author of an edition of the ment, 1645-1707.

MILLAR, JAMES, a Scottish chemist, editor of the fourth editio cyclopædia Britannica,' to which h many articles in chemistry and natu This industrious writer was also a m Scotch Church. Born at Ayr 1762,

MILLAR, JOHN, a native of La educated at Glasgow. In early life in the family of Lord Kames, throug ence he obtained the professorship university of Glasgow, which he h forty years; he is the author of 'Th Distinction of Ranks,' &c., 1785-18

MILLE, A. S., a French historian, born 1750.

MILLER, EDWARD, a doctor of music, chiefly known as composer of the Psalms, which he arranged for every Sunday throughout the year, and for his works on musical theory. He is author also of a History of Doncaster; died 1807.

MILLER, JAMES, a dramatic writer and satirist, author of several political tracts, written against Walpole, the tragedy of 'Mahomet,' &c., 1703-44.

MILLER, JOSEPH, a clever and witty comedian, whose name has acquired a wide reputation as author of a jest-book, presumed to have been written by Mortley. Born 1684, buried in the church-yard of St. Clements, in the Strand, 1738.

MILLER, J. M., a Germ. novelist, 1750-1814.

MILLER, LADY, author of 'Letters' from Italy, died 1781.

MILLER, PHILIP, a celebrated writer on horticulture, author of 'The Gardeners' Dictionary,' 'The Gardeners' Kalendar,' 'Introduction to Botany,' &c., 1691-1771.

MILLER, SIR T., a Scotch lawyer, 1717-1789.

MILLES, JEREMIAH, a divine and antiquary, publisher of an edition of the poems of Chatterton, for the pretended antiquity of which he was a great advocate, 1714-1784. His uncle, THOMAS MILLES, a learned prelate, author of a life of his father, the Rev. Isaac Milles, rector of High Clear, in Hampshire; died 1740.

MILLEVOYE, C. H., a French poet, 1782-1816.

MILLIEU, A., a French Jesuit, 1575-1646.

MILLIN, AUBIN LOUIS, an eminent archæologist and naturalist, one of the founders of the French Linnæan Society, and keeper of the antiquities in the Royal Library at Paris, author of numerous works, 1759-1818.

MILLINGEN, JAMES, a connoiseur in art, and classical antiquarian and medallist, died 1845.

MILLON, C., a French historian, 1754-1839.

MILLOT, CH. F. XAVIER, a French ecclesiastic, and professor of history at Parma, 1726-85.

MILLOT, J. H., a French surgeon, 1738-1811.

MILLS, CHARLES, son of a physician of Greenwich, an. of several middle age histories, 1788-1825.

MILLY, COUNT, a French chemist, 1728-1784.

MILMAN, SIR FRANCIS, physician to George III., an. of some professional works, 1746-1821.

MILNE, COLIN, a divine of the Church of England, born at Aberdeen, distinguished as a botanist, died 1815.

MILNE, JOSHUA, a famous writer on annuities and assurances, more than thirty years actuary to the Sun Assurance Company, 1773-1851.

MILNER, JOHN, a Roman Catholic divine, famous for his researches in ecclesiastical history and antiquities, and for his zeal and acuteness in theological controversy, was born in London 1752, and commenced his career as a priest at the catholic chapel in Winchester, 1779. In 1803 he was appointed vicar apostolic of the midland district, with the title of bishop of Castabala, and, in 1808, became agent to the Irish hierarchy. He died in 1826. Dr. Milner's works are a 'Dissertation on the Modern Style of Altering Cathedrals,' 'History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester,' 'Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the Middle Ages,' and some others.

MILNER, JOHN, one of the nonjuring divines of the Church of England, author of several learned works, 1628-1702.

MILNER, JOSEPH, best known for his 'History of the Church of Christ,' was born at Leeds, 1744, and became vicar of Trinity Church at Hull, where a monument is erected to his memory; died 1797. His brother, ISAAC, b. 1751, became a dignitary of the church, and is au. of many papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He also edited the fourth volume of his brother's history; d. 1820.

MILO, a famous Greek athlete, 6th cent. B.C.

MILO, a Roman tribune, 57-48 B.C.

MILONOFF, M. W., a Russian poet, 1792-1821.

MILORADOWITSCH, MICHAEL, Count, a Russian general, distinguished in the wars against Napoleon, 1770-1820.

[Miltiades—*From an Ancient Bust.*]

MILTIADES, the famous Athenian commander at the battle of Marathon, was grandson or nephew to a Grecian leader of the same name, who established a colony of Athenians in the Chersonesus of Thrace. His father was Cimon, and his elder brother Stesagoras, whom Miltiades succeeded as governor of the Chersonese, and is then said to have made a conquest of Lemnos, in the interest of Athens; but this part of his history is doubtful. Soon after the expedition of Darius against the Scythians, Miltidates consulted his safety by returning to Attica, having advised the Greek colonists to break down the bridge of the Danube, as a means of harassing the Persians, and of course merited their resentment. His military talents, in fact, were now needed to meet those formidable invaders at home, an army of 300,000 men, led by Datis and Artaphernes, being soon afterwards set in motion for the conquest of all Greece. Miltiades animated the Athenians, and mustered all the men capable of bearing arms. The Spartans were not prepared to take the field, and their only allies were the inhabitants of the little town of Platææ. When these forces were drawn forth they amounted to no more than 10,000 men, commanded by ten generals, and this was the army that awaited the shock of battle on the plain of Marathon. They were arrayed ten deep, and presented a front of 1,000 men to the enemy, who made a fierce attack on their centre, which gave way, and immediately the two wings closed in, and this with such quickness and impetuosity, that they may be said to

have crushed the unwieldy host between them. More than 6,000 Persians were left dead on the field, with a loss to the Grecians of less than 200 men, the rest were scattered or escaped in their ships, and Athens had obtained a victory, which not only liberated Greece, but raised the city to great importance. Immediately after the victory of Marathon, Miltiades was sent in command of an expedition to the Ægean sea, to reclaim the island conquests of the Persians, and was wounded while laying siege to Paros. The approach of the Persian fleet and other sufficient reasons caused him to raise the siege and return home, when he was condemned to pay a fine of fifty talents, and imprisoned in default. Miltiades died in confinement, as much hurt by the ingratitude of his countrymen as by the wounds, under which he sunk, only a year after his great victory, B.C. 489. The first historian of these events was Herodotus, who wrote about seventy years after the battle of Marathon, and derived his materials from the heroic poem of Chœrilus. [E.R.]

MILTIADES, a pope and saint of Rome, 311-314.

MILTON, JOHN, was born in London on the 9th of December, 1608. His father, a man of good family in Oxfordshire, had been educated at the university, and disinherited for embracing protestantism; on which he became a scrivener, and acquired a competent fortune.—Milton's education was begun under a private tutor of puritanical opinions, and continued from his fifteenth year at St. Paul's School. He has himself related that his love of letters was deeply rooted before he was twelve years old, and was sedulously indulged in spite of headaches and weak eyes: he studied languages, both ancient and modern, delighted especially in poetical reading, and cultivated the musical taste which he inherited from his father. In 1623 he wrote his translations of the 114th and 136th Psalms. In February 1625, when he was a little above sixteen, he was admitted a pensioner at Christ's College, Cambridge. In the same year was written his ode 'On the Death of a Fair Infant;' and in his nineteenth year he produced the verses 'At a Vacation Exercise in College.' In the interval were composed several of those elegies, and other poems, which have gained for him the reputation of being one of the best among modern writers of Latin verse. But there is evidence yet more brilliant of the poetic ripeness of his youth. The 'Ode on the Nativity,' one of the noblest of all his works, and perhaps the finest lyric in the English language, was composed about December 1629, when the poet was twenty-one years old.—The particulars of his life at the university are imperfectly known. The tradition of his having been whipped is ill-vouched and improbable; but the fact would not have been irreconcileable with the ideas of academical discipline which were then prevalent. He does appear to have at first excited the displeasure of the authorities, probably for too free expression of opinions, and certainly for no serious moral offence; but he took his degrees of bachelor and master in the regular course, and was pressed by the fellows of his college to remain at Cambridge. He could not resolve to comply with the wish of his parents that he should enter the church; and he declined also the profession of the law, for which, indeed, he had always a great contempt.—In 1632, leaving the u he went to the house of his father, who chased an estate at Horton in Buckingh In this retreat he lived from his twen year to his twenty-ninth; a period which only very important in the developme mind, but very fertile in the fruits of hi He read the Greek and Roman classics, b particular attention on the historians; a his study of Spenser and Shakspeare, a contemporaries, had probably begun in there is, in his own poems of this stage, prove that he now became exactly as wel miringly familiar with Italian poetry. after his retirement to the country, must h produced the verses which he contribute masque of 'Arcades;' his exquisite masqu mus,' one of the masterpieces of English poe acted in Ludlow Castle at Michaelmas 16 in 1638 was printed the monody of 'Ly refined embodiment of classical fancies in t woven melodies of the Italian lyrists. 'L' and 'Il Penseroso,' likewise, the most b of all descriptive poems, had their birth certainly in those few years of 'a calm an ing solitariness, fed with cheerful and e thoughts.' Milton, in short, had already immortal fame. The mantle of the Eliz poets had fallen on him: and, though hi career had now been arrested, he would h illustrious as the last survivor, and one of t highly gifted, of that energetic and fruit Nor is it uninteresting to note how the d turn, which had been taken by poetry in th part of Elizabeth's reign, still affected on greatness was to reach its climax in works n in another form, and breathing ideas of cast. The most poetical kind of the old was adopted and ennobled by him in the es his sustained efforts; there is extant, in hand-writing, a memorandum of a hundred from Scriptural and British history, wh presented themselves to him as fit themes gedies, and the treatment of which, in instances, he lays down in outline; and t paper contains a plan, the most elaborat for working up, into a tragedy or mystery, dents which, in the end, took an epic shape adise Lost.'—In 1638, Milton's father furnis with the means of visiting the continen he remained fifteen months. He first few days in Paris, and there made the a ance of Grotius. He then passed two m Florence, finding his way readily into society, to which, indeed, he recommended by the remarkable skill with which he c Italian verses; and at Arcetri, near that l city, he waited on the illustrious Galile months more were spent in Rome; and, b and in Tuscany, his classical predilections sense of beauty in form, were richly nour the ruins and the scenery, the Greek sculpt the masterpieces of Italian painting. verses, addressed to Manso, the patron he hints at a design of celebrating, in an ep Arthur, the mythical hero of early British Naples, where Milton became acquainted accomplished person, was the farthest poi travels. He had intended to visit Sicily an

ews reached him of the outbreak of dis- s in England; and his zeal on public , (which had shown itself in Rome by t rash talk on matters of religion,) made mediately resolve to retrace his steps. g to Rome, and crossing the Apennines to and Ferrara, he passed along Lombardy ice to Milan, and thence crossed the Alps s, where he remained a considerable time. reached England about August, 1639, and is residence in London. The next twenty re the times of the Civil War, the Com- th, and the Protectorate. During this nd severe period the poet's lyre was mute. al questions his views passed rapidly into nism: and his ecclesiastical opinions, episcopacy from his youth, were matured nflict around him, till he attached himself ndependents. Always deeply impressed importance of the great controversies of and naturally far from being disinclined ics, he threw himself promptly and into the vortex of the struggle. For a e after his return from the Continent, he himself quietly in teaching his nephews Edward Phillips, and other boys whom ed into his house. Very soon, however, that career as a controversialist, which, has exposed him to much obloquy from dissent from his opinions, has enrolled among the noblest and most eloquent of s of Old English prose. His polemical re keen and sometimes abusive; but they larly able. His first work of this sort reatise 'Of Reformation,' published in id the attack then made on the bishops. ngaged in the famous controversy, in which riters on the puritanical side wrote under ammatic name of Smectymnuus: to it he d four successive treatises, measuring h bishops Hall and Usher. It is inter- see the poet, in the heat of this fiery ooking back with regret on the time when ed 'in the still and quiet air of delight- s,' and avowing his design of still exe- his own proper sphere, some work worthy ality, some work nourished by observation ng, and by 'devout prayer to that Eter- , who can enrich with all utterance and ledge.'—At Whitsuntide in 1643, being is thirty-fifth year, Milton married Mary he daughter of an Oxfordshire gentleman, y of the cavaliers. The courtship seems to short; and we know little as to the circum- hich, a few weeks after the marriage, led his sit her father's house, and to refuse to re- husband was vehemently indignant, pub- wned her, and proceeded to justify the step t of four Treatises, in which he maintains ness of divorce for disobedience and other ort of matrimonial unfaithfulness. The n of these works was decidedly the most r as well as the most objectionable step 's controversial career. Before the last ared, he gave forth, in 1644, his treatise eation,' expressing views which, though o Utopianism, are very elevated, and are in a strain of finely ornate eloquence. year gave to the public the grandest of his prose works, an appeal, against all parties, in behalf of the freedom of the press. It was entitled 'Areopagitica: a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing: to the Parliament of England.' Soon after this his wife, contriving to obtain an interview with him by surprise, and entreating his pardon, a reconciliation ensued: she lived with him without further separation; and his three daughters were hers. Her parents, also, being dispossessed of their house by the parliamentarians, were sheltered by Milton; and his interest with the ruling party was actively exerted to procure for his father-in-law a favourable composition with the commissioners of the sequestrated estates. It is worth notice, also, that the poet's brother, afterwards a catholic and judge under James II., was one of the sequestrated royalists. In 1645 Milton superintended a collected edition of his poems, Latin and English, some of which indeed, Lycidas being one, had not till now been acknowledged.—Before this publication, Milton's sight had begun to fail. His left eye was almost blind in 1644, or very soon after. His strong feelings, however, made him, instead of sparing himself, enlarge his field of battle: he passed from ecclesiastical to political questions. In February 1649, a few weeks after the death of Charles I., he published a treatise, defending his deposition and execution, and entitled 'The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.' In March he accepted an appointment as 'Secretary for Foreign Tongues' to the Council of State. The extant order-book of the Council, and many letters also preserved, give evidence of his activity and usefulness in his office. By the desire of the Council, too, though without receiving any payment beyond his salary, he composed his 'Eikonoclastes,' an answer to the 'Eikon Basilikè,' which had been published as a work of the unfortunate king. This was followed by two books, written in Latin, being designed for circulation abroad: the 'Defence of the People of England;' and the 'Second Defence.'—In 1652, before the latter of these works was composed, he had become totally blind: and soon afterwards another Latin secretary was appointed to act along with him; Andrew Marvel holding that place for a while. About this time his first wife died in childbed; and the same fate befell his second wife, Catherine Woodcock, within a year of her marriage, which took place in 1656. It was to her memory that he dedicated his fine sonnet. His blindness, though it made him inapt for regular official business, left him able to perform important public duties. In 1655 he drew up the Protector's Manifesto in justification of the war with Spain: and several controversial treatises came from his pen in the last years of the Protectorate. To his literary employments he now returned with redoubled ardour. Some progress was probably made with his History of England, of which four books had been written before his appointment to the secretaryship: he collected large materials (which were used by the Cambridge scholars in 1693,) for a Latin Dictionary, in amendment of the Thesaurus of Stephens: and there is good reason for believing that, during this period of honoured repose, he proceeded a considerable way in the composition of his great epic.—The Restoration of 1660 consigned Milton, for the last fourteen years of his

life, to an obscurity which, wearing no terrors for his firm soul, gave him full leisure to execute the mighty poetical task he had undertaken. At first he thought it necessary to conceal himself: his friends are said to have made a mock funeral for him: and a proclamation was actually issued for the apprehension of him and Goodwin the theologian. But, though the most offensive of his books were burned by the hangman, he was included in the act of indemnity; and it is even asserted that his former office was offered to him, but of course refused. He had in the end inherited but little from his father, had failed in getting payment of the portion of his first wife, had lost money lent, and had had his house accidentally burnt. Accordingly, his circumstances were now indifferent, yet not very low for a man so moderate in his habits. He published, in 1661, a Latin grammar in English. In 1664 he married his third wife, Elizabeth Minshul, of a good Cheshire family.—In 1665, being in his fifty-seventh year, he completed 'Paradise Lost;' and it was published in 1667. It was sold for five pounds to a bookseller, who engaged to pay a like sum for each fifteen hundred copies that should be sold from each of three editions of two thousand each. In two years the first of these additional payments was due and made; a second edition was published in 1674, and a third in 1678. This was a large sale for a serious poem in an age like that of the Restoration; and, though it could not meet with applause from the fashionable debauchees of the court, the hearty and respectful admiration of Dryden was not the only tribute that was immediately paid, by competent judges, to the extraordinary merit of the only great epic in the English language. The poet next published his 'History of England,' down to the Norman Conquest; and in 1671 appeared the 'Paradise Regained,' to which was subjoined 'Samson Agonistes.' His second epic was written with great quickness, perhaps altogether during a retirement of several months which he made to Chalfont in Buckinghamshire, on the breaking out of the plague in London in 1665. John Milton, one of the greatest of poets, and the very greatest of all poets who have consecrated their genius to the service of Christianity, had now, amidst evil men and evil days, discharged the debt which, many years before, he had proudly said that he held himself to owe to posterity. He had enriched the world of poetry with a host of the noblest images and sentiments, and in his sacred epic had given to English diction and rhythm new and original developments.—His literary labours closed with a Treatise on Logic, very ably written in Latin; a new treatise in controversial theology, 'Of True Religion,' directed against popery; and a Latin collection, published in 1674, of his private letters and academical exercises. To the latest years of his life may have belonged the completion of his Latin treatise 'Of Christian Doctrine,' which, left unpublished till it was disinterred from the State Paper Office in 1823, showed him to have become decidedly an Arian.—In July, 1674, having long been distressed by gout, and thinking himself near death, he gave his brother directions as to the disposal of his property. These throw some light on his domestic position. The facts exhibit traces of those infirmities of temper with which the great
ditionally charged. The current acco
represents his daughters as having b
to read and write for him, appears to
as to Deborah, the youngest; and all
lived uncomfortably with him and his
and had left his house some years befo
He was chiefly served in his studies
position by Elwood the Quaker, by
men who were attracted by his genius,
whom he hired. He now intimated h
(which his widow unsuccessfully att
establish as a completed will) of bequea
property to his wife, leaving to his
only, besides what he 'had done for th
on their mother's family for her portio
paid. He spoke of them as his 'u
dren,' and said they had been 'very u
him.' He died, so easily that the mom
perceived, on Sunday the 8th of Nove
and was buried beside his father, in th
St. Giles in Cripplegate.

MIMAUT, J. F., a Fr. historian, 17

MIMNERMUS, a Greek poet, 6th c

MINA, Don Francisco Espoz y
general and statesman, born in Navarr
of the guerillas when Spain was inv
French 1809, defender of the constitut
and again in 1820. He became an e
occasions, but returned on the death o
and took an active part against Carlos, 1

MIND, Godfrey, a Swiss painter,

MINGARELLI, F., an Ital. theolog

MINIANA, J. E., an Ital. historian,

MINOT, G. R., an Amer. historian,

MINOT, Laurence, an Eng. poet,

MINTO, Gilbert Elliot, Lord,
commenced his political career in t
Commons 1794, and was governor-gen
gal 1807-1812; died 1814.

MINUCCIO, M., an Ital. prelate, 1

MINUTIUS-FELIX, Marcus, a
cate, author of the 'Octavius,' a La
written in defence of Christianity,
attributed to Arnobius, 3d century.

MIOLLIS, A. F., a French general

MIONNET, T. E., a Fr. numismat

MIRABAUD, Jean Baptiste, a F
first known as a translator of Tasso
and afterwards for his free inquiries i
quities of religion, was born at Paris 1
teacher in the family of the duchess
and died 1760. The 'System of N
lished under his name, was written
de Holbach, with the assistance of D

MIRABEAU, Boniface Riquet
De, known as 'Barrel-Mirabeau,' wa
the great tribune, and appeared in
general as his adversary, being depu
noblesse of Limousin. He was born
having emigrated to Germany in 1
there two years afterwards, command
which he had raised for the service
and with which he joined the army of

MIRABEAU, Victor Riquetti,
father of the preceding, was born in P
and died 1789. He was a great po
mist, and was called 'the friend of m
title of one of his works. His pri

nay, and he suffered an imprison-
the Bastile.

HONORE GABRIEL RIQUETTI,
f the greatest orators of France,
ier of the revolution, was son of
Marquis de Mirabeau, and was
near Nemours, 1749. Though
stablished in Provence, it was of
d Mirabeau derived from his an-
ius and passion which mark the
e of seventeen, his father endea-
is spirit and reform his manners,
nprisonment in the Isle of Rhé,
fortress there, under the autho-
e Cachet. On being liberated he
of dragoons, and after serving a
eturned to Provence involved in
ties, as a means of extrication
arried the heiress of the Marig-
his lady was already engaged to
ttempt to gain her hand was be-
es, all which were overcome by
nd intriguing policy of Mirabeau,
st cruel means to accomplish his
travagance, and his old debts still
, and his life was so scandalous,
he terror of the peasantry around
to have treated his wife with
An opportunity being afforded
u, he contrived in 1774 to place
e under arrest, first in the castle
a rock in the gulf of Marseilles,
a fortress of the Jura mountains.
ed place Mirabeau seduced the
ntained, the sutler's wife, and in
off Sophia de Ruffey, wife of the
ier, the only being he ever really
loss embittered all his after life,
his genius, and render him the
wn to history. The lovers took
d, where Mirabeau commenced
booksellers as a means of subsis-
thus engaged they were both
agem, Madame de Monnier being
vent, and Mirabeau conducted to

[Castle of Vincennes.]

stle of Vincennes, where he re-
rs and seven months. Previous
ad been condemned by the parlia-
ment of Dijon, *par contumace*, and beheaded in effigy; and all his endeavours to obtain a trial during this long imprisonment were in vain; as were his efforts, pleading with surprising eloquence in his own cause, to recover his wife by law, who procured a divorce from him. The works which he had written up to this period were chiefly licentious productions, but he used the interval of his freedom in 1776 to publish an 'Essay on Despotism,' the fruit of which he had so bitterly tasted. Between the recovery of his liberty and the convocation of the 'Estates-General' in 1789, Mirabeau occupied himself as a political and historical writer, and becoming known to Calonne the finance minister, went to Berlin on some secret mission. His ambition, at the commencement of the national troubles, was to be returned to the estates-general as a deputy for the noblesse; but being rejected by his own order, he threw himself into the arms of the popular party, and was the first in the assembly to defy the royal authority. The occasion was the famous sitting of June 23d, 1789, when the deputies were charged to separate by the king, to the end that each of the three orders might meet in its own separate place on the morrow. The noblesse and the majority of the clergy departed after the king and his retinue, but the commons still lingered in uncertainty, and Mirabeau began to address them on the mission with which they were intrusted by the nation. He was interrupted by the marquis de Brézé, master of the ceremonies, who reminded them of the king's orders. The orator, flushed with anger, turned upon him with the glare of a lion—'Go, tell your master that we are here by the will of the people, and no power but the force of bayonets shall send us hence!' The commons rallied to his voice as to the call of a trumpet, and instantly decreed the inviolability of the people's representatives, and being joined by some of the noblesse and the clergy, formed themselves into the national assembly, of which body, in January 1791, Mirabeau became president, only two months before his death. We have not space to follow his career in the assembly, and the great questions decided by the magic of his eloquence. His characteristic was *irresistible power*, not only expressed in the deep bass of his voice, but represented in his defiant looks, his large head, his massy black hair, which he shook from his brow like the mane of a lion when he ascended the tribune, and his tall thick-set frame. 'His gestures were commands; his movements coups d' etat,' 'his sonorous phrases became the proverbs of the revolution.' He compared himself to Marius, 'less great for having exterminated the Cimbri than for having prostrated the Roman aristocracy.' The most graphic writers of every shade of opinion have exhausted their skill in words to reproduce him as the people's tribune, 'In fiery rough figure, with black Samson-locks under the slouch-hat, he steps along there,' writes Carlyle in *The Procession*, 'roughest lion's whelp ever littered of that rough breed!' After the first burst of passion as the orator, Mirabeau devised rationally, and intended honestly as *the statesman*. In less than two years from the commencement of his political career, it was terminated by his death, and it cannot be doubted that he foresaw clearly, and was prepared to resist strenuously, the evil

designs of those who involved France in such calamities afterwards. It is difficult to believe that a man could be devoid both of shame and virtue in private life, and at the same time act sincerely as a politician, and yet it is highly probable that such was the case with Mirabeau. A man of wild ungovernable passions, he had only just discovered the arena in which he could devote them to *one sufficient end*, and therein lies the whole secret. Like Danton, he took money from the court to support his extravagances, and still pursued his own purposes. When cut off by a sudden illness, 2d April, 1791, he was in all likelihood preparing to dissolve the national assembly, and to undertake the guidance of the nation as minister. He was honoured with a magnificent public funeral, and his remains deposited in the pantheon, from which, two years afterwards, they were removed and replaced by those of Marat. [E.R.]

MIRAMION, M. Bonneau De, a French lady, celebrated as founder of a house of refuge for prostitutes, and of the Miramionites, or restored order of the daughters of Saint Genevieve, 1629-1696.

MIRANDA, Don Francisco, one of the earliest patriots of South America, was born about the middle of last century, and commenced his career as a soldier in the Spanish army. In 1783 he visited the United States and the principal countries of Europe, with a view to the independence of his country, and, in 1790, joined the French army under Dumouriez. Sharing in the unpopularity of that general, he was tried at the revolutionary tribunal and acquitted, but was banished by the directory, and at a later period by Buonaparte. From 1806 to 1810 he was engaged, with varied success, in the struggles of his countrymen for freedom. He was at length captured by the Spaniards, and died in prison at Cadiz, where he had been confined four years, 1816.

MIRANDA, R. De, a Spanish painter, last century.

MIRANDOLA, the name of a distinguished family in Italy, was first borne by Francesco Pico Della Mirandola, a chief of the Ghibellines, and prince of Modena, 1312-1321. The next, and most illustrious of the family, mentioned by biographers, was Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola, one of the greatest lights of his age (next article). After him are mentioned,—Giovanni Francesco, his nephew, a great theological and philosophical writer, massacred, with his son, by Galeotto, 1533. Galeotto, the nephew and murderer of the preceding, succeeded to the principality, and died 1551. Louis, son and successor of the latter, died 1574. Marie, the last of the dukes of Mirandola, was born 1688, and despoiled of his estates by the emperor Joseph I., in the Spanish war of succession. He retired with his family, who established themselves in France.

MIRANDOLA, John Pico Della, was born in 1463. The precocious prince of Mirandola and Concordia showed great accomplishments in his youth, and challenged disputation on abstruse subjects in many of the most famous universities. He had few matches in that age as a finished scholar and acute philosopher, a subtle debater and a polished gentleman, nay, he was deep in theology, and devout in his life. But his sun went down at mid-day, and he died at the age of thirty-two at Florence in 1494. His fond pursuit was an endeavour to harmonize the sophy of Aristotle and Plato. His wor published at Basel, folio, 1601, and co letters, a treatise on the Lord's Prayer, t dom of Christ, the 15th Psalm, and for a Holy Life, &c.

MIREVELT, M. J., a Dutch painter,

MIRTCHOND, M., a Persian hist.,

MISSON, Maximilian, a Fr. writ

MITAN, J., an engraver of Londo

MITCHELL, Andrew, a Scotch 1757, captured the Dutch fleet 1799.

MITCHELL, Sir Andrew, En dor to Berlin, time of Frederick II. and ambassador, time of William

MITCHELL, Sir David, a na

MITCHELL, J., a Scottish dra

MITCHELL, Thos., a classic contributor to the 'Quarterly Re

MITELLI, A., an Italian pai

MITFORD, George, a coun magistrate, father of Miss Mitf novelist, 1760-1842.

MITFORD, John, a misce

MITFORD, John Freem an eminent chancery lawye ment, and speaker of the 1801, subsequently lord cha one of the privy council, di

MITFORD, William, the Royal Academy, wa and educated for the law, and obtained a commi militia. His principal Greece,' an 'Essay on t 'Observations on the P some military treatises

MITHRIDATES, of Pontus, reigned 336-302 B.C. The th 266-222 B.C. The preceding, chiefly inhabitants of Sin B.C.. The *sixth*, Pontus to form ascended the thr sinated B.C. 12 cording to som omitted, is the

MITHRIDA of Pontus, a power, was s ceeded at the attaining his intrigue and the empire 90, had op of whose p To explai midable mention Roman and rev fact, th when the p the w of th the

sufficiently characterize the na-
al times. Mithridates found the
st ripe for change, and he was
leliverer by whole populations
lard appeared. In the first flush
e inhabitants of Asia Minor rose
a citizens dwelling among them,
l at the lowest computation that
all ages and of both sexes, were
ther by order of Mithridates, or
act of vengeance, can never be
k and indefatigable in his move-
s was soon master of nearly all
s Greece taken by Archelaus, his
o surprising was his talent for
languages, that he was able to
natives of twenty-two different
him. The fortunes of Rome at
7, were intrusted to Sylla, who
igh Greece; and, by the capture
victories of Chæronea and Or-
l the Roman power in that coun-
rs Mithridates disputed posses-
ras at last compelled to succumb,
more than 200,000 men, and to
his hereditary dominions,—not,
more fighting during the execu-
which is sometimes regarded as
een him and the Romans. After
ia, which occurred in B.C. 78,
another army, numbering about
h a determination to expel the
ia. With this force he awaited
ıd when the kingdom of Bithynia
Roman province, which happened
icomedia, he invaded the coun-
beaten the army of Cotta, laid
Obliged to retreat by Lucullus,
ed consul B.C. 74, he was fol-
rious Romans into his own states,
a refuge in Armenia, then ruled
refused to deliver him up. Here,
acility of a Buonaparte, Mithri-
d great army, and, in B.C. 67,
d the Romans under Triarius, the
ullus, who had been recalled;
his success, rapidly recovered the
dominions. The Romans, whose
time trembling in the balance,
vest Pompey with absolute power
by him, in B.C. 76, the forces of
completely routed in a night at-
phrates. Far from giving up a
d lasted nearly forty years, this
, after remaining some time in
denly appeared at the head of
th the vast design of marching
he had reason to hope his forces
the Gauls. This gigantic enter-
evolt amongst his troops, headed
rnaces, whom they proclaimed
dates, after a single attempt to
ead of his guards, endeavoured
l afterwards to stab himself; and
ling, caused one of his Gaulish
t an end to his existence. Thus
64, the most formidable enemy
ver encountered, and, in many
the most remarkable men of
those ages. He was honoured with a magnificent funeral by Pompey, and Rome breathed again on hearing of his unexpected and unhappy end. In regard to the charges of cruelty brought against him, it ought to be remembered, as pointed out by a recent historian of the Roman emperors, that the materials for the history of Mithridates are furnished by his enemies, the chief source of them being the memoirs of Sylla. [E.R.]

MITHRIDATES, the *first* of the name, king of Parthia, surnamed 'the Great,' succeeded B.C. 164, died, after conquering Media, Persia, Babylonia, and Mesopotamia, 139. The *second*, reigned 126-86 B.C. The *third*, 61-53 B.C.

MITTIE, J. S., a Polish physician, 1727-1795.

MITZLER, LAURENCE CHARLES DE KOLOF, a German composer, settled at Warsaw, 1711-1778.

MIZAULD, A., a Fr. astrologer, 1520-1578.

MOAWIAH, first Ommiade caliph, 661-680.

MOAWIAH II., third Ommiade caliph, 683-704.

MOCHI, F., an Italian sculptor, 1580-1646.

MODEER, A., a Swed. naturalist, 1738-1799.

MODIUS, F., a Flemish critic, 1546-1597.

MOEHLER, JOHN ADAM, professor of Romish theology at Tubingen, and author of many learned works in theology and church history, 1796-1836.

MOEHSEN, JOHN CH. WILLIAM, a learned physician of Germany, author of works on the history of medicine, 1722-1795.

MOELLENDORF, RICHD. JOACHIM HENRY, Count De, commander of the Prussian army during the dismemberment of Poland, and the successor of Brunswick on the Rhine, 1724-1816.

MOESER, J., a German author, 1720-1794.

MOESTLIN, M., a Lutheran divine, died 1650.

MOET, J. P., a French author, 1721-1806.

MOFFAN, N. DE, a Fr. historian, 16th cent.

MOHLER. See MOEHLER.

MOHNIKE, T. C. F., a Ger. *savant*, 1781-1841.

MOHSIN, FANI, a Persian poet, died 1670.

MOINE, P. C. LE, a French *savant*, 1723-1780.

MOIRA, F. RAWDON, earl of, a general and statesman of the period of Fox and Pitt, distinguished in the American war, and more lately in La Vendée, born 1754, died governor-general of the East Indies, 1829.

MOIR, DAVID MACBETH, born in 1798, at Musselburgh, in the county of Edinburgh, settled as a medical practitioner in his native town, and till his death practised his profession there with eminent ability and success. He became known in literature by poetical contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine*, which, beginning about 1817, were soon marked by the writer's signature of 'Delta,' and continued to be furnished very frequently during the remainder of his life. Some of these were collected in two separate volumes: 'The Legend of Genevieve, with other Tales and Poems,' published in 1825; and 'Domestic Verses,' (several of which are very beautiful,) in 1843. Destitute of strong invention and original imagination, the poetry of Delta is yet extremely pleasing, through its refinement of sentiment, its frequent flow of sweetly natural pathos, and its grace and delicacy both of diction and of imagery. He was still more successful in a very different walk, that of familiar comic portraiture in prose. His compositions of this kind, contributed to Blackwood at intervals during several years from 1824, were collected and

published separately, as 'The Life of Mansie Wauch.' This autobiography of a country tailor, though clearly suggested by Galt's Scottish daguerreotypes, has great humour and originality of its own. Dr. Moir was likewise the author of 'Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine,' and of a volume of Critical Remarks on Recent English Poetry, which had been delivered as lectures not long before his death. He died in July, 1851, regretted as one whose amiability and uprightness were quite worthy of his fine taste and various accomplishments. [W.S.]

MOIVRE. See De Moivre.

MOJON, J., an Italian chemist, 1776-1837.

MOLA, P. F., an Italian painter, 1609-1665.

MOLAI, James De, last grand master of the Templars, was born of a noble family in Burgundy, and entered the order about the year 1265. He was elected grand master, though absent from the East, on the death of William de Beaujeu, and was present at the recovery of Jerusalem by the Christians in 1299. After fresh reverses suffered in Palestine, Molai found himself in Cyprus, and was mustering his forces for renewing the conflict, when a summons from the pope obliged him to return to France in 1305. The avowed object of his recall was to take measures for uniting the Templar and Knights Hospitalers in one body. The want of union among the different military orders having occasioned much scandal and provoked many hazards in Jerusalem. Our knowledge of the facts is very obscure, but it is certain that the great wealth of the Templars had excited the avarice of Philip the Fair, and this, conjoined with political and religious reasons, produced an understanding between him and the pontiff for their destruction. On the 30th of October, 1307, all the Templars throughout France were arrested by surprise, and their property seized, while the inquisitors proceeded to examine them by torture and parole evidence on various charges of heresy, immorality, and unnatural crimes. As usual in such cases, many confessions were made to escape the agony of the rack, many died under the infliction, many recanted afterwards, and were burnt alive at the stake, and nearly all who suffered, exhibited the devotion and constancy of martyrs. James de Molai, and others of the order, appealed to the judgment of the pope, who held an œcumenical council on the subject in 1311, and in May, 1312, published a bull abolishing the order. The grand master, after a long imprisonment, was cruelly burnt alive by a slow fire, on the 18th of March, 1314, at Paris. An apology for the Templars was published by Father Lejeune, Paris, 1789, and a history of their condemnation, written by Pierre Dupuy, appeared at Brussels, probably a reprint, 1751. This illustrious order took its name from the temple of Solomon, and inherited the traditions and spiritual symbols connected with its foundation—the same, perhaps, that are faintly recognized in freemasonry. While it cannot be doubted that many such wandering knights were of licentious lives, and that their esoteric doctrines were inconsistent with the papal dominion, it is absurd to suppose that the crimes committed by individuals were the laws of their order. They were just a more chivalrous kind of Illuminati than those of the last century, possessed higher traditions, a more earnest purpose, great temptation to their destruction, wealth.

MOLARD, F. E., a Fr. engineer, 177

MOLE, Edward, a French magistra Henry IV., 1558-1614. His son, Matth cellor during the war of the Fronde, 158

MOLE, F. R., a French comedian, 17

MOLE, John, an English algebraist,

MOLESWORTH, Robert, Viscount, dor to Copenhagen in the reign of Wi author of an 'Account of Denmark,' 16

MOLEVILLE, A. F. B. See Berth

MOLIERE is the name which Jean Poquelin assumed on becoming a play which he is celebrated as the best comi France. He was born in 1622, in Paris, father was a 'tapissier,' or upholsterer, h an appointment in the royal household. designed for his father's trade, was poorly till he was fourteen years old; after whi been inspired by his grandfather with a for reading and for plays, he obtained parents, with difficulty, the means of st the Collège de Clermont; and ther making other acquaintances that gained for him, he attracted the notice and ap of the philosopher Gassendi. In his year, having been appointed to fill hi place as 'valet-de-chambre tapissier' to he began to attend at court: his taste for was now confirmed by the fashion which set by Cardinal Richelieu; and he put h the head of a few young persons who, first as amateurs, soon became actors sion.—From about 1645, Molière's hist amidst the wars of the Fronde: but he have wandered in the provinces with and to have composed slight pieces for 1653, when his first regular comedy, 'L was played at Lyons with great success. guedoc, next year, he produced 'Le Dép eux,' and, bent on his favourite pursuit to become the secretary of his old sch the Prince de Conti. In 1658, Molièr company, finding their way to Paris, re patronage of the court: he was by thi excellent actor; and he immediately sh he possessed both a power of observati original invention, and a skill in dramatic tion, much exceeding anything that had in his two earlier pieces. His clever literary and accomplished ladies, called cieuses Ridicules,' was followed by his farce, 'Le Cocu Imaginaire:' 'L'Ecole and 'Les Fâcheux,' made him still mo as a witty and correct painter of life and and the series of his plays continued to increased till 1673, when it was ended wi by 'Le Malade Imaginaire.' Some of dies, such as that last named, 'Le Méde Lui,' 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' an Dandin,' are chargeable, notwithstand liveliness, with degenerating into broad f several of his comedies, though they do support his fame at the extravagant which his countrymen raise it, are yet cient to justify his rank as at once one brilliant and skilful of all comic dramati

ry best of those that have written comedies
formal French model. Such praise belongs
ally to 'L'Ecole des Femmes' (1662), in
is his famous character of Agnes; 'Le Mis-
pe' (1666), of which Wycherly's 'Plain-
r' is an imitation, with improvement in man-
nt and degradation in morality; 'Le Tar-
(1667), so deservedly celebrated for its power-
ture of hypocrisy in the person of the hero;
'Les Femmes Savantes' (1672), in which
dless pretensions are ridiculed with great
f humour.—In 1662, being forty years old, he
d an actress of seventeen, whose light-minded
ry embittered his comfort. He is described
ving been a thoughtful, generous, and good-
d man, and more popular with his players
nanagers are wont to be. He prided himself
skill in playing low comedy, as much at
s on the fame he won as a dramatic poet.
e all but died on the stage. In acting
n' on one of the earliest appearances of his
st comedy, he was seized with convulsions,
on suffocated by blood from the chest. His
as refused admission to consecrated ground,
king prevailed on the archbishop of Paris
w a private funeral. [W.S.]

[Tomb of Molière.]

LIERE, F. De, a French novelist, d. 1623.
LIERES, Joseph Privat De, a French
cian, known as a philosophical and mathe-
al writer, 1677-1742.
LIN, or DUMOULIN, James, a French
cian, understood to be the original of the
rado of Le Sage, 1666-1755.
LINA, A. De, a Span. philolog., 1496-1584.
LINA, J. L., a Mexican natural., 1740-1829.
LINA, L., a Spanish Jesuit, author of a
on Free Will, which divided the theologians
e day into two parties, called Jansenists and
nists, 1535-1601.
LINERI, J. A., an Ital. painter, 1577-1640.
LINET, J., a French poet, died 1507.
LINIER, W., a French troubadour, 14th c.
LINOS, Michael, was born in the neigh-
hood of Saragossa in 1627, but was chiefly re-
t in Rome. In 1670 he published in Spanish
famous book, 'The Spiritual Guide,' which
nslated into Italian, and published at Rome
81. The object of the treatise was to teach
the pious mind must possess quietude in
r to its spiritual progress, that for this purpose
it must be abstracted from visible objects, that thus drawn within himself, it becomes susceptible of heavenly influence, and that the special functions of intellect and will are merged wholly in God. This species of mysticism was named Quietism. As it was in antagonism with the emphasis laid by the Church of Rome on external ceremonies, it brought down upon its author the hostility of the Jesuits and the higher powers. Molinos was thrown into prison in 1685, and though he recanted his errors, yet was he in 1687 condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and he died unreleased in 1696. This system was espoused in France by Madame Guyon, and the good and great Fenelon, bishop of Cambray. [J.E.]

MOLLER, Daniel William, a learned Hungarian 1642-1712.

MOLLER, H., a Lutheran divine, 1530-1589.

MOLLER, J., a German philologist, 1661-1725.

MOLLERUS, J. H., a Dutch statesman, minister of war in 1814, 1753-1830.

MOLNAR, A., a Hungarian philologist, b. 1574.

MOLLOY, Charles, a political and dramatic writer, educated for the law, b. in Dublin; d. 1767.

MOLYN, Peter De, called 'the Elder,' a Dutch landscape painter and etcher, born about 1600. His son of the same name, called 'Cavaliere Tempestu,' and 'Pietro de Mulceribus, famous for his storm pieces, 1637-1701.

MOLYNEUX, William, an Irish mathematician and astronomer, author of a treatise on 'Dioptrics,' &c., 1656-1698. His son, Samuel, an astronomer and optician, was born 1689. Sir Thomas, brother of the latter, a physician and philosophical writer, died 1733.

MOLYNEUX, Sir Wm., a brave officer, dist. at the battle of Flodden, reign of Henry VIII.

MOLZA, Francesco Maria, a licentious Italian, distinguished for his versatile skill in poetry, 1489-1544. His grand-daughter, Tarquinia, remarkable for her extensive learning and poetical talents, 1542-1617.

MONACI, L. De, a Venetian annalist, d. 1429.

MONALDESCHI, Marquis De, a nobleman attendant on Christina, queen of Sweden, whom she caused to be assassinated at Fontainbleau, 1657.

MONARDES, N., a Spanish naturalist, d. 1578.

MONBEILLARD. See Montbeillard.

MONBODDO, Lord. See Burnett.

MONCE, F. De La, a painter of Munich, d. 1753.

MONCEY, R. Adrian Jeannot, Duke de Conegliano, a French marshal, distinguished in the wars of Napoleon, and governor of the 'Invalides' when the ashes of the emperor were brought from St. Helena, 1754-1842.

MONCIEL, T. De, a Fr. statesman, 1790-1831.

MONCONYS, B. De, a wr. of travels, 1611-65.

MONCRIF, Francis Augustin Paradis De, a French poet and literateur, 1687-1770.

MONET, Philibert, a Fr. *savant*, 1566-1643.

MONETI, F., an Italian satirist, 1635-1712.

MONGAULT, N. H., a Fr. writer, 1674-1746.

MONGE, Gaspard, born at Beaune in 1746; died at Paris, 28th July, 1818: one of the very greatest of those illustrious scientific men who graced and exalted the Republic, the Consulate, and the Empire. Educated as a military engineer at the college at Mezières, he was transferred to the school of the Louvre in 1780, and thus was on the

spot, prepared to sustain his part in those subsequent stupendous events which stunned Europe. It must not be supposed that in the Revolution Monge figured as a politician; neither at any period of his life did he evince sympathy with the mere struggles of Party; but among the foremost, he came, with all the energy of genius, in aid of the Convention, when France first stood at bay, and then single-handed beat back the Coalition and shivered their Empires. That was indeed a time! The super-human gallantry of the nation, and the prodigious force with which it rose in defiant vindication of its existence and rights, so strike one with amazement, and even at this late day so stir the blood, that, for the moment, one inclines to forget its crimes. It must be recollected, that not only was the enemy on the frontier, but the supply was stopped of all those substances, even to the raw material, which had to be wrought into weapons of defence; the means of procuring iron, steel, saltpetre, gunpowder, and many articles of prime necessity 'were,' says Biot, '*created* during the reign of Terror.' The superintendence, or in terms more appropriate, the *creation* of the Engineering, fell in large part to Monge; and it was out of his herculean exertions to man the fortresses and instruct the new army, that those world-famous schools—the *Ecoles Normale* and *Polytechnique*—at that time sprung up. Nor were the ties ever severed that bound him to the fortunes of France. Side by side with their young Buonaparte during the ever-memorable campaigns of Italy, he afterwards formed one of the expedition to Egypt, whose records his pen has so largely enriched: and he kept the warm friendship of the Emperor, to the close of Napoleon's own career. It will be remembered as one of the earliest and meanest acts of the Restoration—that purging of the Institute, which got rid, by *expulsion*, of several associates to whom it then owed great part of its splendour: surely it is brighter honour to MONGE that he shared the fate of CARNOT, than if he had preferred to repent and be rewarded with Laplace!—Monge's achievements, however, were not merely those of Action. He contributed in many ways to improve analysis, and made important steps in the application of analysis to Geometry: but that which makes his name imperishable, is a stroke of pure genius, constituting an epoch in the Science it advanced. While yet a young officer in the engineers, the happy thought occurred to Monge, that by a new and peculiar method of projection, every solid figure might be represented on plane canvas, so accurately that the relations of its various points might be determined by rule and compass. Applying his idea in the first place to the solid works of fortification, &c., he soon discerned that he held in his hand the principles of a Geometry altogether new, and of exhaustless capacity; and that remarkable method was elaborated accordingly, which is now known as '*Descriptive Geometry*.' A new Geometry, by every right,—the Method of Monge has already conferred the highest benefits on all departments of practical science; and it has opened to pure Geometry long courses of investigation, to which analysis alone had previously the key. No work yet exists exposing the foundation and nature of Descriptive Geometry as well as Monge's own: through its perspicuity, its ta
prehensiveness, it ranks as a class
matics. It is said that the oral expo
remarkable person were as fascinatin
His pupils considered him the ide
sophic teacher; and a few who still
tinue to speak of his lessons as amo
delightful recollections.

MONGELLAZ, MADAME, a F
author of 'The Influence of Wome
ners,' 1798-1830.

MONGEZ, JOHN ANDREW, a Fre
and naturalist, 1751-1788. His broth
author of several historical works, 17

MONGITORE, A., a Fr. antiquar

MONK. GEORGE MONK, gene
commonwealth, and duke of Albem
restoration, was born in Devonshire
devoted himself early to a military
acquired some experience in the wa
tinent, when the civil war broke ou
between Charles and his parliame
first served on the king's side; but
prisoner in 1645, and after lying tw
son, he consented to take a comm
parliamentarian army. He comma
his new masters in Ireland, where he
himself greatly. He afterwards act
ant-general under Cromwell in Sc
he aided much in gaining the victo
Cromwell left him with 5,000 me
the subjugation of Scotland, a wor
effectually performed. He was nex
an admiral of the commonwealth's
shared in the perils and the glori
perate struggle with the Dutch
Blake so successfully conducted.
soon back to command in Scotland
years he kept that kingdom in helpl
to Cromwell, and in unprecedented o
quillity. On the first protector's
proclaimed Richard Cromwell as O
sor; but he soon discovered the we
new ruler, and determined to follow
which he would both connect him
strongest party, and also lay that un
est possible obligation to him.
for some months; listening to the
all sides, and saying little in return.
his army from Scotland to London,
to dupe the parliamentarians and
the very last. He had made up his
royalist cause was the strongest, a
on negociations with the Stuart prin
he secured high rewards for himsel
of conducting their restoration.
1660, Monk threw off the mask alt
manded the dissolution of the re
long parliament, and ordered a free
vened. He introduced a messenger fr
the new parliament; and on the 3d
received Charles II. on the beach a
was rewarded by the dukedom of A
large grants of offices and money.
sea again in 1666, against his al
Dutch, and maintained his reputati
and conduct. He died in 1670.
strong nerves, strong common sens
an accommodating conscience, a c

changing countenance, and an imperturb-
mper. He showed considerable skill in civil
nent as well as in military affairs. He had
ness enough to see what was best for the na-
interest; and, if it also promoted his own, he
ility and vigour enough to bring it to pass.
s never unsettled by enthusiasm in deter-
his ends, and he was never checked by
le in choosing his means. [E.S.C.]

NK, MARY, a poetical writer, died 1715.

NK, NICHOLAS, brother of the famous duke
marle, became bishop of Hereford, d. 1661.

NMOUTH, JAMES, duke of, whose at-
to place the crown of England on his head
an interesting and bloody chapter in our
y, was a natural son of Charles II., by Lucy
rs, and was born at Rotterdam, in 1619.
s brought up in France as a catholic, and
e restoration of Charles, was treated with
mark of affection by him, and acquired im-
e popularity by the possession of qualities
h are always dear to the people—generosity
courage, united to a handsome person and
le manners. It was reported that the king
been privately married to Lucy Walters, and
popular dislike of the duke of York, after-
s James II., gave occasion to hopes that her
ight succeed to the crown—hopes which were
ripening into plots under the guidance of such
as Shaftesbury—when the king was pre-
d upon by his brother to declare in council
the duke of Monmouth had no claims to
macy. In 1679, Monmouth was intrusted
a command in Scotland, and defeated the
anters at the battle of Bothwell Bridge,
June, but was soon afterwards sent beyond
at the instigation of his uncle. A few
hs afterwards he returned without leave, and
me the centre of the popular movements
ked by the arbitrary conduct of Charles, and
read of the succession in the person of the
of York—the same struggle in which the
of Lord William Russel, and Algernon
y were sacrificed. The result to Monmouth
his exile in Holland, where he resided with
Whig refugees until the accession of James
nted him with the long desired opportunity
ying the issue with his sword. It is one of
problems of history how far the prince of
ge favoured this enterprise. The duke
d in the neighbourhood of Lyme, in June,
with only 80 followers, and within twenty-
hours was at the head of 1,500 men, while
royal troops were mustering to oppose him,
r the command of Churchill, afterwards the
us duke of Marlborough, and hundreds of
ns were arrested for alleged complicity.
re the action took place which terminated this
enterprise, Monmouth was proclaimed king
mmton, and had mustered nearly 6,000 men,
oldiers and rustics—none of the Whig aris-
cy or the regular army joining him, as he
been led to hope. The hostile forces met at
gmoor, in Somersetshire, and more than a
mand of the undisciplined followers of Mon-
uth were killed before they yielded the field.
e duke was captured in a miserable condition,
r Ringwood, in the New Forest, and was
ated on Tower Hill, on the 15th of July.
The executioner was John Ketch, who had also beheaded Russel. Monmouth was the idol of the people, who refused for a long time to believe that he was really executed; and it is curious to speculate on what might have been the issue of his enterprise had he deferred it a year or two longer, when the undisguised tyranny of James, and the hopes of the catholics were prostrated by the glorious revolution of 1688. [E.R.]

MONNET, A. G., a French chemist, 1734-1817.

MONNET, J., a French writer, died 1785.

MONNIER, L. G., a Fr. engraver, 1733-1804.

MONNIER, P. LE, a Fr. philoso., 1575-1657.

MONNIER, SOPHIE DE RUFFY, Marquise De, a French lady of great personal and mental accomplishments, who became the mistress of Mirabeau, and committed suicide after the death of one of her subsequent lovers, 1789.

MONNOT, A., a French anatomist, 1765-1820.

MONNOT, P. T., a Fr. sculptor, 1658-1733.

MONNOYE, B. DE LA, a Fr. poet, 1641-1727.

MONOD, H., a Swiss statesman, 1753-1833.

MONOD, P., a Jesuit of Savoy, 1586-1644.

MONOYER, F. B., a Flemish painter, 1635-99.

MONPON, H., a French composer, 1804-1841.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, the famous professor of anatomy, and one of the first founders of the reputation borne by the medical school of Edinburgh, was born in London, 1697, and finished his studies at Paris, under the eye of Boerhaave. He was appointed professor at Edinburgh, where he had first studied, in 1719; and published his first work, 'The Anatomy of the Bones,' 1726. He contributed many papers on anatomical, physiological, and practical subjects to the transactions of a society which he originated in Edinburgh, and of which he was secretary; these were afterwards published in eight volumes. Died 1767.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, eldest son of the preceding. See MUNRO, ALEXANDER.

MONRO, DONALD, second son of Alexander, author of a 'Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry,' 1731-1802.

MONRO, JOHN, a wr. on insanity, 1715-1791.

MONROE, JAMES, fifth president of the United States of America, elected 1817 and 1821, d. 1831.

MONS, J. H. VON, a Belg. chemist, 1765-1842.

MONSIAU, N. A., a Fr. painter, 1754-1837.

MONSYING, P. A., a Fr. composer, 1729-1817.

MONSON, SIR WILLIAM, a writer on naval tactics, disting. against the Dutch, 1569-1643.

MONSTIER, A. DU, a Fr. historian, d. 1662.

MONSTRELET, ENGUERRAND DE, a provost of Cambray, author of annals, 1390-1453.

MONTAGU, the name of a noble family, descended from one of the Norman barons who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The most noted in English history are—EDWARD, who contributed to the overthrow of the duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI., died 1556. EDWARD, earl of Sandwich, a general, admiral, and statesman, who served the commonwealth in company with Blake, and became a royalist of the restoration, born 1625, killed in combat with the Dutch 1672. CHARLES, earl of Halifax, a statesman of the reign of William III., 1661-1715. JOHN, fourth earl of Sandwich, a diplomatist and statesman, author of a voyage round the Mediterranean, 1718-1792. GEORGE, an admiral, 1750-

1829. And besides these, three celebrated names in the literary history of England mentioned below.

MONTAGU, Elizabeth, formerly Miss Robinson, and wife of Edward Montagu, Esq., grandson of the first earl of Sandwich, a lady of great literary ability, author of an 'Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare,' 1720-1800.

MONTAGU, G., a naturalist, died 1815.

MONTAGU, Lady Mary Wortley, whose family name was Pierrepoint, was the daughter of the earl (afterwards duke) of Kingston. She was born in 1690, received a solid and somewhat masculine education, and when she was twenty years old translated, from the Latin, not the Greek, the Encheiridion of Epictetus. Marrying, in 1712, Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu, she became, through her beauty and wit, at once a chief ornament of fashionable society, and a flattered friend of Addison, Pope, and other men of letters. In 1716 she went abroad with her husband, then appointed ambassador to Constantinople. Her residence of two years in the East produced her celebrated 'Letters,' pieces abounding both in liveliness and in observation, and altogether reckoned deservedly among the very best things of their kind. On her return home she was able, not without much opposition, to introduce in England the practice of inoculation for small-pox, to which, seeing it in Turkey, she had submitted her own son. She wrote verses freely for many years, and continued to keep up her intimacy with literary men; but she quarrelled with Pope, and was pilloried by him in some of his bitterest verses. She spent several years on the continent, chiefly residing near Venice; and, coming again to England, died in 1762. Her daughter married George III.'s favourite minister, the earl of Bute. [W.S.]

MONTAGU, Edward Wortley, son of the preceding, and au. of 'Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics.' He exhibited traits of a most abandoned character from his school-boy days to the last hour of his life, 1713-1776.

MONTAIGNE, Michel, Seigneur De, was born in 1533, in the French province of Perigord, on the small estate from which his noble and ancient family took their name. The course of his boyish education was very eccentric: among other peculiarities of it, he was taught Latin by speaking it in childhood, to the exclusion of French, which he learned afterwards as a foreign tongue. When we remember that Montaigne was a Gascon by birth and breeding, this fact may account for the comparative purity of his style. He was sent to the college of Guienne at Bourdeaux, at a very early age, before George Buchanan had ceased to be a teacher there. Being a younger son, he studied law, and was for some years a counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux: but, succeeding early to his father's moderate property, he was for the remainder of his life a country gentleman. He resided almost constantly at his own chateau, making, however, tours in France, visiting Paris, (where he had an honorary post in the royal household,) and journeying through Italy for his health in his later years. Living in the troubled time of the League, he was, though attached to the royal party, disgusted by many things done on both sides; and, obstinately remaining inactive, and distrusted by both factions, he was once driven from his house, and had his estate ravaged. About 1572, when h horror at the massacre of St. Bart began to record the fruits of his desu and musings. His 'Essays' first appe but were repeatedly altered, and very m till they reached their complete sha They show much of historical and othe with a great amount of shrewd and rambling thought. They are made amusing and interesting by the garru with which the writer keeps himsel before us; parading, without reserve, tures of his character, his generous g ness, his love of ease, his triumphant his singular and touching combinati feeling with sceptical doubts, on po gion as well as of philosophy. He d in the sixtieth year of his age. His embracing the whole circle of huma been a rich storehouse of ideas fo authors; and, not long ago, the a Shakspeare was found on a copy of English translation of the 'Essays.'

[Tomb of Montaigne.]

MONTALBANI, Count J. B., an I in the Venetian service, author of a manners of the Turks, 1596-1646. Hi

Antonio, a naturalist, 1630-169 brother of Count Montalbani, a na philosopher, 1601-1671.

MONTALDI, P. J., an Ital. Hebrai

MONTALEMBERT, Adrian De engineer distinguished as a general years' war, and at the period of the the adviser of Carnot, 1714-1800.

MONTALEMBERT, Mark Rene ria, Count De, a French general and who became an exile at the period of tion and served in the English a restoration, 1777-1831.

MONTALTO, the name of two do —1. Leo, reigned 1383-1384. elected 1393, deposed and re-elected again 1411.

MONTANO, or DA MONTI, Jo an Italian physician, and translator o Latin classics, 1488-1551.

MONTANO, J. B., an Ital. archit

MONTANO, R. G., a Span. prote

MONTANUS, the founder of a in the second century, lived in the vi aban, on the confines of Phrygia. remarks, 'the Phrygian temperamen

orm of nature-worship, filled with magic and
es for which the province was already famous.
pecial supernatural element of Christianity
with amazement such a people—its miracles,
es, and early gifts of knowledge and pro-
rhapsody. The object of Montanus was to
linate everything else in the church to those
uman and brilliant endowments, and to cast
e shade its ordinary teaching and govern-

Thus he maintained that he was the pro-Paraclete—not the Divine Spirit, indeed, e predicted enlivener, purifier, and Comfor-He threw himself into states of transport, ved with fluent sublimity. A new church unded at Pepuza, their New Jerusalem, and , tongues, and nervous spasms, were a daily cle. The followers of Montanus, among were two ladies, caught the infection, and ntagious mesmerism quickly spread. It ought that the apostolic age was revived, at the phenomena of Pentecost were to afed in augmented and interminable splen-

A transcendental code of morality was oclaimed, and in which fasts, penances, and y, held a prominent place. Tertullian was ted by the delusion, and became the most s and eloquent advocate of the system. nism, in the essence of it, has not been d to Phrygia, for it has been often sed in Europe, and has even crossed the ic. [J.E.]

NTANUS, Ben. Arias, a Spanish Orien-and antiquarian, 1527-1598.

NTAUSIER, Charles De Sainte Maure, e, a French statesman, distinguished for his s conduct during the civil wars of the , 1610-1690.

NTBEILLARD, Philibert Gueneau, a naturalist, and assistant of Buffon in the sition of his great work, 1720-1785.

NTBELIARD, Leop. Eberhart, Prince officer in the service of Austria, 1670-1725.

NTBRUN, C. Dupay, Seigneur De, a pro-t commander disting. at Jarnac and Mont-ur, in the civil wars of France, 1530-1574.

NTCALM DE ST. VERAN, Louis Joseph, uis De, a French commander, killed at the g of Quebec, 1712-1759.

NTCHAL, C. De, a Fr. prelate, 1589-1651.

NTCHRESTIEN, Anthony, a French play-ht, and writer on political economy, d. 1621.

NTEBELLO, Duc De. See Lannes.

NTECORVINO, J. De, a French miner, n as a missionary to Tartary, 1247-1330.

NTECUCULLI, Raimondo, Count Di, an rian general and writer on tactics, 1608-1681.

NTECUCULLI, Sebastiano Di, a gentle-of Ferrara, put to death on the allegation of ng caused the death of the son of Francis I., osed to have been poisoned in 1536.

NTEGRE, A. F. Jenin De, a French phy-n, and wr. on animal magnetism, 1779-1808.

NTEMAYOR, G. De, a Sp. poet, 1520-62.

NTEMERLO, J. S., an Italian poet, 1515-2. Hiason, Nicholas, histor. of Tortona, 1618.

NTENAULT, C. P., a Fr. writer, died 1749.

NTERCHI, J., an Ital. antiquarian, 17th c.

NTEREAU, P. De, a Fr. architect, d. 1266.

NTEREUL, or MONTEREUIL, Bernardin De, a French Jesuit, known as an ecclesiastical historian, &c., 1596-1646.

MONTESPAN, Frances Athenais, Marchioness De, one of the mistresses of Louis XIV., was born 1641, married to the marquis de Montespan in 1663, and supplanted the duchess de la Valliere in the affections of the king, 1668. She maintained her influence over Louis several years, and had three children by him, but was compelled to give way on his marriage with Madame de Maintenon. Died 1717.

[Birth-place of Montesquieu.]

MONTESQUIEU, Carl De Secondat, Baron De, was born on the 18th January, 1689, at the castle of La Brède, near Bourdeaux, whence he held another title of nobility. He was a very hard student in his youth. He seems at first to have devoted himself to physical science, but he turned his more mature attention to law, the hereditary profession of his family. In the year 1717 he succeeded both to the family estate and to the perpetual presidency of the parliament of Bourdeaux. While he occupied that high judicial office he laboriously performed its functions. His conscience would not permit him to sacrifice the public business to his literary and philosophical tastes, and he resigned his chair in 1726. He had five years earlier printed the most popular, but not the most important of his works, the 'Lettres Persannes.' A violent literary dispute has arisen from the question whether he withdrew or disavowed some of the religious opinions in this work, with the view of removing the king's opposition to his being a member of the Academy—at all events he succeeded in gaining his object. In 1748 he published his 'Esprit des Lois,' one of the most laborious books ever written. It had an immense influence on the literature of the age, and founded that method of philosophising and finding out facts to justify opinion, which characterized his followers of the French school, and entered in a great measure into the spirit of the Scottish school of philosophy. Like most original minded men he brought to his work a degree of genius and knowledge which his imitators could not cope with, and which concealed, in his hands, the defects of the system. His life is the history of his works, and the even tenor of his days was little disturbed by external events. Little is known of his personal character and habits, and it is hence in-

teresting to find a curious notice of him in the memoirs of Lord Charlemont. He, when a young man, visited Montesquieu. They set off together on a ramble, when, as the narrator says, 'we soon arrived at the skirts of a beautiful wood, cut into walks, and paled round, the entrance to which was barricaded by a moveable bar, about three feet high, fastened with a padlock—"Come," said he, searching in his pocket, "it is not worth our while to wait for the key; you, I am sure, can leap as well as I can, and this bar shall not stop me." So saying he ran at the bar and fairly jumped over it, while we followed him with amazement, but not without delight to see the philosopher likely to become our play-fellow. This behaviour had exactly the effect which he meant it should have. He had observed our awkward timidity, and was determined to rid us of it.'—(*Memoirs*, 33). Montesquieu died in February, 1755. [J.H.B.]

MONTET, J., a French chemist, 1722-1782.

MONTETH, or MONTEITH, ROBERT, names common to two Scottish writers, one on historical subjects, and the other a collector of all the epitaphs of Scotland; last century.

MONTEZUMA, the *first* of the name, king of Mexico, reigned 1455-1483. The *second*, Mexican emperor at the time of the Spanish invasion, succeeded 1502, and died of a wound from a stone while in the hands of the Spaniards 1520. One of his children, baptized by the Spaniards, became the stock of the counts of Montezuma and Tula.

MONTFAUCON, BERNARD DE, a French Benedictine, distinguished as a critical and antiquarian writer, 1655-1741.

MONTFORT, A. DE, a Dutch painter, 1532-83.

MONTFORT, L. M. GRIGNON DE, a Fr. Jesuit and missionary, kn. as a relig. founder, 1673-1716.

MONTFORT, SIMON DE. 1. This name, famous in the middle age history of France and England, was first borne by a knight crusader, descended from the lords of Montfort, near Paris. His career dates from 1199, when he went to the Holy Land, companion-in-arms of Thibault, count of Champagne, but it becomes of more historical importance in 1208, when he was appointed chief of the barbarous crusade against the Albigenses, then protected by Raymond, count of Toulouse. In 1213 he obtained a great victory at Muret over the confederated armies of that prince, of his brother-in-law, Peter, king of Arragon, and the nobles who had united with them, and was then appointed by the pope sovereign of all the countries conquered from the alleged heretics. He was killed while besieging Toulouse, 1218. 2. The SIMON DE MONTFORT of English history, was a younger son of the preceding, who quitted France either in 1231 or 1236, in consequence of a dispute with Queen Blanche, mother of Saint Louis. He was the heir of estates in this country, which had been held by his family in the reign of King John, and on coming to settle here, received possession of them with the title of earl of Leicester. Henry III., in fact, received him into great favour, permitted him to marry his sister, the countess dowager of Pembroke, and appointed him lieutenant-general, or seneschal, of Gascony. From this time the interest of English history turns on the disputes between this turbulent subject at the head of a confederacy of the barons and the crown, the first incident in it being Montfort's re
government. In 1258 Henry had
parliament, to procure supplies for
of Sicily. The occasion was seized
and the barons, to make an armed pr
his government, the end of which
pointment of twenty-four of their n
Montfort as president, to administer
the kingdom. Such a truce could no
nature of things be of long dur
king and his son, Prince Edward,
ing to reconquer the royal authorit
arms, were defeated at the battle of
an event which transferred the go
reality, to Simon de Montfort, though
ledged the bishop of Chichester and
Gloucester as his associates. In the y
January, 1265, De Montfort conven
ment, in which representatives were s
boroughs for the first time on recor
originated the *House of Commons*.
the leader of the popular party, and
to take the field by the disaffection o
Gloucester, who soon after, with many
barons, joined Prince Edward, previ
tive with his father in the camp of M
battle of Evesham, 5th August, 1265
contest. Simon de Montfort, overpow
bers, fell in the midst of his friends, a
his family succeeded as a matter of cou

MONTGERNON, LOUIS BASIL C.
counsellor of the parliament of Pari
his vindication of the miracles wro
tomb of the Abbé Paris, for which h
soned in the Bastile, and then exiled,

MONTGLOT, MARQUIS DE, a F
rian, camp-marshal time of Louis XI
XIV., 1610-1675.

MONTGOLFIER, the name of t
natives of France, celebrated in the hi
balloons, and in the manufacture of
elder, JOSEPH, lived 1740-1810.
JAMES STEPHEN, born 1745, commen
riments 1782, died 1799.

MONTGOMERY, the name of a
sprung from ROGER DE MONTGOM
panion-in-arms of William the Con
son of Roger was banished the kin
reign of Henry I., and one of his des
created earl of Eglinton by James IV.
BRIEL MONTGOMERY, a member of
had the misfortune to wound Henry
nament, of which the king died, 155
wards distinguished himself in the
of France, and was beheaded by
catholic queen, Catherine de Medici,

MONTGOMMERY, RICHARD, an
dist. as a partizan of the Americans,

MONTI, J., an Italian botanist, 1
MONTI, P. M., an Italian cardina

MONTI, VINCENZO, an Italian p
matist, kn. also as a versatile politicia

MONTJOIE, F. C. GALART D
royalist and man of letters, author o
of the French Monarchy,' and of a
Robespierre's Conspiracy,' 1756-1816

MONTMORENCY, the name of a
family, the first of whom was BOUC
the great feudatories of the 10th cen

distinguished in succeeding ages are,—MATTHEW, grand constable 1130, regent during the crusade 1147, died 1160. MATTHEW, grandson of the latter, called the great constable, served in the crusade against the Albigenses, and under the regency of Blanche, during the minority of her son, Louis IX., died 1230. CHARLES, marshal and governor of Normandy, died 1381. ANNE, constable of France, born 1493, companion-in-arms and in captivity of Francis I., 1525-26, gained the battle of Dreux against the Calvinists 1562, and that of St. Denis, where he fell gloriously, covered with wounds, 1567. HENRY I., second son of Anne, born 1544, fought with his father, and was created marshal in Piedmont 1566. He was one of the first to recognize Henry IV., who made him constable 1593; died 1614. HENRY II., son of the latter, born 1595, was named admiral by Louis XIII. as early as 1612, and greatly distinguished himself against the Calvinists. He was beheaded, after vainly opposing himself to the ambition of Richelieu, 1632. He was the last of the first ducal branch of this house. His sister, CHARLOTTE MARGARET, became wife of the second Henry, prince of Condé, and mother of the great Condé; died 1650.

MONTMORT, PETER RAYMOND DE, a French geometrician, the disciple and friend of Malebranche, 1678-1719.

MONTPENSIER, ANNE MARIA LOUISA D'ORLEANS, known as Mademoiselle, Duchess De, was the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII. and of Marie de Bourbon. She is dist. for her part in the wars of the Fronde, and is au. of 'Memoirs' and some romances, 1627-1693.

MONTPENSIER, ANTHONY PHILIP D'ORLEANS, Duc De, younger brother of Louis Philippe, and an officer under Dumouriez, 1775-1807.

MONTPENSIER, CATHERINE MARIA OF LORRAINE, Duchesse De, daughter of the duke of Guise, and wife of the second Louis, duc de Montpensier, noted for her hatred against Henry III., during the wars of the league, 1552-1596.

MONTPENSIER, CHARLES. See BOURBON.

MONTPENSIER, FRANCIS DE BOURBON, Duc De, known as the prince dauphin, distinguished in the religious wars, and one of the first to acknowledge Henry IV., 1539-1592.

MONTROSE, JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of, b. 1612, was in early life attached to the covenanters, but afterwards entered the service of Charles I., for whom he gained several advantages. After the death of Charles I. he retired to France, and then to Germany, and took part in the last campaigns of the seven years' war. He next made a descent on Scotland in favour of Charles II., but, abandoned by his troops, he was delivered to the parliament, and executed at Edinburgh 1650.

MONTUCCI, A., an It. philologist, 1762-1829.

MONTUCLA, J. S., a Fr. mathem., 1725-99.

MONVEL, J. M. BOUTET DE, a French dramatic writer and actor, 1745-1811.

MOOR, KAREL DE, a Dutch paint., 1656-1738.

MOORCROFT, WILLIAM, a writer of travels to the Himalayan parts of Hindostan, died 1823.

MOORE, EDWARD, son of a nonconformist minister of Abingdon, distinguished as a poet and miscellaneous writer, 1712-1757.

MOORE, F., an African traveller, last century.

MOORE, JOHN, an eminent prelate and promoter of letters in the reign of William and Mary, born 1662, died bishop of Ely, 1714.

MOORE, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was b. in Gloucestershire, where his father was a grazier, 1733; promoted to the primacy 1783; d. 1805.

MOORE, JOHN, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born at Stirling 1729, where his father, the Rev. Charles Moore, was minister of the Episcopal church. In 1772, he set out on his travels as the medical attendant and tutor of the young duke of Hamilton, returning home in 1778. The observations made in the course of their extended tour over Europe, furnished the materials of his most interesting works. Died 1802.

MOORE. SIR JOHN MOORE was born at Glasgow in 1761. He was the son of Dr. John Moore, the well-known physician and author. He entered the army young, and soon rose to rank and distinction. He served in Corsica in 1785, and afterwards in the West Indies, in Holland, and Egypt. In 1802 he did permanent benefit to our army by disciplining several regiments as light infantry in a camp of instruction in Kent. He then introduced several tactical improvements, which have since been generally adopted in our service. After taking part in two expeditions to Sicily and Sweden, Moore received his most important command in 1808. He was then placed at the head of the British army, which was to co-operate with the patriots in Spain and Portugal, against the French invaders of the Peninsula. Moore advanced through the north of Spain to Salamanca; but the Spanish armies with which he was to co-operate were routed by the French; Madrid, which he was to protect, surrendered while Moore was on his march; the reports and promises of the Spanish juntas and their agents proved to be mere bombast and lies; and Moore found that the whole of the vast French armies of the Peninsula were gathering round him to overwhelm the small force that he commanded. A rapid retreat to the northern coast of Spain was the only chance of saving the English troops from destruction or surrender. This retreat was made in the midst of the severe winter of 1808-9, through the rugged country of Galicia; and it is almost unparalleled in military history for the sufferings of the retiring army. Moore at last reached Corunna, closely pursued by superior forces under Soult. Transports lay in the harbour to receive the British troops; but Soult pressed hastily forward, so that it was impossible to effect the embarkation without either checking the enemy by a battle, or entering into a convention. Moore indignantly spurned the dishonouring proposal of a convention, and on the 16th January, 1809, drew his men out, though exhausted and shattered by the horrors of their retreat, to face the advancing French before Corunna. The troops did their duty, and repulsed Soult's columns on every point with severe loss; but the victory was dearly purchased by the death of General Moore, who was struck down by a cannon shot, just as he had called on the 42d Highlanders to 'Remember Egypt,' and reminded them that 'though powder was short they had their bayonets.' Moore's wound was mortal: but he survived long enough to know that the enemy were beaten, and to remind his surviving friends that 'he had always wished to

die in that way.' His last words were a hope that 'the people of England would be satisfied, that his country would do him justice.' He was buried that very night, 'with his martial cloak around him,' in a grave hastily dug on the ramparts of Corunna. The glorious stanzas of Wolfe have ennobled that burial; but it ought to be mentioned to the honour of the French as well as of the English general, that Soult, when he entered Corunna after the embarkation and departure of the British, ordered a fitting monument to be erected to Sir John Moore. Moore's only fault was an excessive sensibility to popular opinion, which impaired that political courage, which (as Nelson has truly said) is essential to a great commander. But a braver soldier, a more humane and excellent man, never stepped on a battle-field, than he who died the death of fame in command of the British army at Corunna. [E.S.C.]

[Tomb of Sir John Moore.]

MOORE, Sir Jonas, a mathemat. 1617-1681.

MOORE, Philip, a minister resident in the Isle of Man, known as a Manx scholar, died 1783.

MOORE, Thomas, was born in 1780, in Dublin, where his father carried on business with no great success as a wine merchant. He showed from boyhood an imaginative and musical turn; and various circumstances concurred in impressing him early with that indignant and melancholy sense of the wrongs and sufferings of Ireland, to which his poetry owes so many of its most powerful touches. His family professed the Roman Catholic creed, as he himself always continued to do; and among his father's friends were several of the United Irishmen, with others who were ardently bent on extorting redress from the government. The political disturbances broke out into rebellion while Moore was a student at Trinity College; he wrote anonymously for a seditious newspaper, and was only saved from implicating himself deeply by faithfully keeping a promise which his mother prevailed on him to give.—He took his degree in 1798, and went to London to keep his terms for the bar. Poetry, however, had taken possession of his mind; and the amatory cast which always prevailed in his poems, was allowed in some of the earliest of them to degenerate into looseness. His gay translation of A lished in 1800, was followed by 'Poems of Thomas Little;' and the with which these and another miscella of his were treated in the *Edinburgh* duced the abortive duel between Moor At this period the poet's means were and his prospects discouragingly un his rising reputation as a song-write accomplishments, and his pleasing m tated his introduction into aristocrati 1804, having obtained a registrarship through the patronage of Lord Moira to discharge the duties of the office. be much less lucrative than he had e in a very few months he returned allowed to leave a deputy, whose de plunged Moore into embarrassment he was long in being able to extricate refused all aid from his friends, Jeffrey intimate with him, offering generous end, the claims being favourably adju the whole sum from his literary earni continued to contribute liberally to t his parents.—From the time of his re land his course of life was very un was thenceforth wholly the man of porting himself by his pen, and court especially that of the higher Whig ci don. In 1811 he married Miss Dy been for a short time on the Dublin s able, attractive, and domestic lady. wards he took up his residence in a Ashbourne in Derbyshire, whence h Sloperton, near Devizes. There he

[Moore's Cottage at Sloperton.]

live ever afterwards, visiting London quently, and making other excursio obliged soon after his removal to the refuge on the continent from his Be tors. In 1835 he received from Lord government a pension of three hun and in 1850, when his health was comp and all his four children were dead, M tained a pension of a hundred pou in the beginning of 1852.—Moore's into three groups: the serious poe and satiric rhymes; and the biograp works in prose. In the first of the compositions that support his

'Irish Melodies' (the series of which began in 1813) and other lyrics. Many of these are exquisite for grace of diction, for beauty, not without sameness, of imagery, and for a refined and ideal kind of pathos. They are poems for the drawing-room, and admirable as such. In 'Lalla Rookh,' published in 1817, the poet tried a more ambitious flight; and, while there is here very great skill and care of execution, with a marvellous richness of fancy, and singular correctness of costume, it cannot be said that he has vindicated his claim to be ranked, with Scott or Byron, among the great painters of romantic narrative. The second group of Moore's works, perhaps, shows his genius in a more brilliant light than any of the others. Unsparingly severe in his attacks on those public persons who were obnoxious to the Whig party, he has made satire as gaily witty, and as irresistibly amusing, as it ever can be. His chief political satires, besides many fugitive contributions to newspapers, were 'The Twopenny Post Bag,' 'Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress,' and the 'Fables for the Holy Alliance.' A lighter vein was opened in 'The Fudge Family in Paris.' Moore's prose works were really tasks performed for the sake of the gain they brought; and the best of them can only be asserted to be performed with good taste and care. If any of them was a labour of love it was the gorgeous romance of 'The Epicurean,' which appeared in 1827. The only others that require to be named are the 'Life of Sheridan,' (1825); and the 'Notices of the Life of Lord Byron,' (1830). [W.S.]

MOORSON, Sir R., a naval officer, 1760-1835.

MORALES, A., a Span. historian, 1513-1590.

MORALES, C., a Spanish singer, 16th century.

MORALES, J. B., a Spanish missionary, 1597-1664.

MORALES, L., a Spanish painter, 1509-1586.

MORAND, John, a French surgeon, 1658-1726. Sauveur Francois, his son, greatly distinguished as a surgical writer, 1697-1773. John Francis Clement, son of the latter, an anatomist and mineralogist, 1726-1784.

MORAND, J. A., a Fr. architect, 1727-1794.

MORAND, Louis Charles Ant. Alexis, Count, a French general, disting. at the period of the revolution and the empire, 1770-1835.

MORAND, P. De, a Fr. dramatist, 1701-1737.

MORANDE, C. Thevenot De, a French journalist, author of 'Memoirs of Madame du Barry,' al 'Anecdotes of the Court of France,' 1748-92.

MORANT, Philip, the historian of Colchester ad Essex, born in Jersey, 1700, died 1770.

MORATA, Olympia Fulvia, an Italian lady of protestant principles, distinguished as the most learned woman of her age, 1526-1555.

MORATIN, Nicholas Fernandez De, a celebrated dramatic author of Spain, 1737-1780. His son, Leandro Fernandez, appointed royal librarian under Joseph Buonaparte, and considered his father's superior as a dramatic poet, was born 1760, and was a great student of Shakspeare and Moliere, but especially the latter, d. at Paris 1828.

MORATO, Flavio Pellegrino, an Italian writer, father of Olympia Morata, died 1547.

MORCELLI, S. Antonio, an Italian Jesuit and archæologist, born 1737.

MORDAUNT, Charles, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, a naval and military commander, time of William and Mary, 1658-1735.

MORE, Alexander, a French protestant minister, appointed professor of divinity, and pastor of the church at Middleberg in Zealand, author of theological works, 1616-1670.

MORE, Antonio, a Dutch painter, 1519-1575.

MORE, Francis, a famous lawyer, 1558-1621.

MORE, Hannah, the greatest name in the list of female writers on moral and religious subjects in the last century, was born at Stapleton, Gloucestershire, in 1744. Her father, who had taken orders in the Church of England, was master of a foundation school, in that town, and gave his four daughters a liberal education. They were all highly accomplished, but Hannah was distinguished above the rest of her sisters, both by her natural talents and her extraordinary thirst for knowledge. The Misses More, resolved on rendering themselves independent, opened a boarding school for young ladies in the village, and soon after, on the advic of friends, transferred their seminary to Bristol. In that town, they met with signal success. Their school grew in reputation, and every year added to its numbers, till it outstripped all other institutions of a similar kind, in the south and west of England. Hannah had early tried her powers in original composition, and at the age of seventeen, wrote her pastoral drama 'The Search after Happiness.' Having obtained the friendship of Garrick, she prepared several pieces for the stage, 'The Fatal Falsehood,' 'Percy,' 'The Inflexible Captive.' On attaining higher views of the character and duties of a Christian, she relinquished all thoughts of writing for the stage. But although she renounced the theatre, she still retained her respect and friendship for Garrick, with whom, as literary friends, she conjoined Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, and their learned associates. The death of Garrick produced a great change on her character. Reading and reflection made her a Christian; and she thenceforth dedicated her time and energies to works of piety and benevolence. She fixed her

[Hannah More's Cottage.]

house at Cowslip Green, a beautiful residence in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and there devoted her time to literary pursuits. Having projected a series of didactic works, she published, in 1786, a little volume entitled, 'Thoughts on the Manners of the Great,' 'An Estimate of the Religion of the

Fashionable World.' To counteract the principles of the French Revolution, she published 'Village Politics,' by Will Chip; and, next, a periodical work, 'The Cheap Repository Tracts,' including 'The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.' Resuming her didactic series, she published 'Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education,' which obtained the high approval of Bishop Porteus, who recommended the writer for the office of governess to the Princess Charlotte. This was followed in rapid succession by 'Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess,' 'Cœlebs in Search of a Wife,' and 'Practical Piety,' 'An Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul,' 'Christian Morals,' and 'The Spirit of Prayer.' By her various writings she amassed upwards of £30,000. Her sisters and she now relinquished public teaching, and devoted all their energies to the erection of schools, where there were no resident clergymen, and in which no less than twelve hundred children received, through their instrumentality, the benefits of a moral and religious education. In short, they produced, by their benevolent and Christian labours, so great a change on the aspect of society, that what had been a moral desert had produced in rich abundance, the excellent fruits of wide-spread intelligence, of elevated morality, and religious excellence. Miss More died in Sept., 1833. [R.J.]

MORE, Henry, a dissenting minister, d. 1802.

MORE, Henry, one of that profoundly learned and influential class of philosophical divines who arose in the 17th century to exorcise the spirit of Calvinism from the English universities. Born in 1614, and educated at Cambridge, he took his degree of B.A. in 1635, when he had already run through the scholastic philosophy, and rejected it with disgust for the warmer light and richer fancies of Platonism. The 'Germany Theology' of Taulerus soon after rivetted his attention as the summit of the mystic divinity which he had pursued through the writings of the Platonists and the school of Mercurius Trismegistus. In the works of Tauler the mystic divinity was Christianized, and written from a certain depth of experience, and from the age of Luther to the close of the 17th century, he exercised a vast influence upon the class of minds that revolted from the dogmatism of Geneva. In this class Henry More holds a distinguished place with Cudworth, Glanville, Whichcote, and others of less note, and while he is on a level with the best of them as a prose writer and philosopher, he has the merit of being their representative among the poets. In 1640, after being admitted M.A., he published his 'Psychozoia,' or first part of the 'Song of the Soul,' containing 'A Christiano-Platonical Display of Life,' in passages which may be pronounced rich and beautiful in their very obscurity. His most popular work, however, is the 'Divine Dialogues,' and while the erudition and beauty of such productions are admitted, it is curious to read the exception taken by biographers against the author's consciousness of their origin, in thoughts, full of spiritual wonder, communicated to his spirit. Henry More refused the highest ecclesiastical preferments, and chose a life of learned retirement and undisturbed contemplation, chiefly passed at the seat of Lord Conway. He died universally beloved 1687. His works were published in 3 vols. folio, 1679. [E.R.]

MORE, Sir Thomas, was born i
London, in the year 1480. His fat
was one of the justices of the king
was, according to the practice of the
the household of Morton, the cardi
of Canterbury, where the boy obtain
reputation for ready wit and subtl
which excited high expectations of fu
After having studied at Oxford,
chancery practice at the New Inn,
of the other inns of court, but now
ten. He entered parliament when
twenty-second year, and immedia
himself a place in history by standin
privileges of the House of Commo
questions of supply as their own excl
—Through his influence the aid
Henry VII. for the marriage of his d
king of Scots was refused. It was
pected that after a victory of this kin
rise in the court of Henry VII. He
time in retirement under the shado
displeasure, and it was then that with
neglecting professional advancemen
his mind with the treasures of learnin
him so illustrious among the statesm
A great portion of his studies lay i
he delivered lectures on St. Augus
on the City of God. On the acces
VIII. he was soon put on the path
In 1521 he was knighted and mad
the exchequer. He appears to hav
considerably enriched himself by pra
his wife, a daughter of Mr. Colt
Essex, he kept up a noble hospit
VIII., who knew and appreciated
he as little permitted it as he did fe
and worth to stand in the way o
passions, used to be a frequent g
table, where he enjoyed the intell
According to the account of Eras
there collected must have been on
brilliant and engaging that the w
seen, and it was adorned by virtues,
associations, high in intellect, ha
wanting. In 1523 he became speake
of Commons, and in 1529 succeeded
perilous eminence of the woolsack.
meantime published, among other
rious history of Richard III., an
which, derived from the Greek for h
become the source of a proverbial ex
language. That he meant this ima
seriously to embody his notions of a
of government can scarcely be belie
who reads it, and remembers tha
fanciful and abstract existence
was the dream of one who tho
man in all his complicated relati
deeply conversant in practical
When Henry began those attacks
supremacy, which, however sad his
be, were instrumental in procurin
tion, More at once took up the pos
conscience dictated to him as a su
old system. Henry marked him out
as an opponent of his matrimonia
endeavoured to shield himself by
ment from office. He was request

oath to maintain the lawfulness of the marriage with Anne Boleyn. Though it was known that he would be the last man to disturb the succession, he refused to take the oath. This refusal was interpreted into high treason, under the statute. He was condemned to death, and beheaded on the 6th of July, 1535. [J.H.B.]

MOREAU, H., a French poet, 1810-1838.

MOREAU, JACOB NICHOLAS, a French historian, appointed librarian to the queen, and historiographer royal, author of 'Memoirs' towards the history of our own times, 'The Duties of a Prince,' 'Principles of Morality and Polity, and of Public Rights,' (written for the use of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI.,) and of a political journal written against England, 1717-1803.

MOREAU, JEAN, a French historian, 16th cent.

MOREAU, J. L., a physician, better known as 'Moreau de la Sarthe,' author of a work entitled 'Histoire Naturelle de la Femme,' 1771-1826.

MOREAU, J. M., an emi. designer, 1741-1814.

MOREAU. JEAN VICTOR MOREAU, was born in Bretagne, in 1763. He was educated for the law, but he enlisted when he was seventeen years old, and thenceforth devoted himself to a military career. He was rapidly promoted during the first campaign of the wars of the French revolution, and in 1796 he was commander of one of the two French armies that invaded Germany. The other army, which was under General Jourdain, was completely defeated by the Austrians, who then brought their whole force to bear upon Moreau. In this emergency Moreau extricated himself by a retreat through the Black Forest, which is considered a masterpiece of military skill. Napoleon, in 1800, gave Moreau the command of the armies of the Danube and the Rhine; and in the winter of that year Moreau gained the great victory of Hohenlinden, the most splendid of his achievements. Moreau was afterwards suspected of plotting against Napoleon's government, and was banished from France. He lived in retirement in America until 1813, when he returned to Europe and joined the armies of the allied sovereigns against the French. He was killed at the battle of Dresden in that year. [E.S.C.]

MOREAU, R., a French physician, 1587-1656.

MOREAU-SAINT-MERY, M. L. E., a deputy to the constituent assembly, and known as a writer on the French colonies of America, 1750-1819.

MOREELSE, N., a Dutch painter, 1571-1638.

MOREL, A., a Swiss antiquarian, 1646-1703.

MOREL, J. A., a Fr. wr. on music, 1775-1825.

MOREL, B., a Fr. devotional writer, 1653-1731.

MORELL, THOMAS, a classical scholar and doctor of divinity, famous for his editions of Ainsworth's and Hederick's lexicons, 1703-1784.

MORELLET, A., a French critic, 1727-1819.

MORELLI, J., an Italian critic, 1745-1819.

MORELOS, J. M., a priest and general in the Mexican war of independence, shot 1815.

MORERI, LOUIS, a French ecclesiastic, distinguished as the first compiler of the great 'Historical Dictionary' which bears his name, 1643-80.

MORES, EDW. ROWE, author of the 'History and Antiquities of Tunstal, in Kent,' was b. there, his father being rector of the parish, 1730. He was the originator of the Equitable Society for Assurance on Lives, and a wr. on that subject, d. 1778.

MORET, J., a French historian, 1615-1705.

MORETO-Y-CABANA, DON AUGUSTIN, a Span. dramatist of the reign of Philip IV., 17th ct.

MORGAGNI, JOHN BAPTIST, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent Italian anatomist and physician, was born at Forli in Italy, 1682; and died at Padua 1771. Morgagni was a rather voluminous writer, but the work by which he is best known is that entitled 'De Sedibus et Causis Morborum per Anatome indagatis.' [J.M'C.]

MORGAN, G. C., an exp. philosopher, d. 1798.

MORGAN, SIR HENRY, a famous buccaneer, appointed governor of Jamaica, by Charles II.

MORGAN, W., a Welch prelate, died 1604.

MORGAN, W., a famous mathematician, and writer on annuities and assurances, died 1833.

MORGHEN, RAPHAEL, a celebrated Neapolitan engraver, 1758-1833.

MORHOF, D. G., a German writer, 1639-1691.

MORICE, SIR WILLIAM, a relative of General Monk, raised by his influence to the office of secretary of state, author of a treatise on the Communion, died 1676.

MORICE DE BEAUBOIS, DON P. HYACINTH, an ecclesiastic and antiquary of Brittany, editor of Lobineau's History, &c., 1693-1750.

MORIER, JAMES, an English writer of Eastern travels, and novelist, 1780-1848.

MORILLO, G., a Spanish poet, 16th century.

MORILLO, P., a Spanish general, 1777-1837.

MORIN, B., a French lexicographer, 1746-1817.

MORIN, J., a French mathematician, 1705-64.

MORIN, J., a French Orientalist, 1591-1659.

MORIN, JOHN BAPTIST, a French physician and professor of mathematics, best known as an astrologer and adviser of Richelieu, 1583-1656.

MORIN, LOUIS, a famous botanist, 1635-1715.

MORIN, P., a French critic, 1531-1608.

MORIN, S., a Fr. visionary, burnt alive 1663.

MORIN, STEPHEN, a French protestant, professor of Oriental languages at Amsterdam, and a philological writer, 1625-1700.

MORISON, J., a Scottish writer, 1762-1809.

MORISON, ROBERT a native of Aberdeen, famous for his skill and writings in botany, appointed prof. at Oxford by Charles II., 1620-1683.

MORISOT, C. B., a French writer, 1592-1661.

MORISOT, J. M. R., a Fr. architect, 1767-1821.

MORITZ, C. P., a German writer, 1757-1793.

MORLA, TH., a Spanish general, died 1820.

MORLAND, GEORGE, an English painter, famous for his landscape and interiors, embodying scenes in humble life, was born in London 1764, and was at his meridian about 1790. He became the victim of his low tastes and drunken habits, and died under arrest for debt in 1804. His history is one of the most melancholy in the long list of those who have wasted their talents, and misspent their time. His genius, his moral character, and the circumstances under which he produced his works—many of them to discharge an ale score—entitle him to be regarded as the Sheridan of artists. His talent was most surprising in the delineation of pigs, introduced into his rustic scenes—these animals being his favourite subjects.

MORLAND, HENRY ROBERT, a portrait painter, son of a London artist, and father of the preceding George Morland, died 1797.

MORLAND, SIR SAMUEL, a diplomatist in the

service of Cromwell, afterwards an adherent of Charles II., distinguished for his mechanical inventions, among which are mentioned the speaking trumpet, an arithmetical machine, the fire engine, the steam engine, improved pumps, &c., d. 1695.

MORLEY, GEORGE, an adherent of Charles II., appointed by him bp. of Winchester, 1597-1684.

MORLEY, THOMAS, a pupil of the celebrated Byrde, and one of the gentlemen of Queen Elizabeth's chapel, acquired much fame for his work, entitled 'A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practical Musicke.' He composed many songs, ballads, canzonets, and madrigals. A burial service of his composition still continues to be performed on solemn occasions in Westminster Abbey. It is supposed that he died about the year 1604. [J.M.]

MORLIN, J., a German divine, 1514-1571.

MORNAY, PHILIP DE, Sieur du Plessis-Marly, an illustrious leader of the French protestants, and for more than thirty years in the service of Henry IV., who was greatly indebted to him for the success of his arms and negotiations. Born 1549, died some years after retiring from the court, during which he distinguished himself as a writer in the interest of protestantism, 1623.

MORNINGTON, GARRETT WELLESLEY, earl of, father of the duke of Wellington, acquired considerable celebrity for his musical compositions. He showed an early liking for music, and became, for an amateur, a very tolerable violinist. 'Here in Cool Grot,' is the most admired of his vocal works. The university of Dublin conferred upon him their degree of Doctor in Music. He was born in Meath about the year 1720, and died in 1781. [J.M.]

MORO, or MOORE, ANTONY, a Dutch painter, favourite of Charles V. and Philip II., 1512-1568.

MORO, CHRISTOPHER, a Venet. doge, 1462-71.

MOROSI, J., an Ital mechanician, 1772-1840.

MOROSINI, the name of several famous Venetians,—1. DOMINICHINO, doge from 1148 to 1156. 2. MICHÆL, succeeded as doge, and died the same year, 1382. 3. PAUL, ambassador to the emperor, and to the kings of Poland, Bohemia, and Naples, 1406-1483. 4. ANDREA, a senator and historian of the republic, 1558-1618. 5. FRANCESCO, born 1618, distinguished in the wars with the Turks as generalissimo of the Venetian troops, afterwards procurator of St. Mark, and successor of Giustinian as doge 1688, died 1694.

MORRELL, B., an Amer. navigator, 1795-1839.

MORRIS, C., an Eng. song-writer, 1739-1832.

MORRIS, L., a Welch antiquary, 1702-1765.

MORRISON, ROBERT, the famous Chinese scholar and missionary, was born of humble parents at Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1782, and was sent to Canton by the London Missionary Society in 1807. From this period to 1824 he was resident in China, and translated into that language the four Gospels, and the greater part of the Epistles. He wrote also numerous important works to facilitate the study of the Chinese tongue, the principal of which is his Dictionary, printed by the East India Company at a cost of £15,000. In 1824 Dr. Morrison visited England. In 1826 he returned to Canton, and died there 1834.

MORSE, J., an American geographer, d. 1826.

MORSER, A., a Swiss mechanician, 1771-1840.

MORTIER. EDMUND ADOLPHE CASIMIR JOSEPH MORTIER, marshal of France of Treviso, was born at Chateau-Cam 1768. He joined a regiment of volunte beginning of the revolutionary war, a under Kleber, Marceau, Pichegru, and the early campaigns of that contest. had reached the rank of general of div commanded the right wing of Massena the battle of Zurich. Napoleon made his marshals in 1804; and he was hig guished in the campaigns of the next ye the Austrians and Russians. In 180 possession of Hanover and Hamburg, with singular moderation to the inhabit signalized himself at the battle of Fri 1807; and was then employed by the e Spain, where he won the battle of Ocana. he served in Russia, and took an active p military operations of that year, and i 1813 and 1814. In conjunction with Marmont, Mortier defended Paris again lies, and fought the final battle of Montm was obliged to capitulate. Marshal Mor character for integrity, and his administr lity caused him to be much trusted and by the Bourbons after their restoratio Philippe placed equal confidence in him was riding by his side at a review of the guard of Paris, 28th July, 1835, when th machine, which Fieschi had prepared ag king, exploded, and killed among many veteran marshal.

MORTIMER, JOHN, an English g known as a writer on husbandry, died 1 son, THOMAS, vice-consul in the Austria lands, known as a writer on commercial cellaneous subjects, 1730-1809.

MORTIMER, J. H., an English artist

MORTIMER, ROGER, earl of, the of Queen Isabella, b. in Wales 1287, exec

MORTON, C., a learned antiquarian,

MORTON, JAMES, earl of. See Dou

MORTON, JOHN, archbishop of C and cardinal, distinguished as a state partizan of the house of Lancaster, w 1410. He rose in dignity through severa ing reigns, from that of Henry VI. to H having escaped the hands of Richard, h this interval, and fled to the continent joined the earl of Richmond. Died 150

MORTON, R., a medical writer, died

MORTON, THOMAS, a learned prel same family as the fam. Card. Morton,

MORTON, THOMAS, a drama. wr.,

MORUS, S. F. N., a German theolog.

MORVAN, a king of Brittany, 818.

MORVEAU. See GUYTON DE MOR

MORVILLE, CH. JOHN BAPT. F Count De, a Fr. ambass. and minister,

MOSCATI, P., a French politician,

MOSCHENI, M. C., an It. poetess,

MOSCHUS, a Greek poet, about 200

MOSCHUS, D., a Gk. poet and refug

MOSCHUS, J., a Greek monk, an. u of the Saints he had known in his trave

MOSELEY, BENJAMIN, an English experienced in the West Indies, authe fessional work on Dysentery, and of tw on Coffee and Sugar, died 1819.

OSER, G. M., a Swiss artist, 1705-1783.
OSER, JOHN JAMES, a German writer on
ic law, author of a great number of important
s, 1701-1785. His son, FREDERIC CHARLES,
tesman and writer, 1731-1798.
OSER, W. G., a writer on forests, 1729-1793.
OSES, the leader and legislator of the He-
s on their departure from Egypt, supposed
1725-1605 B.C.
OSES ALSCHECH, a Syrian rabbin, 16th c.
OSES BEN-NOCHMANN, a Spanish rabbi,
or of 'Wars of the Lord,' &c., 1194-1300.
OSES, C., an Armenian prelate, 5th century.
OSHEIM, JOHN LAURENCE VON, was born
noted family at Lubec, 9th October, 1694.
was educated at the university of Kiel, where,
gh a very young man, he became professor of
sophy. He was especially distinguished as a
cher. He framed his discourses on the best
ch and English models, and published some
nes of sermons. Such was his popularity,
the king of Denmark invited him to a chair
e university of Copenhagen. In 1725 he was
d by the duke of Brunswick to the professor-
of theology at Helmstadt, a sphere which he
hily occupied for twenty-two years. In 1747
as appointed by George II. of Britain to the
ity chair, and to the chancellorship of the
ersity of Göttingen. In this responsible posi-
he remained eight years, when he died, 9th
ember, 1755. The works of Mosheim are
nsive, consisting of numerous translations,
tises, sermons, and letters. He is chiefly known
ng us as a church historian, by his 'Com-
taries,' and by his 'Institutes,' both written
atin. The Institutes, which are a brief and
compound, have been translated into German
, Von Einem and Schlegel, and into English in
by Maclaine, minister at the Hague, and
tely by Dr. Murdoch of America, a third
on of whose admirable translation appeared in
The last translation is incomparably the
and must remove some prejudices against
eim which Maclaine's dry and unfaithful
n may have originated. Mosheim's Latin
is too succinct to be either classical or
t. His endeavour in recording the history
ruggles of various religious parties was to
e a dignified neutrality, which has been
to such an extent, that to many it has
d to wear the aspect of complete indif-
Such a view, however, would be very
for those who read his sermons, and other
will discover in them a decided, intel-
nd ardent piety. [J.E.]
ERON, J., a French writer, 1738-1830.
ROBERT, chaplain to William III., and
the Bangorian controversy, 1666-1729.
w, CHARLES, successively bishop of St.
d of Bath and Wells, d. 1802. CHARLES,
latter, bishop of Oxford, died 1811.
M, ROBERT, an Irish prelate, d. 1679.
, HENRY, an Irish actor, 1729-1773.
RT, JOHN, a D. painter, 1499-1555.
SKI, COUNT THADDEUS, one of the
ous defenders of the independence of
-1842.
E-VAYER. See LAMOTHE.
Y, G., an Eng. physician, 1731-93.

MOTHERWELL, W., a Scotch poet, 1798-1835.
MOTTE. See LA-MOTTE.
MOTTEUX, P. A., a French poet, 1660-1717.
MOTTEVILLE, FRANÇOISE BERTAUD, Dame De, the favourite and biographer of Anne of Austria, time of Richelieu, 1621-1689.
MOTTLEY, JOHN, son of Colonel Mottley, an adherent of James II., known as the biographer of Peter the Great and Catharine of Russia, and the alleged author of 'Joe Miller's Jests,' 1692-1750.
MOTTRAYE, A. DE LA, a French traveller and historical critic, 1674-1743.
MOUCHON, PETER, a Genevese ecclesiastic, and friend of Rousseau, author of a 'Table Analytique et Raisonnée de l'Encyclopédie,' 1733-1797.
MOUFET, or MUFFET, THOMAS, a physician of London, distinguished as a professional writer and naturalist, died about 1604.
MOUGIN, P. A., a Fr. astronomer, 1735-1816.
MOULIN. See DUMOULIN.
MOULIN, J. F. A., a Fr. general, 1752-1810.
MOUNIER, JOHN JOSEPH, a political writer and orator, distinguished in the estates-general of France, 1758-1806. His son, CL. PHILIPPE, a statesman, 1784-1843.
MOUNTAGUE, or MONTAGUE, RICHARD, a learned prelate, distinguished for his knowledge of ecclesiastical antiquities, and known to history as the personal friend and associate in principle of Archbishop Laud, 1578-1641.
MOUNTFORT, WILLIAM, a dramatic writer and actor, assassinated by his rival in love, Capt. Hill, after marrying Mrs. Bracegirdle, 1659-1692.
MOURAD-BEY, chief of the Mamelukes, and companion-in-arms of Ibrahim Bey, was born in Circassia 1750. On the invasion of Egypt by Buonaparte, he won the admiration of the French by his gallant resistance, but was forced to submit to Kléber, who left him the government of Upper Egypt, under the French protectorate. Died 1801.
MOURADGEA-D'OHSSON, IGNACIUS, a Swedish historian of Armenian descent, born at Constantinople 1740. While residing in the East as Swedish minister, he collected the materials of his 'General View of the Ottoman Empire,' published 1787-1790. Died 1807.
MOURAVIEF, M. NIKITISCH, a Russian poet, philosopher, and historian, tutor in the family of Catherine II., 1757-1807.
MOURET, J. J., a Fr. composer, 1682-1738.
MOURGUES, MICHAEL, a French Jesuit and mathematician, author of 'Traité de la Poésie Française,' &c., 1642-1713.
MOUSKES, PHILIP, a Fr. historian, d. 1282.
MOUTON, G., a French astronomer, 1618-94.
MOUTON, J. B., SYLVAIN, a Fr. Jansenist, one of the last refugees living in Holland, 1740-1803.
MOXON, JOSEPH, a map maker and writer on navigation, mathemat., astrono., &c., 1627-1700.
MOYLE, WALTER, a classical scholar, member of parlia., and wr. on politi. economy, 1672-1721.
MOYSART, F., a French writer, 1735-1813.
MOYSES, DAVID, page to King James, and author of a diary, published as 'Memoirs' of Scottish History, 1573-1630.
MOZART, JOHANN CHRYSOSTOMUS WOLFGANG GOTTLIEB, born in Salzburg, on the 25th of January, 1756, was the son of Leopold Mozart, a bookbinder of Augsburg, who studied music at

Salzburg, and was in 1762 admitted as one of the musicians of the prince-archbishop of that town. The young Mozart, born amidst music, soon evinced a most remarkable musical precocity. At three years old he first began to show signs of that astonishing ability which afterwards made him one of the greatest amongst many great musicians. At four years old, almost without a lesson, he was able to play upon the harpsichord several minuets and other pieces of music. At five he made his first essays as a composer. In all the other studies proper to his age, as letters and arithmetic, he showed a marvellous aptitude, and very rapidly became a proficient in his juvenile tasks. Music, however, was always his favourite study, and his principal amusement. At six years of age, Mozart's father removed with all his family to Munich, where he, with his sister Mary-Anne, had the honour of performing before the elector, who received the infant artists with the most marked condescension. About this time he began privately to study the violin, and before his father, or any one else, was aware of his proficiency upon this instrument, he was able to acquit himself like a master in the second part of some most difficult concertos. Amid all the wonder and admiration which his great talents caused, Mozart never ceased to be a simple, good-natured, and unassuming child, and his instant obedience to the slightest request of his parents was one of his distinguishing traits. In 1763, when only seven years old, his family left Germany, and after having visited and performed in the principal cities of his fatherland, he in November arrived in Paris, and was introduced to play upon the organ at Versailles in presence of the whole court. Here he published his two first compositions, and the wonderful powers of Mozart created quite an excitement amongst all classes of people. In 1764 he came to England, where he received the most unbounded applause, both from the court and the nobility before whom he performed. During his residence in England, he composed and printed six sonatas, which were by request dedicated to the Queen. He returned to France in 1765, and from thence went to Holland, and at the Hague, when not more than eight years old, composed a symphony for a full orchestra, on occasion of the installation of the prince of Orange. They then returned to Paris, where they resided for two months, and where the young artist and his gifted sister were feted and caressed by all manner of people. They then turned their course toward Germany, and from this time forward Mozart devoted himself with increased ardour to the study of his art. In 1768 the two children performed before the emperor Joseph II. at Vienna, who ordered young Wolfgang to compose music to the opera buffo, *La Finta Semplice*, which, though never performed, was approved of by all the masters and cognoscenti of the period. In 1769 young Mozart was nominated concert master to the archbishop of Salzburg. In the same year he went to Italy, where he was most rapturously welcomed. His first performance in Italy was given at Milan, where he was engaged to return and compose the first opera for the carnival of 1771. At Bologna and Florence the reception he met with was equally flattering to the young musician. At the latter city he made the acquaintance of Thomas Linley, who, about his age, [illegible] was then a pupil under Martini, the celebrated viol[illegible] Mozart arrived at Rome in Passion Week, [illegible] Wednesday went to the Sistine chapel, wher[illegible] heard for the first time the celebrated *Mis[illegible]* which was prohibited to be copied, or in any [illegible] ner published, on pain of excommunication. Good Friday the same *Miserere* was again [illegible] formed, when Mozart was present with the [illegible] copy he had made from memory concealed [illegible] hat, that he might have an opportunity of m[illegible] corrections. This circumstance created a [illegible] mense excitement at Rome, because the pe[illegible] ties of the *Miserere* were thought impossible [illegible] expressed by musical notation, and when [illegible] Mozart, in presence of some Sistine cho[illegible] sang the composition in the very manner in [illegible] it was sung by those who had acquired i[illegible] after long practice, the professional sing[illegible] pressed their astonishment in terms of unme[illegible] admiration. The fame of Mozart after this [illegible] was spread far and wide. His wonderful [illegible] talents and power of performing on the org[illegible] attributed to a charm which it was supp[illegible] carried in his ring. When the pope first [illegible] him perform, he conferred upon him the [illegible] the Golden Spur, and at Bologna he was el[illegible] member of the Philharmonic Society, whic[illegible] at that time an honour rarely conferred ev[illegible] the greatest musicians. On the 26th of D[illegible] ber, 1770, he produced at Milan his 'Mithri[illegible] which had a successful run of twenty nigh[illegible] caused him to be engaged to compose th[illegible] opera for the year 1773. This opera was [illegible] Silla,' which was performed twenty-six ni[illegible] succession. In the interval between the [illegible] named above, he went to Venice and V[illegible] where he received the highest musical ho[illegible] At Milan, he, in 1771, composed an opera,

[House of Mozart.]

Salzburg in 1772 he composed anot[illegible] election of the new archbishop. In 1[illegible] was so completely established, a[illegible] known, that he could have made cho[illegible] ments in all the capitals of Europ[illegible] preferred Paris, and therefore, in [illegible] his mother, commenced his second

e death of his mother made Paris and he returned to his father at the he year 1779. Some time after this to Munich, whence he went to ntered the service of the emperor, mained attached during the rest of tempted to leave him by many ad- rs. His principal works, composed r this time, were 'Cosi Fan Tutti,' L'Enlevement du Serail,' 'Nozze de Giovanni,' 'Zauberflöte,' 'Clemenza ses,' and his world-renowned 'Re- g the time he was engaged in the the 'Zauberflöte' he began to be ting fits, which recurred at short close of his life, which took place December, 1792, when he had not thirty-sixth year. He left a widow His works, which are too numerous name, were in all styles of his art, He is one of the greatest masters of works will live to all time. [J.M.]

a controversial writer, 1746-1813.

A., an Italian historian, 1678-1736.

ACHARY, a dissenting minister, who ered the Church of England, author c., died 1769. THOMAS, his son, or his improvement of the chrono- 794. JOHN, brother of the latter, d professional writer, most distin- is improvement of the reflecting 1793. WILLIAM, son of John, an rmy, and an employé in the trig- rvey, 1762-1820.

BERT, a famous writer on natural ontributor to magazine literature, hire 1777, died in indigent circum-

ON, LODOWICKE, the principal of ts, (his companion being John the year 1651, announced them- two last witnesses, and went from denouncing with great violence all arded as false professors of religion, istrates and persons in authority. l attacks were directed against the Ranters, some of whom replied to g. The first publication of Muggle- 'A Remonstrance from the Eternal several Spiritual Transactions unto and Commonwealth of England, llency the Lord General Cromwell, State, the Council of War, and to the second appearing of the Lord wise God and everlasting Father, r.' This pamphlet was first printed as republished in 1710, with a por- hor, the subscription to which gives his life—'Dyed the 14th of March, l eighty-eight years, seven months, days.' Muggleton is depicted with , low forehead, protruding brow, ek bones, and what physiognomists aggressive nose. The exposition of is given in his work called 'The g-Glass,' published 1656, and his ed a sect which has survived to the His fanaticism was perfectly sin- ore than once suffered imprisonment for the vigorous manner in which he prosecuted his 'Commission.' [E.R.]

MUIS, S. M. DE, a Fr. Hebraist, 1587-1644.

MULLER, ANDREW, a German divine and Oriental scholar, especially dist. for his labours in illustration of the Chinese language, 1630-1694.

MULLER, CARL OTTFRIED, professor of archæology at Gottingen, distinguished for his skill in mythology, 1797-1840.

MULLER, HENRY, a Ger. divine, 1631-1675.

MULLER, GERARD FREDERIC, a German traveller and writer, skilled in the Russian language, and a long time resident in that country as historiographer of the empire. He is considered the father of Russian history, and is author of numerous valuable works in that branch of inquiry. Born in Westphalia 1705; died in Moscow, where he had been appointed keeper of the archives, 1783.

MULLER, J., a Dutch engraver, b. about 1570.

MULLER, JOHN, a Swiss historian, auth. of a 'Hist. of the Helvetic Confederation,' 1752-1809.

MULLER, JOHN, called 'Regiomontanus,' from his birthplace, distinguished as a Greek scholar, astronomer, and mathematical writer, 1436-1476.

MULLER, J. S., a Germ. engraver, 1715-1782.

MULLER, L., a military engineer of Prussia, an. of 'The Wars of Frederick the Great,' 1734-1804.

MULLER, OTHON FREDERIC, an eminent naturalist, was born at Copenhagen in 1730. He died in 1784. He was born of parents in a humble sphere of life, and was destined for the church. Recommended by his learning and regularity of manners to the situation of tutor to the young Count Schulin, he travelled into various countries with him; and was induced by his pupil's mother, a woman of excellent understanding, to engage in the study of natural history. Marrying advantageously, he abandoned his intention of going into the church, and was enabled to devote himself exclusively to scientific occupations. As a naturalist he acquired a high reputation both at home and abroad, and was honoured by his sovereign, who conferred upon him various marks of high distinction. His first works were the Entomology and Botany of the part of his native country where he was born and resided, which was followed by a continuation of the great work begun by Oeder, the Flora of Denmark. Zoology, however, soon superseded botany; and we know no naturalist who has more ably illustrated the fauna of his native country than Muller has done his. Selecting chiefly those portions of the animal kingdom, which from their diminutive proportions, had till then been but little attended to, he struck out an original path, and clothing his descriptions of the little animals of his studies in elegant Latin, he has rendered his works accessible to, and made them the delight of all succeeding zoologists. His histories, or monographs of the infusoria, the hydrachnæ or water spiders, and the entomostraca of Denmark and Norway, are models of composition and monuments of prodigious patience; while his great work, which, however, he did not live to finish, the Zoologia Danica, is one of amazing accuracy, both in the descriptions and in the figures of the animals described, and is indispensable to every naturalist even of the present day. The younger Linnæus has named a genus of plants after him, Mullera. [W.B.]

MULLER, W., a German writer, 1794-1827.

MUMMIUS, L., a consul of Rome, B.C. 146.

MUNCER, MUNTZER, or MUNZER, THOS., a chief of the German anabaptists, executed 1525.

MUNCHAUSEN, GERLACH ADOLPHUS, Baron Von, Hanoverian prime minister, and founder of the university of Gottingen, 1688-1770.

MUNCHHAUSEN, JEROME CH. FREDERIC VON, a German officer, whose wonderful relations of his adventures in the service of Russia, suggested the story of Burger, remarkable for its humour and extravagance; died 1797.

MUNCK, J., a Danish navigator, died 1628.

MUNDAY, A., a dramatic writer, died 1633.

MUNDEN, JOSEPH SAUNDERS, a comic actor, distinguished for humour, born in London, 1758. He was intended by his parents for the medical profession; but, disliking it, he was next apprenticed to a law-stationer. Here having learned to copy, he was originally engaged to write out the parts for the performers, and thus introduced to the histrionic profession, was sometimes permitted to tread the stage as mute, and at length joined a strolling company at Rochdale, Lancashire. In 1780, he was engaged as low comedian at the Canterbury theatre. It was not, however, until 1790 that he made his *debût* in London, when he appeared at Covent Garden, as *Sir Francis Gripe*, in 'The Busy Body,' and *Jemmy Jumps*, in 'The Farmer.' Transferred in 1813 to Drury Lane, he continued there till 31st May, 1824, when he retired. *Old Dornton* in 'The Road to Ruin,' was one of his most successful characters. Munden indulged in broad grimace, but added to his humour a pathos which was sometimes irresistibly touching. Unlike most actors, he was distinguished in private life by his economical habits, and accumulated a large fortune. He died 6th February, 1832, in Bernard Street, Russell Square, where he had long resided. [J.A.H.]

MUNNICH, BURCHARD CHRISTOPHER, Count Von, a German officer in the service of Russia, who was exiled to Siberia. On being restored to favour, he appeared at court in the sheep-skin dress worn during his captivity; 1683-1767.

MUNOZ, J. B., a Spanish historian, 1745-1799.

MUNOZ, S., a Spanish painter, 1745-1799.

MUNOZ, T., a Spanish engineer, 1743-1823.

MUNRO, ALEXANDER, M.D., the son of Dr. Alexander Monro, professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh, was born at Edinburgh on the 20th of May, 1733, and after having been carefully educated as an anatomist, he was associated with his father in the chair of anatomy in the year 1755, and ultimately succeeded him in that charge. This chair he held for the remainder of his life, which was terminated on the 2d of October, 1817, when he had attained to the eighty-fifth year of his age. He is generally known in medical biography as Munro Secundus, and, with his father, contributed largely to the establishment of the fame of the Edinburgh school of medicine; but though a skilful anatomist and physiologist, he could lay no claim to the possession of the inventive powers and the original genius of the Hunters, with both of whom he was contemporary, and with the elder of whom he maintained a bitter, but now forgotten, controversy on the origin of the lymphatics. [J.M'C.]

MUNRO, SIR T., gover. of Madras, 1760—

MUNSTER, COUNT, a statesman of Ha… known at the congress of Vienna 1814, died …

MUNSTER, GEORGE FITZCLARENCE, … eldest son of the duke of Clarence and Mr… dan, born 1794, shot himself, after acquirin… tinction as a valiant soldier in India, 1842.

MUNSTER, SEBASTIAN, professor of H… at Basle, one of the most learned men of his … author of numerous works, 1489-1552.

MUNTER, B., a German divine, 1735-1…

MUNTER, F., a Ger. Orientalist, 1760-1…

MUNTING, ABRAHAM, father and so… tinguished as physicians and botanists, the … died 1628, the latter 1626-1683.

MURA, F. DE, a painter of Naples, died …

MURAND, E., a Dutch painter, 1622-1…

MURAT. JOACHIM MURAT, *le beau sol*… the imperial armies, was born in 1767, ne… gord. His father was a country innkeeper. Murat was distinguished, even in boyhood, … courage, and for his horsemanship. He … tended for the church; but he entered the … the age of 20, and soon became notorious … duels, and for the fervour of his democratic o… In 1795, when Buonaparte put down the r… the Sections of Paris, Murat was an offic… of the regiments of cavalry in the capital; … was of the greatest service to his future m… securing for him the possession of the park … lery, which was employed by Buonaparte … tively against the insurgents. When Napo… made general of the army of Italy, he place… on his personal staff: and he afterwards t… with him to Egypt. Both against the Austr… Piedmontese in Italy, and against the Ma… and Turks in Egypt, Murat proved his brill… our, and his ability as a leader of horse. He … from Egypt with Napoleon, and through… consular and early imperial campaigns in G… he increased his martial renown. His h… stature, his handsome features, his showy c… and the unrivalled skill and grace of his ho… ship, all combined to increase the effect w… daring courage and personal prowess p… both on friends and foes. His white plu… that of Henri Quatre, was the standard w… men followed best through the thick of eve… He had little strategic ability. Napoleon, … Elba, described him truly in these words—'… a good soldier—one of the most brilliant … ever saw on the field of battle. Of no … talents; without much moral courage; tim… in forming his plan of operations: but the … he saw the enemy, all that vanished—his … the most sure, and the most rapid—his … truly chivalrous. Moreover, he is a fine ma… and well-dressed, though at times rather fa… cally. It was really a magnificent sight to … in battle heading the cavalry.' Murat m… Caroline Buonaparte, Napoleon's youngest … He was made a marshal of France, when th… pire was established, and in 1806 Napoleon … him the grand duchy of Berg and Cleves. In … Murat received from his imperial patron the … of Naples, and reigned over that beautiful … for seven years. Botta, the Italian historian, … of him, 'He was courteous and affable to all; … was no lover of rapine, still less of cruelty; … pu…

sary to his happiness.' Such was
l character, both before and dur-
: but his implicit devotion to Na-
im on several occasions become the
not the cause, of acts of great
injustice.—In 1812 he joined Na-
great expedition against Russia,
ral of the whole cavalry of the
After the disasters of that cam-
continued to serve under Napoleon
ies in Germany, till the great defeat
at Leipzig in the autumn of 1813,
er his cause desperate. Murat then
e his own possession of the Neapo-
He basely betrayed his benefactor;
nself to the Allied Sovereigns against
tacked Napoleon's forces in Italy.
ry he preserved himself as king of
1814; but he found that the Allied
ugh they suffered him to reign, re-
th suspicion and ill-will. On learn-
escape from Elba in 1815, Murat
change sides again; and he attacked
in Italy. He was speedily defeated,
take refuge in France, before the
e campaign in Belgium between
the Allies, by which the war was
eep was the abhorrence among the
y of Murat for his treachery in the
that Napoleon did not dare bring
rench army; though the emperor
rat's value in the day of battle.
St. Helena, Napoleon referred to
d said, that perhaps Murat, had he
oo, might have changed the fate of
d of the world. 'There were mo-
he battle,' said the emperor, 'when
f a single English square might have
ictory; and if ever there was the
who could have done it, Murat was
r the second fall of Napoleon, Murat
t for some months in the south of
Corsica: and finally, on the 7th
he landed with a small band of armed
e Calabrian coast, in the chimerical
uering his kingdom of Naples. He
verpowered and taken prisoner. The
olitan court showed him no mercy.
efore a military commission, tried,
nd shot within half-an-hour after
met his fate with the chivalric
ad ever distinguished him; and his
his wife, written by him while the
ere making for his court-martial, is
st pathetic and heroic that history
When he confronted the soldiers
hoot him, he refused to have his eyes
l bade them 'spare the face, and
to the heart.' Then he pointed to
his right hand; and held in the left
icture of his wife and children, on
gazing when the soldiers fired, and
ed a corpse at the instant, still hold-
ion to the very last. [E.S.C.]

I, D., an Ital. painter, born 1661.

I, Lodovico Antonio, an Italian
nd historian, author of many valu-
ccessively librarian at Milan, and
and librarian at Modena, 1672-1750.

MURDOC, a king of Scotland, 715-730.

MURE, Sir W., a Scotch poet, died 1657.

MURENA, C., an Italian architect, 1715-1764.

MURET, J. L., a Swiss economist, 1715-1796.

MURET, M. A. F., an Ital. *savant*, 1526-1585.

MURILLO, Bartholome Esteban, was born at Seville 1st January, 1618. He was the pupil of his relative Juan del Castillo. In 1642 he visited Madrid, and was aided by Velazquez, then painter to the king, who procured him permission to copy in the Royal Galleries. Murillo returned to Seville in 1645, where he commenced that great series of works which have now made his name so glorious. He married a lady of fortune in 1648, which much aided his personal influence, and he succeeded in establishing an academy of the arts at Seville in 1660, and acted as president the first year. He died at Seville, 3d April, 1682, in consequence of a fall from a scaffolding at Cadiz, where he was engaged in the church of the Capuchins, painting a large altar piece of St. Catherine. —Murillo's principal works are eight large pictures which he painted for the hospital of St. George, called La Caridad, finished in 1674, but which were dispersed during the peninsular war: three are in this country—'The Return of the Prodigal Son,' and 'Abraham Visited by the Angels,' in the possession of the duke of Sutherland; and 'Christ Healing the Sick of the Palsy,' called 'The Pool of Bethesda,' in the possession of Mr. George Tomline, London, 'Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception,' painted in 1678, and lately purchased by the French government, for the enormous sum of £23,600 sterling, and the picture of the 'Holy Family,' or 'Trinity,' in the British National Gallery, are fine examples of Murillo's later style. In the later part of his life Murillo changed both his style and his subjects; his earlier pictures, chiefly fancy subjects, and illustrative of humble life, are painted in a forcible manner, with predominant dark shadows; his latter works are of equal truth of character, but in a more elevated and chaste style, and are almost exclusively of religious subjects.—(Cean Bermudez, *Diccionario Historico de los mas Illustres Profesores de las Belas Artes en Espana*, Madrid, 1806; Stirling, *Annals of the Artists of Spain.*) [R.N.W.]

MURNER, Th., a French poet, 1465-1533.

MURPHY, Arthur, an Irish dramatic and miscellaneous writer, author of 'The Grecian Daughter' and other plays, highly popular in their time. Having supported the government, he was appointed one of the commissioners of bankruptcy. Born at Cork 1727, died 1805.

MURPHY, James Cavanagh, an Irish architect and antiq., au. of works on Portugal, d. 1816.

MURR, Chr. Theophilus Von, born at Nuremberg 1735, distinguished as a literary *savant*, Orientalist, and bibliopole, died 1811.

MURRAY, Alexander, a poor self-educated Scotchman, distinguished for his researches into the nature and origin of languages; born 1775, professor at Edinburgh 1812, died 1813.

MURRAY, Charles, a successful dramatic wr. and performer, born at Cheshunt 1754, d. 1821.

MURRAY, Daniel, late Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin, was born in 1768, and educated at Salamanca, where he was consecrated priest in 1790. He succeeded to the archbishopric in

1823, and during the agitation for catholic emancipation supported that measure by his influence, after which he took no part in political questions. In 1831, he was joined with Archbishop Whately and others in the commission for Irish education, and sanctioned the institution of the Queen's Colleges; he withdrew, however, on knowing the contrary pleasure of the pope. Died 1852.

MURRAY, Sir George, a British general, born in Perthshire 1772, entered the army in 1789, and greatly distinguished himself in the late wars. In 1812 he was appointed governor of Canada; and, returning to England on the escape of Napoleon from Elba, became, after the peace, governor of Edinburgh castle. He held several other offices, and in 1828 was secretary of state for the colonies. The principal event of his political life was his defeat at the Westminster election 1837. In 1841 he became master-general of the ordnance under Sir Robert Peel; died 1846.

MURRAY, Hugh, a Scottish geographer, historian, and miscellaneous wr., au. of many volumes in the 'Edinburgh Cabinet Library,' 1779-1846.

MURRAY, James, a Scotch divine, 1702-1758.

MURRAY, James, a dissenting divine, d. 1782.

MURRAY, James, an East Indian officer, who commenced his career in the service in the Mahrattas 1790, died 1807.

MURRAY, James Stuart, earl of, a natural son of James V., king of Scotland, was born 1531, and educated in France with his sister, Mary, but joined the reformers soon after her marriage with the dauphin. His political history is connected with the fortunes of the queen, after whose imprisonment in Lochleven castle, 1567, he was proclaimed Regent, and defeated her troops at the battle of Langside. He was shot by James Hamilton, whose wife he had seduced, 1570.

MURRAY, John, a Scotch physician and chemist, author of works on the Materia Medica Pharmacy, 'Elements of Chemistry,' &c., d. 1820.

MURRAY, John, the eminent publisher whose name is associated with the works of Byron, dist. for his literary acquirements and liberality, 1778-1843.

MURRAY, John And., a Swedish naturalist, 1740-1791. His brother, Adolphus, professor of anatomy, 1750-1803. A third brother, J. Philip, distinguished as a man of letters, 1726-1776.

MURRAY, Lindley, born of Quaker parents in Pennsylvania 1745, was educated for the mercantile profession, and practised some time as a barrister. He afterwards realized a competency in his earlier pursuits, and acquired the leisure which he devoted to literary studies. He wrote, besides his well-known English Grammar and Spelling-book, several works on education and morals, d. 1826.

MURRAY, Patrick, fifth Lord Elibank, a writer on the currency and public credit, 1707-78.

MURRAY, William. See Mansfield.

MURRAY, W. H., a Scotch actor, 36 years manager of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, 1791-1852.

MURRAY, Wm. Vans, an American diplomatist, chiefly dist. for his services at the Hague, and at a later period at the French court, d. 1803.

MUSA, Antonius, a Roman physician, celebrated for his skilful cure of Augustus.

MUSA, Ibn N., an Arabian general, 640-717.

MUSA, Abu Abddallah Mahammed Ben, the earliest Arabian writer on algebra.

MUSÆUS, an ancient philoso
who flourished at an unknown dat

MUSÆUS, a Greek poet of t
author of the 'Loves of Hero and

MUSÆUS, John Charles A
ular German writer and satirist, 1

MUSCALUS, A., a German di

MUSCHER, M. Van, a Dutch p

MUSCULUS, Wolfgang, a
and divine, who distinguished hi
early reformers, 1497-1563.

MUSGRAVE, Sir Richard,
parliament, and collector of the e
author of 'Memoirs of the Rebel
born about 1758, died 1818.

MUSGRAVE, Samuel, a phy
known as a classical scholar and c

MUSGRAVE, William, gra
preceding, known as a medical
quarian, 1657-1721.

MUSONIUS, a Stoic philosoph

MUSS, Charles, an enamel p

MUSSATO, A., an Ital. histori

MUSSCHENBROEK, Peter
physician, celebrated as a natural
mathematician, 1692-1761.

MUSSO, C., an Italian prelate,

MUSURUS, M., a Greek *savar*

MUTIS, Don Giuseppe Cele
physician of Spain, dist. as a bota

MUTIUS CÆLIUS. See Sc

MUZIANO, Girolamo, one o
brated Italian painters, at who
Academy of St. Luke was founde

MUZIO, G., an Italian writer,

MYCONIUS, F., a German di

MYCONIUS, O., a Swiss refor

MYDORGE, C., a Fr. mathem

MYLE, A. Vander, a D. phil

MYLIUS, J. C., a Ger. bibliog

MYLNE, Robert, the archite
bridge, London, afterwards surve
Cathedral, and engineer to the
pany, born at Edinburgh 1734, di

MYN, H. Vander, a D. paint

MYRO, a Greek poetess, 3d ce

MYRON, one of the most cel
antiquity, was born at Eleutherx
432 B.C. He was the pupil of A
temporary with Phidias and Po
established at Athens.—Myron
among Greek sculptors for the
turalism of his forms as contrast
style of Phidias and other great G
sented man and animal with e
almost, says Petronius, gave the
animals to brass. 'He was,' say
in all corporeal detail, but paid
expression,' this is not a bad desc
now termed naturalism. The wo
which very many are recorded,
bronze, of Delos; but he was a
marble, a carver in wood, and
metals. The celebrated Townle
quoit-thrower, found in the villa
Tivoli, in 1791, is the work of M
posed to be a marble copy of t
amongst all his great works, th
was a bronze cow suckling a calf,

at Athens: there are thirty-six epigrams his work in the Greek anthology. So extra- ary a popularity can be owing only to life- imitation, which must have been a compara- novelty. No quality in art is so popular, it is the most vulgar and least informed can un- and.—The following will serve as a specimen high reputation of this remarkable work: it m an old Greek epigram in Curl's Anac-

"This heifer is not cast, but rolling years
Hardened the life to what it now appears:
Myron unjustly would the honour claim,
But nature has prevented him in fame."

ow was, in the time of Procopius, the sixth century, in the temple of Peace at Rome. See a full account of Myron and his works, by the writer, in the *Supple. to the Penny Cyclopædia.* [R.N.W.]

MYRTIS, a poetess of Bœotia, 5th cent. B.C.

MYRTIUS, CHERUBIN, a local historian, born near Treves, and settled in an Italian monastery in 1592; date of his death unknown.

MYTENS, A., a Flemish painter, 1541-1602.

MYTENS, DANIEL, the name of two Dutch painters, father and son, the elder, known to have been living in 1656, the younger, 1636-1688.

MYTENS, M., a Swed. painter, famous for his imitations of the antique, born at Stockholm, 1695; d. at Vienna, where he was paint. to the court, 1755.

MYTZES, a king of the Bulgarians, 1258.

N

BEGA, an Arabian poet, 6th century.

BI-EFFENDI, a Turkish poet, 17th cent.

BIS, a general and tyrant of Sparta, who a considerable part in the affairs of Greece 205 to 192 B.C., at the time his country was fflict with the Roman power. He was killed pretended ally, Alexamenes, after being re- dly defeated by the army of the Achæan league.

BONASSAR, a k. of Babylonia, whose name s an era commencing 26th Feb., 747 B.C.

BOPOLASSAR. See NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

DAB, a king of Israel, 343-341 B.C.

DAL, A., a French miscel. wr., 1659-1741.

DASTI, or DE NADAZD, THOMAS, a garian nobleman distinguished in the wars of inand of Austria against Solyman II., and in e of Charles V., 16th century. His grandson, NCIS, Count de Forgatsch, a patriot and his- n, executed 1671.

ADAUD, JOS., a French ecclesiastic, d. 1792.

ADAULT, J., a French naturalist, 1701-1782.

ADIR SHAH, otherwise THAMASP KOULI AN, a famous military adventurer, who was in Khorassan, 1688; and by 1736 had raised self by a series of crimes and conquests to the ne of Persia. He then invaded the empire of Mogul, and after carrying fire and sword ugh some of its richest provinces, enriched self and his officers with nearly a hundred ions sterling in money, jewels, and effects. He despatched in his tent, after a fierce personal ggle with the conspirators, 19th June, 1747.

ÆVIUS, C., a Roman dramatist, d. B.C. 203.

ÆVIUS, J., a Saxon physician, 1499-1574.

AGOD, F. C., a French ascetic, 1734-1816.

AHL, J. A., a Prussian sculptor, 1710-1795.

AHUM, one of the Jewish prophets, 7th c. B.C.

AIGEON, J., a French painter, 1757-1832.

AIGEON, J. A., a French atheist, 1738-1810.

AIVEN, M., a Dutch painter, 1570-1651.

AKHIMOV, a Russian poet, 1782-1814.

ALDI, NALDO, an Italian wr., d. about 1470.

ALDI, S., an Italian singer, killed 1819.

ALSON, JOHN, a Church of England min- r, author of historical works elucidating the n of Charles I., 1638-1686.

ALSON, V., a Ch. of Engl. divine, 1641-1724.

NANGIS, W. DE, a French historian, 14th ct.

NANI, GIOVANNI BATISTA FELICE GAS- ARE, a diplomatist and hist. of Venice, 1616-78.

NANNI, GIOVANNI, an Ital. painter, called from his birth-place, Giovanni di Udine, 1494-1564.

NANNINI, A., an Italian writer, 15th century.

NANNIUS, PET., the Latinized name of Peter Nanni, or Nanning, a Dutch philologist, 1500-57.

NANNONI, A., an Italian surgeon, 1715-1790.

NANTEUIL, P., a French dramatist, d. 1681.

NANTEUIL, R., a French engraver, 1630-78.

NANTIGNI, L. C., a Fr. genealogist, 1692-1755.

NAPIER, LIEUTENANT-GEN. SIR CHARLES JAMES, who combined the talents of a great administrator with those of a conqueror, and was in many respects one of the most remarkable men of the present age, was born in 1782, and began his military career in Ireland at the period of the rebellion. He won his first laurels in the peninsular war, where he fought desperately under Sir John Moore, and became the prisoner of Ney, dreadfully lacerated by the wounds he had received during the retreat on Corunna. Being permitted to return to England on parole, he filled up a period of military inaction by writing several works on colonization, the state of Ireland, military law, and engineering. In 1811 he joined Wellington as a volunteer, and was present at some of his hardest fought actions in the peninsula, including Fuentes d'Onore and Badajoz. It was his fate to be absent on a cruising expedition when Europe was surprised by the sudden return of Napoleon, but he reached the army three days after the battle of Waterloo, assisted in what fighting there remained to do, and accompanied it to Paris. He was then some years governor of Cephalonia, and drew up a plan, in conjunction with Lord Byron, for achieving the independence of Greece, won the lasting gratitude of the Cephalonians, who call him the father of their country, and was ultimately recalled. In 1841, during the administration of Lord Auckland in India, he was appointed commander of the Bombay army, and commenced that reform of abuses which rendered his name a hateful one to the magnates of Leadenhall-Street, and the authorities under their influence. On the appointment of Lord Ellenborough, his plan for a campaign in Affghanistan found support in a kindred spirit, and taking the field with only 2,000 men, he found himself face to face with an army of 30,000 whom he defeated with dreadful slaughter at the famous battle of Meeanee, 17th February, 1843. His forces were afterwards augmented

to 5,000, and with these he completed the conquest of Scinde, by the defeat of Shere Mahomed at the head of 25,000 men in a pitched battle at Hydrabad. Lord Ellenborough appointed him governor of the conquered territory, and it was now that his brilliant talents as a ruler found the scope necessary for their development. Troops of bandits had to be put down, sutteeship abolished, a general survey of the country taken, roads made, the laws revised, the whole of the administration reorganized; yet in addition to all this, Sir Charles Napier added to his labours the social improvement and education of the people; besides writing and arguing against the opposition of the civil authorities of India. In the midst of these toils the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon finished the scheme of conquest while he was speculating on its enlargement, and in 1847 he was induced by the declining health of Lady Napier to return to England. In 1849 another Sikh war had broken out, and the anxious eyes of the country were fixed on Sir Charles Napier, who, conscious that his only friends were in the army and the people of England, for some time declined going. He yielded at last to the duke of Wellington, whose last words were,—'*If you don't go, I must*,' and forty-three days after he was in Bombay, where he learned that the war had been concluded. The manner of his reception by Lord Dalhousie completely realized his misgivings. 'In ten minutes,' (says Sir Charles) 'he told me in substance, nay, the words were,— That in letters from England he had been warned against my endeavouring to encroach upon his power, and had answered *he would take d——d good care I should not!*' On such terms it is rather surprising that Napier remained commander of the army two years than that he tendered his resignation at the end of that period and returned home—not, however, until he had effected further reforms in all that came under his authority. He died at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, 29th August, 1853, leaving a name that will long be honoured among the worthies of England—a great soldier, a great ruler, and a fearless exposer of all manner of abuses. His last appearance in public was at the funeral of the duke of Wellington, when his usual grotesque appearance on horseback was rendered painful by his too evident infirmity. The vanity so conspicuous in his writings, is rendered less objectionable than it might otherwise be, by his soldier-like frankness, and graphic skill in circumstantial description. The last from his pen is entitled 'Defects, Civil and Military, in the Indian Government,' lately edited by his brother, Sir W. F. P. Napier; the most interesting is his account of Scinde as he found it and as he left it. [E.R.]

NAPIER, JOHN, Baron of Merchiston, the illustrious inventor of logarithms, was the eldest son of Archibald Napier, of Edinbellie and Merchiston, master of the mint in Scotland. He was born at Merchiston castle, near Edinburgh, in 1550. After going through the usual course of study at St. Andrews, he is said to have applied himself to mathematics, during a tour to the Netherlands, France, and Italy. Upon his return to Scotland, he declined all civil employment in order that he might devote himself entirely to literary and scientific pursuits. The principal subjects of his study were mathematics an sacred writings, and he began his career as a thor by the publication of his commentari the apocalypse, under the title of 'A Plain covery of the Revelation of St. John.' This was translated into French, and published, vised by himself, at Rochelle in 1602, and wards in 1605 and 1607. It was highly l by the protestants of France, owing to th and learning with which he endeavoured t that the pope was the antichrist of Scriptur he was more successful in this discussion t others, in which he vainly attempted to future events from the revelations at Pat The attention of Napier was at this time d to other subjects than theology, though re feeling was the motive which impelled him task. In 1596 he addressed a letter to A Bacon, (the original of which is in the Arc copal Library of Lambeth), entitled—'Sec ventions Necessary in these Days for the D of this Island, and Withstanding Str Enemies to God's Truth and Religion.' T of these inventions, is a burning mirror for d ing the enemy's ships at any distance, by ing to a focus the beams of the sun; and the another mirror for effecting the same ob reflecting 'the beams of any material fire or It does not appear that Napier made any ments with these mirrors, or placed his inv in the hands of those who alone could appl When, a short time before his death, a pa friend implored him not to bury in the gra himself such excellent inventions, he repl there was already too many devices for th and overthrow of man; and that as the m the human heart would not allow man diminish the number of them, 'they shoul be increased by any new conceit of his.'—T reason to believe that Napier had previous t begun those investigations which led t the invention of logarithms. We are infor Wood in his 'Athenæ Oxoniensis,' that Dr. a Scotchman, who had come from Denmar Napier that Longomontanus had invented a 'of saving the tedious multiplications and d in astronomical calculations,' and that th done by 'proportionable numbers,' 'whic Napier taking, he desired him upon his re call upon him again. Craig, after some had passed, did so, and Napier then showed rude draught of what he called *Canon M Logarithmorum*; which draught, with some tions, he printed in 1614.' Wood adds, ' came into the hands of our author Brigge, William Oughtres, from whom the relation matter came.'—It is quite possible that Long tanus may have been occupied with the atte abridge astronomical calculations, but if h made the slightest progress in such an inv tion, his friend Kepler would not have fai give him the credit which he may have de Whereas, in a letter to Cruger, he distinctly that 'nothing can surpass the method of N (*Nepereanam rationem*).—The work in Napier gave his great invention to the world, published at Edinburgh in 1614, with the tit 'Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descrip When the invention of logarithms was first m

r. Henry Briggs, Reader in astronomy
college, and the improver of logar-
as so surprised with admiration that he
est till he saw the inventor. When
d of this he invited Briggs to Scotland.
met, 'about one quarter of an hour
each beholding the other with admira-
one word was spoken.' The Baron
his guest most nobly, and Briggs
chiston castle every summer during
his friend.—Baron Napier improved
y by the invention of his universal
he calls *the first circular parts*, for
the cases of right-angled spherical
nd which was published in his pos-
rk, 'Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis
' which appeared in 1619.—The last
of our noble author was his 'Rab-
umerationis per virgolas,' published in
eprinted at Lyons in 1618, and 1620.
nent here described is known by the
apier's Rods or Bones,' an account of
e found in our various encyclopædias.
the last work written by Napier. He
chiston castle, on the 4th April, o.s.,
sixty-eighth year of his age, and was
church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, where
t, with a Latin inscription, points out
lace of the Napiers.—Baron Napier
arried, and has left behind him a race
d by their talents, by their writings,
ir military and naval services.—So
apier's reputation, that the illustrious
ated to him his 'Ephemerides,' which
1617; but the greatest compliment that
d to his memory was that of Laplace,
ng of the value of logarithms in astro-
his admirable invention,' he says,
e ingenious algorithm of the Indians,
to a few days the labour of several
ables, if we may so speak, the life of
, and spares them the errors and dis-
able from long calculations; an inven-
ich is the more satisfying to the hu-
from its having been entirely deduced
resources. In the arts man makes
aterials and the forms of nature to in-
powers, but in this case, it is all his
('Systeme du Monde,' Liv. v., chap. iv.
. 326). See the 'Account of the Life,
d Inventions of John Napier of Mer-
the earl of Buchan, Perth, 1787;
of him by one of his descendants,
r, Esq., Edinburgh, 1834. [D.B.]

, MACVEY, a Scottish lawyer and
nt, successor of Jeffrey as editor of
rgh Review' in 1829, and editor of
ion of the 'Enc. Britannica,' d. 1847.

, WILLIAM JOHN, Lord, a dist. naval
at Kinsale, 1787, appointed superin-
the trade and interests of the British
ina 1833, died at Macao 1834.

E, C. A. GALEANI, an Ital. officer and
, died 1814. His brother, J. GALE-
de Napione, dist. as a dramatic writer.

ON BUONAPARTE, was born at
Corsica, on the 5th February, 1768.
ls gave out that he was born on 15th
9, being his saint's day, and that is
usually considered as the period of his nativity; but that the former is the real date is proved in the most authentic way by the attestation of himself,

[View of Ajaccio.]

his brother Joseph, and the principal members of his family, on occasion of his marriage with Josephine, in 1795, which still exists in the parish register, in Paris, where the marriage was solemnized. He had no interest at that time, and on that occasion, to make himself older than he really was, though he had a decided interest afterwards to make himself younger, as in the interval between Feb., 1768, and Aug., 1769, Corsica was annexed to France, so that he could not be a French citizen by nativity, without understating his birth. His family was respectable but not illustrious, and he always disdained to take advantage of the adventitious lustre of events. When some Italian genealogists, in the days of his greatness, tried to flatter him by tracing back his pedigree to the dukes of Treviso, he cut them short by saying that his patent of nobility dated from the battle of Montenotte, his first victory over the Austrians, in Italy. His mother was a woman of great beauty, courage, and ability, a peculiarity generally observed with those destined for future greatness; and having been taken with her pains in church, she was brought home, and Napoleon was brought into the world on a couch representing the heroes of the Iliad. He received the rudiments of his education at Ajaccio, in Corsica, where, by a curious coincidence, Count Pozzo de Borgo, afterwards his persevering and bitter opponent through life, was also instructed. Having early evinced a decided taste for military life, he was, at the age of eleven, sent to the military school, at Brienne, in Champagne, where he remained till he obtained his commission in the artillery. Pichegru, afterwards so famous, and whom Napoleon in the end destroyed, left the academy soon after the young Napoleon. At this academy, where he remained several years, his talents, especially for mathematics and the exact sciences, attracted the attention of his preceptors, who reported in the highest terms on his capacity to the government at Paris, and one of their memorandum books had this entry: 'Keep an eye on young Buonaparte, and promote him as fast as possible, for if you do not he will make his way for himself.' While at school, in a severe winter, the boys made bastions and ravelins of snow, and

Napoleon distinguished himself at the head of the storming party. He received his first commission in the artillery at the age of sixteen. His figure was then diminutive and so thin that when he first appeared with his uniform on, and the huge part of it on his legs, he looked so ridiculous that Madle. Permon, afterwards duchess of Abrantes, with whom he was in love, burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, which gave no small offence to the young soldier. His first employment in real service was at the siege of Toulon, in 1794, when it was observed 'that a young lieutenant of artillery was very busy about a gun.' Even in that subordinate situation, however, his talents made themselves felt, and it was by his advice that the operations were directed against an outwork on the Mount Taron, which, when taken, by commanding the ships in the harbour, rendered the place no longer tenable. When dictating a despatch there on the head of a drum to an unknown sergeant of artillery, a cannon ball fell close to them and threw a quantity of dust on the paper. 'That is lucky,' exclaimed the sergeant, 'we shall not require sand for this paper.' 'What can I do for you,' said Napoleon, 'to evince my regard?' 'Everything,' said the sergeant, 'you can convert my worsted shoulder-knot into an epaulette.' Napoleon recommended him for promotion, and he got his commission. His name was JUNOT, and he became duke of Abrantes, and one of the most distinguished marshals of France. After the fall of Toulon, Napoleon was for some time out of employment. He was suspected, not without reason, of being implicated with the government of Robespierre; and he shared in the disgrace of its fall. He remained in consequence about five months at Paris without any occupation, and in a state of extreme poverty. So low indeed were the fortunes of the future emperor fallen at this period, that, as he himself said, he never got his boots blackened, and never wore gloves, for they were a useless expense. His imagination, however, abated nothing of its vigour by the decline of his fortunes, and despairing of effecting anything in Europe he dreamed of the East, and entertained serious thoughts of offering his services to the grand seignor, with a view to pushing his fortunes in Asia. 'Asia,' said he, 'contains six hundred millions of men, it is there alone that anything is to be done! Europe is worn out, there is nothing practicable here.' He was ere long, however, called to active and important duties in his own country. Though suspected and therefore unemployed by the government of the Directory, his abilities were well known; and when the directors were reduced to extremities by the insurrection of the sections in October, 1795, the first great reaction against the crown and honour of the revolution, they cast their eyes upon him as the only man who could resuscitate their tottering fortunes. The first day's conflict, in which Gen. Menou commanded, turned out entirely to the advantage of the insurgents, who were 30,000 strong, all national guards, and comprised the whole flower and educated classes of Paris. In great agitation the directors sent for Napoleon in the evening, and gave him the command of their forces, which were only 5,000, shut up in the squares of the Carousel and the Louvre. Napoleon instantly took his line. In the night he despatched an officer, destined for future greatness, MURAT, to S a village in the neighbourhood of Paris, park of fifty pieces of artillery was placed the chiefs of the national guard with inconc infatuation had neglected to seize. Mu possession of the guns and brought them Tuileries. This decided the affair. Next insurgents commenced their attack from the of St. Roch, in the Rue d'Honore, and at t time from the opposite side of the river. were received with so terrible a discharge shot that after standing several rounds the and fled, leaving the victory to the regular and the government of the Directory firmly lished. Napoleon was rewarded, as well he for this important victory, by the command army of Italy. The favour of Barras as member of the Directory, contributed also elevation, as he had recently married Jose BEAUHARNAIS, his future empress, who h intimate with that profligate director. young Napoleon took the command of the Italy he was only 27 years of age, and wh accustomed to high command. He fo troops in the most miserable condition, per the shining summits of the maritime Alps, they had been driven by the united arms Austrians and the Piedmontese, in the pr campaign, and in want of everything. Fr long sufferings he predicted a speedy ch their fortunes. 'Famine, cold, and misery,' in his first proclamation, 'are the school soldiers. Here on the plains of Italy conquer them, and then you will find com riches and glory.' He was as good as hi Descending like a torrent from the summi Alps he soon carried everything before him ing defeated the combined armies in several he appeared before the walls of Turin an the Piedmontese government to conclude a peace with France, the condition of which cession of all their fortresses to the conque public, which at once gave him a solid fo Italy, and secure basis for ulterior op against the Austrians. He was not long ing this basis to the best account. Having his troops with a fortnight's rest and his with ample contributions he advanced t where he was received by the revolutionar with transports, which were soon cooled by position of a contribution of £800,000 on its tants, suppressed with dreadful severity an rection in Pavia, and forced the 'terrible b Lodi,' as he himself called it, though defe 25,000 Austrians. It was then, as he us in his memoirs, that high ambition took sion of his soul; he became impressed w idea he was destined to do great things. ing up his career of success he defeated t trians in several encounters and compell commanders to shut themselves up in M strong fortress in the centre of the plain bardy. Impressed with the importance stronghold, the bulwark of their possessions the Austrian government made the greate for its relief. They successively collecte powerful armies to relieve it; one of whi a series of desperate actions, succeeded v veteran Marshal Wurmser in penetrating

fortress and reinforcing the garrison. But this advantage was gained only by incurring defeats in other quarters; for Napoleon raising the siege concentrated his forces and severely defeated the Austrians, who were incautiously advancing in two columns separated from each other by the lake of Guarda. The blockade of Mantua, encumbered with 10,000 additional mouths, was now resumed, and the Austrians assembled a second army for its relief, but it was defeated by Napoleon with desperate loss on the dykes of Arcota. A third collected in Tyrol, composed of the best troops in the monarchy, and shared the same fate on the Plateau of Rivoli, on the banks of the Adige, between Verona and Trent. Despairing now of being relieved, and having exhausted all his means of subsistence, Wurmser was obliged to capitulate. Napoleon, respecting his age and valour, granted him honourable terms, and this campaign closed with the French flag flying on Mantua and the whole fortresses of the Adige, the barrier in that quarter of the Austrian monarchy. Seriously alarmed now for the very existence of the monarchy, the cabinet of Vienna withdrew the archduke Charles, who in the preceding campaign had gained successes nearly as great in Germany, as Napoleon had in Italy, to oppose the redoutable conqueror in the Venetian plains. He brought with him 30,000 of his best troops, flushed with victory on the Bavarian plains, and the two youthful conquerors were arrayed against each other on the banks of the Tagliamonto. But the star of Napoleon prevailed. With equal skill and daring he forced the passage of the Tagliamonto, and drove the archduke out of the Venetian plains into the passes of the Alps, and following him up there, he drove him from one pass and one position to another, till he had placed his standards on the Simmering, the last ridge of the Alps, before they melt away into the valley of the Danube, and from whence the steeples of Vienna are visible. Driven now to their last shifts, the Austrians sued for peace, which Napoleon willingly accorded, for in truth his position, how brilliant soever, was full of peril from being too far advanced, with only 35,000 men, into the Austrian dominions. On this occasion Austria and France adjusted their differences without difficulty, for in return for large concessions to the conquering republic, the French handed over to them the whole dominions of the republic of Venice, a state which at first had been neutral, and had, in the close of the contest, effected a revolution *in favour of France*; one of the blackest instances of national ingratitude recorded in history. After this peace Napoleon remained inactive for about a year, an object of the utmost jealousy and terror to the French government, to whom his unbending disposition, his ambition, and fame rendered him an object of the utmost apprehension. To get rid of so formidable a rival, they fell upon the experiment of offering him the command of a great expedition they were preparing against Egypt, and as this promised to bring Napoleon into the theatre of his early and favourite dreams of ambition, and as he conceived matters were not ripe for the revolution which he meditated in Europe, he acceded to their offer. The expedition, the greatest that ever set sail in modern times from the shores of Europe, accordingly sailed, having 35,000 soldiers on board, convoyed by fourteen ships of the line and above 300 transports. Though Nelson was in the Mediterranean straining every nerve to intercept the expedition, it arrived in safety before Malta, which at once capitulated to the French arms, and then steering for Alexandria, disembarked the whole troops there in safety in June, 1798. Napoleon, overjoyed with his good fortune in having escaped the English fleet, pursued his advantage with the utmost alacrity. Advancing from Alexandria towards Cairo, his army, after undergoing incredible hardships in the desert, arrived in sight of the Pyramids, where they beheld the Turkish army 30,000 strong, of which 15,000 were splendid Mameluke horse, ready to receive them. Impressed but not daunted by the noble spectacle, Napoleon said to his men, 'From the summit of these monuments forty centuries are gazing upon you.' They were not unworthy of their mission. Drawn up in squares, a deadly rolling fire as from so many flaming citadels issued from their ranks, a charge of cavalry completed the rout of the Turks, Cairo opened its gates and the French dominion was established over the whole of Egypt. Meanwhile, a dreadful reverse, apparently fatal to Napoleon's prospects in Europe, had occurred at sea. Nelson having at length discovered where the French fleet was, had stood into the bay of Aboukir, where they lay moored under protection of the land batteries, and totally destroyed it, one only sail having escaped to carry the mournful tidings to France. This catastrophe seemed fatal to the French army, for it cut them off from any communication with their country. Napoleon, however, was not discouraged. 'We must remain here,' said he, 'or emerge from it great like the ancients;' and he immediately set about preparing an expedition into Syria. His plan was to rouse the Christian population of Lebanon and Asia Minor, and reinforcing by their aid his French troops, to approach Constantinople from the Asiatic side, and place himself on the throne of the East. Surprising success in the first instance attended his efforts. He crossed the desert which separates Asia and Africa; stormed Jaffa, and cruelly massacred 4,000 prisoners taken in cold blood, laid siege to Acre, pushed on to Nazareth, the early dwelling-place of our Saviour, and defeated 40,000 Ottomans with great slaughter, at Mount Thabor. But this was the summit of his success. Sir Sidney Smith landed with a party of marines from the British ships at Acre, placed himself with his brave followers in the breach, when the place was on the point of falling, and infused such vigour into the defences that all the assaults of the French were repulsed, and Napoleon, abandoning all his ideas of Oriental conquest, was obliged to wend his way back with disgrace to Egypt. During the retreat, he poisoned several hundreds of his wounded soldiers, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Turks, by whom they would have been barbarously massacred, and soon after was consoled for his reverses by a victory over 20,000 Janissaries, whom the English landed in the bay of Aboukir. Yet though so great a career awaited him in Europe, Napoleon never ceased lamenting his check at Acre, and repeatedly said, especially when revolving his eventful career in the solitude of St. Helena, when speaking of Sir Sidney Smith, 'That man made me miss my destiny.' But another fate awaited the young general. France speedily felt the want of

his tutelary arm when it was withdrawn. 'The sun of Buonaparte,' as Mr. Pitt expressed it, 'was falling before the rising star of Suwarrow.' That daring and celebrated general, at the head of a combined Austrian and Russian army, had defeated the French in several pitched battles on the plains of Lombardy, regained all the fortresses, surmounted the maritime Alps, and appeared on the shores of the Var, on the frontiers of Provençe. The republicans had been entirely driven out of Germany, and Massena, shut up in France with 50,000 men, with difficulty maintained himself against the superior army of the archduke Charles and Korsakow. In these circumstances all eyes were turned to Napoleon, as the only man capable of saving the country. He now felt, in his own words, that 'the pear was ripe,' and he resolved to return to Europe. His usual good fortune did not desert him on this occasion. Setting sail in a single frigate from Alexandria, he eluded the English cruisers who were anxiously looking out to intercept his return, and landed safe at Cannes, in Provençe, in October, 1799. From thence he proceeded to Paris, where finding the government of the Directory utterly discredited, and in the last stage of decrepitude, he ventured on the bold stroke of a *coup d'etat*, expelled the Legislatives from their halls by means of fixed bayonets, and under the name of 'first consul' seated himself on the throne of France. His first care after this great success, was to expel the Austrians from Italy, the scene of his earliest triumphs and of such obstinate conflicts between them and the French. His plan for this purpose was laid with equal skill and secrecy. Assembling an army, styled 'the army of reserve,' at Dijon, in the heart of France, he suddenly led them across the St. Bernard, a pass 8,000 feet high, deemed impassable for artillery or carriages, overcame the resistance of the Fort of Bard, in the southern declivity of the mountain, entered Milan in triumph, defeated the Austrian advanced guard, 10,000 strong, at Stradilla, and encountered their main body, 30,000 strong, returning from the Var, at Marengo. After an obstinate conflict, in which he was on the point of being destroyed, he defeated them with great slaughter. The peculiar position of the two armies rendered this victory decisive, and demonstrated the strategetical skill with which Napoleon's plan of the campaign and march across the St. Bernard had been laid. The Austrians, returning from the Var, fought with their faces towards Vienna and their backs towards the maritime Alps and the bay of Genoa. Defeat in such circumstances was ruin; and Melas, the Austrian commander, was too happy to conclude a convention, in virtue of which, he was allowed to retire to Mantua after delivering up the whole fortresses of Piedmont to the victorious French. Securely seated by this great triumph on the Consular throne, Napoleon ere long forced the Austrians to make peace at Luneville, and thereby pacified the whole continent. He underwent a deep mortification, however, soon after by the successful result of the English expedition, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to Egypt, and the wresting from his grasp of his whole conquests on the banks of the Nile. His projects for the destruction of this country, also the great object of his life, were blasted about the same time by Nelson's victory at Copenhagen, which destroyed the northern [illegible] tion, and the death of the emperor Paul, [illegible] withdrew Russia from that formidable a[illegible] England and France now had no longer the [illegible] of fighting. They could not reach each ot[illegible], for they were both victorious on their respect[illegible] ele-ments, and like monsters of the land and de[illegible] their hostility could not be exerted against each [illegible]other. Sensible of this they concluded peace in Jun[illegible] 1801, which put the first period to the dreadful h[illegible]ilities of the revolutionary war. The peace, h[illegible]ever, proved only an armed truce. Both parti[illegible] were only gaining breath for a renewal of th[illegible] fight. Napoleon did great things during its cont[illegible]nce. He reformed the whole civil administratio[illegible] of the country, and commenced the code Napoleon[illegible] which has survived his fall, and forms the most [illegible]lorious monument to his memory. He was indef[illegible]tigable during the interval of hostilities in increa[illegible]g his navy; and as the English government, in o[illegible] to the usual infatuated demand of the coun[illegible]y for a reduction of the national armaments on the re[illegible]rn of peace, had seriously diminished the British fl[illegible], we were all but overmatched on our own element[illegible] when hostilities broke out again in 1803. Encou[illegible]raged by this hopeful state of affairs, Napoleon f[illegible]rmed a gigantic fleet for our subjugation, whic[illegible] was very near proving successful. Having suc[illegible]eeded in forcing Spain into his alliance, he had a p[illegible]roject for assembling 70 sail of the line in the Ch[illegible]annel, who were to transport 130,000 men into En[illegible]gland, and 30,000 into Ireland, on board of 2,000 [illegible]gun-boats, which he had prepared at Boulogne for [illegible]their conveyance across the Channel. Vast as the [illegible] plan was, it was on the very verge of proving su[illegible]ccess-ful. The Toulon fleet set sail from Cadiz[illegible] and decoyed Nelson into the West Indies; speedil[illegible]ly re-turning it encountered Sir R. Calder off Finis[illegible]terre, and who, with 15 sail of the line, defeated their 2[illegible] in fatal took two sail of the line. This action proved [illegible]ended to the whole design. Villeneuve, who comma[illegible]d here the combined squadron, retreated to Terrol, w[illegible]here admiral instead of proceeding to Brest, where ab[illegible]ut to join Gantheaume was ready with 21 sail of the li[illegible]ne to join him, he went to Cadiz, where he was [illegible]n him blockaded by Nelson, and totally defeated by [illegible]mber, with the loss of 20 sail of the line, on 21st Octo[illegible]ber, 1805. Thenceforward the maritime war was at[illegible]n end, and Napoleon had to trust solely to continu[illegible]e his victories for our destruction. Instantly taking [illegible] the line he extracted out of his maritime defeat, [illegible] means of achieving his greatest land triumph[illegible]. Russia had joined Austria, and the army of the la[illegible]st, ter, 80,000 strong, had advanced to Ulm, in Bavari[illegible]a. Crossing France and the north of Germany wi[illegible] incredible rapidity, Napoleon defeated the Au[illegible]s-trians in several actions, and at length shut up [illegible] 30,000 in Ulm, where they were forced to capitu-late the very day before the battle of Trafalgar. Advancing then, at the head of 180,000 men, down the valley of the Danube he captured Vienna, and totally defeated the combined Austrian and Russian armies, under the emperor Alexander in person, on Dec. 2. This catastrophe drove Austria to a separate peace, which she only purchased by great cessions of territory; and the Russians, weakened by the loss of 30,000 men, wended their way back in mourning to their own dominions. Next year the Prussians with infatuated hardihood rushed

oleon encountered them at Jena defeated them with such loss 100,000 men had disappeared h which they had commenced ia was speedily overrun, Berlin aant of their armies driven back re they were supported by the came up in great strength. ns took place during the depth he French discovered the sturdy ntagonists with which they had ched battle fought at Eylau, on French emperor was defeated 00 men. But ere long he had g gathered up all his reserves, 0 men round his standard, he ans, in June, 1807, and after as, defeated them in a pitched on July 14. The result of this eaty of Tilsit, which virtually r powers, in effect divided the Europe between Napoleon and ble in ambition, Napoleon had that great victory over his hen he turned his eyes to the seized on Portugal, without a , and decoyed the king, queen, of Spain to Bayonne, where ats, treachery, and cajolery he ding from them all a renuncia- f Spain, upon which he im- s own brother, Joseph, and at the throne of Naples to his at. About the same time he ous Berlin and Milan decree, the English permanently from ontinental Europe. His abo- to the Spanish royal family l war in the Peninsula, which ded with surprising success. with 25,000 men to Castanos, gal was recovered by Welling- were obliged to retire behind leon was at hand to repair the his whole reserves from Ger- ntered Navarre at the head of ted the Spaniards in several rid, and pursued the English re into Galicia, where, though leventh hour a glorious victory ult and Ney, they were forced rn to England, weakened by a rs, and having lost the whole paign. Austria deemed the when the chief forces of Na- ed in the Peninsula to endea- e of her lost provinces. She gly in May, 1809, and advanced to Bavaria, when the archduke ed considerable success. But spot, defeated the Austrians les, and treacherously gaining idge of Vienna, made himself al. He sustained, however, a ter from the archduke Charles rn, who defeated him with the and brought him to the very covered himself, however, and 0,000 men in Vienna, threw six bridges in one night over the Danube, and defeated the Austrians in a pitched battle which lasted two days, on the field of Wagram. This triumph won for France the peace of Presburg, which deprived Austria of a fourth of her dominions, and for Napoleon the hand of the archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor of Austria. He had previously been declared emperor of France in 1804, and divorced Josephine in order to make way for this splendid alliance, and as he was now recognized emperor by all the states in Europe except England, and admitted to a matrimonial connection with the highest and proudest of them, he seemed to have arrived at the utmost limits of earthly grandeur and felicity. Nevertheless, it turned out otherwise, and his marriage proved not only the limit of his good fortune but the commencement of his decline. The emperor Alexander was personally hurt by the Austrian marriage, for Napoleon had been on terms of proposal for his own sister, and he never forgave the affront. This, coupled with the rapid strides of the French emperor in northern Europe, who had halved Prussia, and incorporated Holland, the Hanse Towns, and nearly the whole of northern Germany with his dominions, led to a rupture with Russia in 1812. The whole of 1810 and 1811 was spent by both parties in preparing for this contest, which every one saw was approaching; and at length his preparations being complete, Napoleon crossed the Niemen, and invaded Russia in May, 1812, at the head of 500,000 men, the greatest military armament of real soldiers ever seen since the beginning of the world. The Russians had not half the force to resist this crusade, and the consequence was they were driven back into the very heart of their territories. Smolensko was stormed by Napoleon in person, and in a desperate battle fought at Borodino, on Sept. 6, when 30,000 men fell on both sides, the Russians were so far wasted that they were obliged to abandon Moscow to the conqueror. But this was the extreme point of the French emperor's success. The Russians burned their ancient capital to prevent it from affording shelter to the enemy; the French reduced now by the sword, fatigue, and sickness to 100,000 men, were obliged to retreat on the wasted line of their former advance; and the cold having set in with great severity they were attacked by the Russians on several occasions, with such success that not 20,000 escaped across the Niemen, nearly all in the last stage of exhaustion and misery. Napoleon himself abandoned his troops in the middle of their sufferings, and made his escape to Paris on a sledge accompanied only by a single attendant. This terrible and unexampled reverse, coupled with the victorious career of Wellington in the same year in Spain, who had defeated the French in a pitched battle at Salamanca, recovered Madrid, and liberated all the southern provinces of Spain from their oppressors, produced a general insurrection in Europe. Prussia took up arms; desperate battles were fought at Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, and other places; and at length Napoleon having made a last stand at Leipzig, the battle of Giants began on 18th Oct., 1813. 300,000 Germans and Russians commenced the attack, which 200,000 French resisted. 2,500 pieces of cannon spread destruction around, and after a bloody conflict of two days'

duration, Napoleon was totally defeated with the loss of 40,000 men and 250 guns, and with difficulty brought back 60,000 of his vast army behind the Rhine. At the same time Wellington, who had totally defeated king Joseph in person at Vittoria, had crossed the Pyrenees and was threatening Bayonne, so that the French empire on all sides was crumbling into ruins. Early in the following spring, the allies invaded France along the whole course of the Rhine, while Wellington pursued his career of success in the south of France. Driven to extremities, Napoleon exerted himself to the utmost, and exhibited the most splendid military abilities. But, although he gained with forces greatly inferior several important victories over the allies, he was at length overpowered. Paris was taken by the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia in person, at the head of 200,000 men. Napoleon was dethroned, and the Bourbons restored to the French throne, and he himself banished to the Isle of Elba, where a mimic sovereignty was permitted him to console his mind after such a dreadful series of reverses. But the restless mind and ambitious spirit of Napoleon could not long rest in this state of forced seclusion. Having ascertained that discontent was universal in the French army, the natural result of their misfortunes, he set out from Elba accompanied only by 600 of the old guard who had shared his exile, and landing at Cannes, marched to Paris without opposition, dethroned Louis XVIII., and re-established himself on the throne of France. He was then immediately denounced by the allied sovereigns, who set about collecting forces on his frontiers; and despairing of averting a war by negotiation, he resolved, with his usual vigour and decision, to anticipate the allies and strike the first blow. He all but succeeded. Crossing the frontier of Flanders, on the morning of the 15th June, 1815, he attacked and defeated the Prussians, 80,000 strong, under Blucher, at Ligny, and the same day sustained a bloody conflict with Wellington's advanced guard, in which he was at length routed at Quatre Bras. But two days after he met the stroke of fate. Wellington retired to and stood firm at Waterloo, where, on the 18th, he gave battle to the French, with an army nearly equal in numerical amount, but greatly inferior in artillery and the quality of part of his troops, being not more than a-half of them English. A desperate battle ensued, in which both parties displayed prodigies of valour, and victory seemed long doubtful. At length the Prussians came up late in the evening, and Napoleon was by the united allied force totally defeated with the loss of 40,000 men and 150 pieces of cannon. This victory was decisive: Napoleon fled to Paris, where he was soon after forced to abdicate the throne and surrender to the English cruisers. St. Helena was assigned as the future residence of the fallen conqueror, where he was guarded with the most vigilant care by the English troops and vessels, to whom the custody of the illustrious state prisoner was committed. He remained there fretting in inaction and loudly complaining of trifling indignities till the period of his death, which occurred on May 5, 1821. His conduct there exhibited alternately the grandeur of a noble and the littleness of a despicable man. He wrote several most able and interesting works, chiefly relating to his eventful biography, and which, not less than his long series of victories, ha tributed to his colossal fame; but at th time he fretted beyond measure at being de title of emperor, and attended even at a by English sentinels in his rides. He was ficently treated by the English governme expended £12,000 a-year on his private es ment, and £400,000 yearly on the island; ardent spirit could not brook even s indignity and real inaction. His imaginar ances, coupled with a hereditary malady in the stomach, of which his father had died, on a mortal distemper, of which he died May, 1821. He quitted this life during a storm of wind and rain, which recalled to l the roar of battle. His last words wer *d'armeé'* (head of the army). He was int

[Tomb of Napoleon at St. Helena.]

Slain's valley, in the island of St. Hele whence his remains were, in December, 18 the consent of the English government, t to Paris, where on the 15th of that mon were interred in a mausoleum under the do Invalides, and now repose beside the bone renne and Vauban, the paladins of France.

[Tomb of Napoleon at the Invalides.]

NAPPER-TANDY. See TANDY.

NARBONNE, the viscounts of, distinguished for any particular merits are,—AYMERI, died in the Holy Land beginning of the 12th century. AYMERI II., perished in Arragon, on his way to join Alphonso against the Moors, 1134. ERMENGARDE, famous for the wise administration of her government, abdicated in favour of her nephew 1192, died 1197. PIERRE DE LARA, nephew and successor of the preceding, abdicated in favour of his son 1194, died 1202. AYMERI III., son and successor of the preceding, subdued by Simon de Montfort, who took the title of duke of Narbonne, died 1239. AYMERI IV., or AMELRIC I., son and successor of the latter, died 1270. AYMERI V., son and successor of the preceding, and his successor in the government, 1270, died 1298. AYMERI VI., or AMELRIC II., son and successor of the preceding, commander of the troops of Florence for Charles II., king of Sicily, died 1328. AYMERI VII., his son, who succeeded him, died 1336. AMELRIC III., son and successor of the preceding, died 1341. AYMERI VIII., brother and successor of the latter, named admiral of France by Charles V., 1369, died 1388.

NARBONNE-LARA, LOUIS, Count De, minister of war under Louis XVI., and lieutenant-general and ambassador to Vienna under the empire, born at Parma 1755, died 1813.

NARBONNE-PELET-FRITZLAR, J. F., Count De, a French officer, died 1784.

NARBOROUGH, SIR JOHN, an English naval officer, dist. against the Dutch and Algerines, d. 1688.

NARCISSUS, the freedman and favourite of Claudius, memorable for his part in the fall of Messalina: being afterwards exiled by the influence of Agrippina, he died by his own hand 54.

NARCISSUS, ST., patriarch of Jerusalem, died about 216.

NARDI, JACOPO, an Italian histor., 1476-1555.

NARDIN, TH., a French merchant, 1540-1616.

NARDINI, P., an Italian violinist, 1725-1796.

NAREG, G. DE, an Armenian ascetic, 951-1003.

NARES, JAMES, an eminent English composer and doctor of music, successor of Dr. Green as organist and composer to the king, author of a 'Treatise on Singing,' &c., 1715-1783. His son, ROBERT, assistant librarian at the British Museum, distinguished as a theologian and critic, died 1829. EDWARD, nephew of James, a clergyman of the Church of England, 1762-1841.

NARNI, J. M. DE, a Capuchin preach., 17th c.

NARSES, the companion-in-arms of Belisarius, and one of the most successful generals of the emperor Justinian, was an Asiatic slave and eunuch, whom the latter had taken into favour and appointed to a command in 538. Between that period and 552, he put an end to the dominion of the Goths in Italy, and in 553 was himself appointed exarch, and fixed his court at Ravenna. He was deposed under the emperor Justinus II. 565, and died at Rome 568.

NARUSZEWIEZ, ADAM STANISLAUS, a lyrical poet and historian of Poland, 1733-1796.

NARVAEZ, PAMPHILA DE, one of the Spanish conquerors of America, killed in Florida, 1526.

NARY, CORNELIUS, a catholic div., 1660-1738.

NASELLI, F., an Italian painter, died 1630.

NASH, JOHN, a distinguished architect of the metropolis, originally a miniature painter, designer of Buckingham palace, the Brighton pavilion, the Haymarket theatre, the Regent-Street improvements, &c., 1752-1835.

NASH, RICHARD, a man of taste and pleasure, commonly called *Beau Nash*, and the *King of Bath*, in which city he was for more than fifty years the arbiter of fashion. Born at Swansea in Glamorganshire 1674, died 1761.

NASH, THOMAS, a dramatic writer and satirist, known as the literary antagonist of the puritan writer Marprelate, flourished about 1558-1601.

NASH, T. R., a divine and antiq., 1724-1811.

NASINI, J. N., an Italian painter, 1650-1736.

NASMITH, J., a divine and antiq., 1740-1808.

NASMYTH, A., a Scotch painter, 1757-1840.

NASMYTH, P., a Scotch painter, 1786-1831.

NASSIR, EDDIN, a Persian astrono., 1201-74.

NATALE, J., a Span. Jesuit, who co-operated with Loyola, and became vicar-general, died 1580.

NATALI, P., a Venetian hagiographer, 14th ct.

NATALIS, M., a French engraver, died 1670.

NATHAN, a Jewish prophet, 10th cent. B.C.

NATHAN-BEN-JECHIEL, a learned rabbin, president of the synagogue at Rome, died 1106.

NATHAN, ISAAC, a rabbi of the 15th century, who was the first Jew to write a Concordance.

NATHAN, NATA-SPIRA, a rabbi of the 17th c.

NATTIER, J. M., a French painter, 1685-1766.

NATTIER, L., a medal engraver, died 1763.

NAU, M., a Fr. Jesuit missionary, 1631-1683.

NAUBERT, B., a German novelist, 1755-1819.

NAUDE, GABRIEL, a French physician, author of an 'Apology for Great Men Accused of Magic,' the principal argument of which is his scepticism concerning the existence of spirits, 1600-1653.

NAUDÉ, PHILIP, a Fr. mathema., 1654-1729.

NAUDET, T. C., a French painter, 1774-1810.

NAUMANN, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, master of the electoral chapel at Dresden, and one of the first German composers, was born of very poor parents, in a small village near Dresden, in 1741. He received his principal instructions in music from a Swedish master, named Van Weestrom, who took him to Italy and used him in a severe and niggardly manner. Though Naumann had to struggle on amidst poverty and hardships his industry never relaxed. He pursued his studies until he made himself one of the first musicians of his age. His compositions, which were very numerous, include works of every kind, operas, oratorios, songs, cantatas, odes, compositions for the piano-forte, symphonies, &c. For the last years of his life, he devoted himself to the composition of sacred music, and left many valuable works in the library of the chapel of Dresden. He died of apoplexy, in the year 1801. [J.M.]

NAUNTON, SIR ROBERT, secretary of state to James I., author of historical notices of Queen Elizabeth and others, died 1635.

NAUSEA, F., a Ger. prelate, about 1480-1552.

NAVAGERO, ANDREA, in Latin, NAUGERIUS, a Venetian noble, distinguished as a poet and orator, 1483-1529.

NAVAGERO, B., a Venetian cardinal, 1507-65.

NAVARETTA, DOMINGO FERNANDEZ, a Spanish friar and missionary to China, died 1689.

NAVARETTE, J. F., a Spanish painter, called 'El Mudo,' being deaf and dumb, 1526-1579.

NAVARRE, HENRY OF, the popular designation of Henry IV., king of France, was the son of Anthony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, descended in the direct male line from Robert of Clermont, fifth son of Saint Louis. He is sometimes called Henry of Béarn, from his birth-place, where he first saw the light in 1553. His mother, Jeanne D'Albret, educated him as a Calvinist, and though she imparted to him the full measure of her own intrepidity and intellectual superiority, it was unaccompanied with either her constancy of purpose or her domestic virtues. In 1569 she presented the young prince to the protestant camp at Rochelle, where he was hailed chief of the party—its leaders at that time being the famous Condé and Coligni. A few weeks afterwards, the battle of Montcontour deprived the Calvinists (or Huguenots as they were called) of 16,000 brave soldiers left on the field or taken prisoners, and on the 11th of August, 1570, the civil wars were hushed for the time by the peace of St. Germains. This was followed by a negotiation for the marriage of Henry with the Princess Margaret, daughter of Catherine de Medici, and sister of the reigning king, Charles IX., the catholic party, however, darkly plotting the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which, in August, 1572, drowned the marriage festival in blood. Henry, who was in the power of the king, saved his life by embracing catholicism; and remaining at the French court till 1576, was imbued with its licentiousness and intriguing policy. Meanwhile the succession of Henry III., brother of Charles IX., in 1574, tended to a breach of the truce with the Huguenots, in consequence of the ambitious designs and religious hatred of the Guises, chiefs of the catholic league, and in 1576 Henry of Navarre made his escape from Paris, and rejoined the protestants, once more in arms. He now displayed all the qualities of a great commander, and some years following were occupied with military operations and negotiations for peace, in which the reigning king accumulated defeat and shame upon himself, under the dictation of the duke of Guise; and the name of Henry of Navarre became identified with the protestant cause and the liberties of France. In 1585 he was excommunicated by Sixtus Quintus, and in October, 1587, obtained a splendid victory over the duke of Joyeuse at Coutras. The year 1588 was signalized by the attempt of the reigning king to liberate himself from the dictation of Guise, whom in December of that year he caused to be assassinated. He then made overtures to Henry of Navarre, who joined him with his troops, and took the field against the league—their reconciliation leading to his acknowledgment as the rightful successor by Henry III., who was assassinated in August, 1589. Henry of Navarre, at the head of his protestant subjects, had now to conquer his kingdom, his opponents being the duke of Mayenne, appointed lieutenant-general by the parliament of Paris, and in alliance with him the old catholic league, the house of Savoy, the forces of Spain, and the Cardinal de Bourbon, whom Mayenne acknowledged king. Henry repulsed Mayenne at Arques in 1589, and gained the great battle of Yvry in March, 1590, but was compelled to desist from the siege of Paris, and more lately from the siege of Rouen, both these cities being relieved by his active enemy the duke of Parma. The forces of the
were capable of carrying on the war f
finite period, but neither of them cou
obtain the superiority. So at least it
their leaders, and as a consequence, in
Henry purchased the crown by his ap
catholics on their part agreeing to th
of the Huguenots. In 1594 he entered
principal cities of the kingdom soon su
him, and in the same year the Jesuits
demned to exile in consequence of an
the king's life by the fanatic John Cha
enne held out in Burgundy till 1596
Spaniards till 1598, when the war was
by the treaty of Vervins. By the edict
dated this year, Henry secured to his
subjects the freedom of worship and
and they were even allowed to occu
fortified cities as a guarantee of its
The remaining political events of thi
summed up in our account of SULLY
minister, whose designs were often
Henry's intrigues with his mistresses.
MARIE DE MEDICI may also be cons
princess having been married to him on
of Margaret in 1601. Henry of Nava
the dagger of Ravaillac, 14th May, 1
preparing for a political war with th
Austria, and was succeeded by his
XIII. He was the most popular mo
ever reigned over France, and was ce
possessor of many high and kinglik
The questionable point in his career is t
mise of his faith by the public professio
licism as a means of peace. Granting t
of his motives, there is the question
ever could have had the faith of a p
the principles of the Bible, or the tru
vout man in the final triumph of Go
On the other hand, the character of
nation must be considered, and the ad
Calvinism and catholicism, respective
outward habits of a people in many res
ourselves.

NAVARRE, M., a Spanish theolog.,

NAVARRE, P., a native of Biscay,
military adventurer and engineer, died

NAYLOR, JAMES, a well-known
among the Quakers, was a native of
born 1616. Converted by the pr
George Fox, after serving in the pa
army 1651, he was punished with the
the age for his extravagance, and died

NEAL, DANIEL, a dissenting mini
of a 'History of the Puritans,' 'Hist
England,' and other works, 1678-1743.

NEAL, or NELE, T., a catholic div

NEANDER, C. F., a German poet,

NEANDER, JOHANN AUGUST, th
Church Historian, was of Jewish desce
at Göttingen, 13th January, 1789. H
placed in Hamburgh to attend the clas
of that town, he was introduced, durin
dence, to the acquaintance of severa
families, by whose conversation, as
religious works put in his way, he earl
Judaism, and embraced the Christian
token of the sincerity and strength of
was publicly baptized, and, farther,

ame 'NEANDER,' from two Greek words signifying a new man. Having resolved to dedicate his
fe to the pursuits of Theology, he repaired in
806-12, to study successively at the Universities
f Halle, Göttingen, and Heidelberg, and at the
nd of that period, the extraordinary extent of his
quirements raised him at once to the status of
rofessor Extraordinarius of Theology. Thence,
s wide-spread fame procured his removal in a
r years to the Metropolitan University of Berlin,
e scene of his public labours and honours, and
ere he spent a life of intense devotedness to the
udy of Ecclesiastical History and Literature.
was a very pious as well as learned man. In
his pursuits, his animating principle was the
e of Christ, and the advancement of the Re-
mer's Kingdom: and accordingly he was a warm
porter of Bible and Missionary Societies, to the
ds of which, as well as to the cause of general
rity, he frequently contributed the whole pro-
ds of his publications. He took the greatest
rest in his students, was always ready to assist
and meritorious young men with his counsel
his purse, and was in the habit of inviting a
of them every Saturday evening to his house,
re he held a familiar and literary conversazione.
nder was an interesting and most instructive
rer. His classes were always crowded, and the
dreds of ministers, protestant, catholic, as well
minor denominations, scattered throughout
many, who attended his prelections, show the
nt of his reputation, and the value of his liter-
ervices. From his extreme short-sightedness,
ell as his fits of mental abstraction, he was
er eccentric in some of his habits. He was
rly never trusted to walk alone in the streets;
dent or his sister generally accompanying him
his house to the lecture-room, and waiting at
close to conduct him home again. He was a
of warm affections, of amiable manners, and
bounded charity. Many a poor student was
sted to him, not for gratuitous attendance on
lectures only, but for maintenance at the uni-
ity; and not seldom has he been known to
all the money he had about him away, the mo-
t an appeal was made to his benevolence. The
racter, as well as the writings of Neander, has
rcised an extensive and beneficial influence on
religious sentiments and state of Germany.
ology found in him a stern and uncompromising,
, at the same time, a calm and judicious opponent;
d perhaps none, in the modern school of Evan-
lical divines, not even excepting Schleihermacher
d Hengstenberg, have rendered such essential
rvice in restoring his countrymen to soundness in
the faith. Neander having been seized with sud-
den illness during the delivery of his lecture, was
with difficulty conveyed home, where he lingered
in great sufferings till the 14th July, 1850, when
he gently fell asleep. His funeral was attended
by a large concourse of citizens, many of them in
the highest rank in Berlin. A funeral discourse
was pronounced, in German fashion, first in his
house, another address being delivered, by Dr.
Krummacher, at the grave. Neander's works,
which are also held in high estimation in England
and America, as well as in his own country,
comprise several volumes. The chief of them are
his 'Life of Christ,' in refutation of Strauss, his
'General History of the Church,' and his 'History of the Apostolic Church.' [R.J.]

NEANDER, M., a Germ. philologist, 1525-95.

NEANDER, M., a German physician, 1529-81.

NEARCHUS, a Greek navigator, 4th cent. B.C.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, whose name is otherwise written Nebuchadrezzar, Nabuchodonosor, &c., was a king of Assyria, who is supposed to have reigned from 669 to 648 B.C.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, otherwise Nabopolassar, was a king of Babylonia, who united with Astyages in the conquest of Syria, and founded the second Assyrio-Babylonian empire, 626-605 B.C.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, 'the Great,' who is the king of that name so much spoken of in Scripture, was the son and successor of the preceding. He died, after a reign of 43 years, B.C. 562.

NECHAM, NECKHAM, or NEQUAM, ALEXANDER, an English monk, who became abbot of Cirencester, and died 1217. He is author of a great variety of works remaining in MS.

NECK, JOHN VAN, a Dut. painter, 1635-1714.

NECKER, JAMES, the famous minister at the commencement of the French revolution, was descended from a family originally German, and was born at Geneva, where his father was in practice as an advocate, 1732. Having in a few years made a handsome fortune as a banker, he became, in 1764, syndic of the French India Company, which was dissolved by the government in 1770. Necker, ambitious of rising in the public service, now made himself known as an economist by publishing, in 1773, his 'Eulogium of Colbert,' the beginning of his controversy with the economists of the school of Quesnay. His next step was to forward a Memoir upon the French Finances to Maurepas, president of the Council of Finances, who persuaded Louis XVI. to appoint him to the treasury, the direction of which he retained during the five years 1776-1781. In May of the last mentioned year he resigned, in consequence of being refused a seat in the council —the fact being that his suppression of abuses had created him many enemies at court. He then published his famous 'Compte Rendu,' in which he furnished the public with a clear statement of the condition in which he had found things, of what he had done, and what he had intended to do. The effect of this document was quite startling—it was translated into all the languages of Europe; and when the successors of Necker, Calonne and Lomenie Brienne, were compelled to retire by the disastrous state of the finances, the honest minister was recalled, and public credit begun to revive again. This was on the 24th of August, 1788. On the 6th of November he summoned the old notables, who had met under Lomenie Brienne in 1787, and they remained in session till 12th December. In January of the following year the states-general were convoked, in fulfilment of the previous pledges of the government, and in May they were assembled for business. The constitution of this body was ruled by the advice of Necker, to whom therefore it was owing that the members of the 'Tiers Etat' were equal in number to the nobles and the clergy united. This circumstance occasioned a 'dead lock,' disagreement arising on matters of form necessary to constitute the assembly, and after three weeks

had been wasted in altercation, a 'Séance Royale' was resolved upon, in which instructions were to be given from the throne. The deputies being excluded from the hall while preparations were making for this sitting, held that famous meeting in the Tennis Court, presided over by Bailly, where they swore an oath to meet under all circumstances, and in all places wherever they could get together, and not to separate till they had made the constitution. The issue of the 'Séance Royale' may be read in the article MIRABEAU, add to which that Necker made a decided stand in favour of the people, resisted the attempt to coerce the assembly by the action of the army, and in the course of a fortnight, 11th July, received his dismissal. This was known to Paris on the 12th, and the people instantly rose in arms, one of their principal movers being Camille Desmoulins, and their first step a tumultuous procession through the streets, bearing aloft the wax busts of Necker and the duc d'Orléans. On the 14th the Bastile was taken; on the 15th Necker was recalled, and his return to Paris was marked by a popular ovation, which placed him at the very summit of renown. He remained in office till 3d September, 1790, taking no salary, and advancing as much as two millions of livres to the government. During the whole of this period his popularity was rapidly declining under the rising star of Mirabeau, on the one hand, and the increasing difficulties of carrying on the government with such a court as that of Louis XVI. on the other. On the date mentioned he asked permission to resign, leaving the money he had advanced, together with his house and furniture, as the material guarantee of his previous integrity, and this being with the greatest indifference accorded him, he retired to Copet, near Geneva, where he died in 1804. Necker was married in 1764 to Mademoiselle Curchod, the daughter of a Swiss minister, who had previously won the heart of the historian Gibbon, (next article), and his daughter by her became the famous Madame de Staël. This lady published the numerous works of her father, whom she almost idolized, in 15 vols. 8vo, 1821. [E.R.]

NECKER, MADAME, whose maiden name was Susannah Curchod, was born in 1739, in the mountain village of Grassy, situated between the Pays de Vaud and Franche-Comté. Her father was a man of considerable talents as a pastor of the Swiss church; her mother was descended from an ancient family of Provençe, who had fled to Switzerland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. As stated in the preceding article, this accomplished lady was married to the minister Necker, and she greatly distinguished herself during his terms of office in every possible form of benevolence. She erected an hospital in Paris with her own money, was a great reformer of prison abuses, and surrounded herself with the most distinguished men of the time, who offered her the homage due to her great learning, and her rare goodness of heart. She died in 1796, the year after publishing her 'Reflections on Divorce.' Her works were published by her husband in 5 vols. 8vo, 1798 and 1801. [E.R.]

NECKER, N. J., a Flem. botanist, 1729-1793.

NECTARIUS, patriarch of C'nople., 381-392.

NECTARIUS, patriarch of Jerusalem, d. 1668.

NEEDHAM, JOHN TUBERVILLE, Catholic divine, distinguished as a nat physiologist, 1713-1781.

NEEDHAM, M., a political writer,

NEEDHAM, W., an anatomical wr.

NEEF, or NEEFS, PETER, the name, a Flemish painter, 1570-1651. his son, born about 1600.

NEEL, L. B., a French author, die

NEELE, HENRY, a poet and m writer, born 1798, died by his own ha

NEER, ARNOLD VANDER, a Du 1619-1683. His son and pupil, EGLO distinguished for his portraits and hi positions, 1643-1703.

NEGRI, P., a Venetian painter, 17

NEGRI, VIRGINIUS, an Ital. religie

NEGRO, NERO, or NIGER, AND an astronomer of Genoa, born 1270.

NEGRO, F., an Italian *savant*, 16t

NEHEMIAH, a celebrated Jew of t who obtained permission of Artaxe manus to rebuild the Temple, and g people, 5th century B.C.

NELEDINSKJ-MELEZKJ, JURJ ROWITSCH, a Russian song-writer, 17

[Birth-place of Nelson.]

NELSON. HORATIO NELSON wa September, 1758, at Burnham Thorpe His father was a clergyman of th England, and the rector of Burn parish. His uncle, by the mother's Suckling, commanded the Raisonnable gun ship, on board of which young entered as a midshipman at the ag He was a lad of weakly frame, an suited for the hardships of a seafari he had moral courage as well as phy of the highest order. His strong s sublimed by earnest religious feeling, once the keenest incentive to exertion, failing stay and support amid the v fortune. As boy, and as man, he w well as the confidence of all whom h whether as superiors, equals, or The details of Nelson's early life, Southey's admirable biography, abou which mark out the spirit of the fu the Nile and Trafalgar, and of the al

chief of the British navy.—In 1773, Nelson served in the expedition to the Polar seas under Commodore Phipps. In 1777 he was made a lieutenant, and two years afterwards he obtained the rank of post-captain, and the command of the Hinchinbrooke of 28 guns. He distinguished himself in some desperate attacks on the Spanish forts in Nicaragua, and served on the American coast till the general peace in 1783.—In 1784 he was appointed to the Boreas, and for some time was stationed in the West Indies. He here showed his political courage and independence of character by stopping the contraband traffic which the Americans carried on with our colonies. This had been connived at, and even sanctioned by the British authorities in the islands, and Nelson ran the greatest risk of ruin in purse and in professional prospects by the sturdy course which he pursued. He said himself afterwards of this trying part of his career, 'Conscious rectitude bore me through it;' and he obtained in the end the just thanks of our government for his patriotic conduct. While in the West Indies he married Mrs. Nisbet, the widow of Dr. Nisbet, a physician.—When England took part in the wars of the French revolution, Nelson was appointed to the Agamemnon, a 64 gun-ship. He did good service on board of her in the Mediterranean during 1793, 1794, and 1795, and he equally signalized himself on shore in Corsica, while co-operating with Paoli and the patriotic party in that island against the French. He lost an eye at the siege of Calvi. In 1797 he took a distinguished part in Jervis's victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent. He commanded the Captain, 74, in that action; and boarded and captured two of the enemy's large ships, the San Nicolas and the San Josef. He led the boarders himself from the first of these prizes to the other, exclaiming the well-known words, 'Westminster Abbey or victory!'—He was now knighted, and advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1797 he led an attack on the island of Teneriffe, which was beaten off with severe loss to the assailants. Nelson, who led the attack in person, lost his right arm, and his life was saved with the greatest difficulty by his son-in-law, Lieutenant Nisbet. In a memorial which he was required to present, as a matter of form, after this action, to entitle him to a pension, he gave in the following catalogue of services performed by him during the war. He had been in four actions with the fleets of the enemy, in three cutting out expeditions, and in taking three towns. He had served ashore with the army four months, and commanded the batteries in two sieges. He had assisted in the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, eleven privateers, and fifty sail of merchant vessels. He had been actually personally engaged with the enemy one hundred and twenty times, in which service he had lost his right eye and his right arm, and received several severe wounds and contusions in the body.—In 1798 he rejoined the fleet in the Mediterranean, and was sent with a squadron to watch the French expedition which was fitting out at Toulon, and which ultimately escaped by favour of the weather, and reached Egypt. Nelson did not arrive off Egypt in time to prevent Buonaparte's army from landing, but he found the French fleet in Aboukir Bay, on the 1st of August, and though it far outnumbered his own force, he instantly attacked and nearly destroyed it in a battle, which it is hard to match in naval warfare, either for the genius shown by the victorious admiral in his tactics, or the heroism which he and his men displayed throughout the contest. This, the battle of the Nile, was, as Nelson truly said, not a mere victory, it was a conquest; and Napoleon in his memoirs bears ample testimony to its decisive effects on the French prospects. Nelson was now raised to the peerage, and honours of the highest kind were heaped on him by every Court that was engaged in war with France. He now took an active part in restoring the royal family of Naples to the throne of that country; and formed an unfortunate attachment for Lady Hamilton, a companion of the Neapolitan Queen, which led to the destruction of Nelson's domestic happiness; and caused his fame to be sullied by his lending his aid to the cruel reprisals which the mean and cowardly Bourbons of Naples took on the chiefs of their lately insurgent subjects. In 1801, Nelson was second in command of the expedition which was sent against Denmark. On the 2d of April in that year, he led the advanced squadron of the fleet against the Danish capital, and fought the desperate battle of Copenhagen. He refused to obey the signal to retire, which the commander-in-chief, alarmed at his peril, displayed; and continued the action till the Danish line of defences was nearly destroyed. A flag of truce was then sent by him, and after some negotiation the Danes submitted to the requisitions of the English government. On the renewal of the war between England and France, after the breach of the peace of Amiens, in 1803, Nelson received the command of the Mediterranean fleet. He blockaded Toulon for many months, but at length the French squadron under Admiral Villeneuve escaped to sea, and effected a junction with the Spanish ships off Cadiz. The combined fleets now sailed for the West Indies, and thither and back again to Europe did Nelson follow them, twice traversing the Atlantic in unremitting but unsuccessful chase. When Nelson anchored at Gibraltar on the 20th June, 1805, he went on shore for the first time since 16th June, 1803. In his own words, 'he had not had his foot out of his ship, the Victory, for two years, wanting only ten days.' For the seamanship and resolution which the English admiral showed during this arduous part of his career, the worthiest eulogium is to be found in the writings of a French naval officer, in Captain Jurien de la Graviere's History of the Last Naval War. Nelson returned to England; but when intelligence arrived that the combined enemies' fleets, after their action with Sir Robert Calder, were at Cadiz, Nelson volunteered to take the command again against them. His services were gladly accepted, and on the 15th Sept., 1805, our fine old English admiral left England for the last time. He arrived off Cadiz on the 29th Sept.; and, on the 19th of October, the enemy's admiral came out of port. They were deceived by Nelson's skilful tactics, as to the number of the English ships, and they hoped to crush him with an overwhelming force. Even as it was, they had 33 sail of the line and 7 frigates, against 27 of the line and

5 frigates under Nelson. On the 21st of October, he attacked them off Cape Trafalgar. Forming his fleet into two columns, one of which he led himself in the Victory, while Collingwood led the other in the Royal Sovereign, Nelson burst through the double line of the French and Spaniards, and brought on the close and general action, for which he had long ardently prayed. In four hours 20 of the enemy had struck; others were flying in despair; and the marine on which Napoleon had relied for the invasion of England was annihilated. But the victory was bought at the expense of the chief victor's life. About a quarter past one, in the heat of the battle, Nelson was shot through the back by a musket ball. He survived long enough to know that the victory was complete; and his last words were, 'Thank God I have done my duty.' His ever-memorable signal to his fleet, immediately before the battle commenced, had been 'England expects every man to do his duty,' and, if ever a man lived and died in earnest, fearless, unselfish discharge of his duty to his country, it was Admiral Nelson, victor of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. [E.S.C.]

NELSON, ROBERT, a minister of the Church of England, known as the author of several devout and learned works, the principal of which is his well-known 'Festivals and Fasts.' For the substance of this work, there is reason to believe, he was greatly indebted to Dr. Francis Lee. He is generally called 'the pious Nelson,' and was much esteemed by Archbishop Tillotson, who died in his arms. Born in London 1656, died 1715.

NELSON, SAMUEL, an Irish patriot, and editor of the 'Northern Star,' in the rebellion of 1790.

NEMESIUS, a Christian philosopher, 4th cent.

NEMOURS, a titular name borne by several persons distinguished in French history, among whom are—JAMES D'ARMAGNAC, Duc De Nemours, cousin by marriage to Louis XI., who caused him to be beheaded 1477. LOUIS, his son and successor in the duchy, viceroy of Naples for Charles VIII., killed at the battle of Cerignola 1503. GASTON DE FOIX, son of Mary, sister of Louis XII., killed at the battle of Ravenna 1512. PHILIP OF SAVOY, uncle to Francis I., who invested him with the duchy 1528. JAMES OF SAVOY, a distinguished commander, 1531-1585. HENRY, second son and successor of James, connected with the league, and afterwards with Henry IV., 1571-1632. HENRY II., second son and successor of Henry I., born 1625, appointed archbishop of Rheims 1651, abandoned the church on the death of his elder brother, and married Mary D'Orleans, daughter of the duc de Longueville, 1657, died 1659. This lady survived her husband many years, and, in 1694, was recognized sovereign of Neufchâtel. She died in 1707, leaving valuable 'Memoirs' of the minority of Louis XIV. and the wars of the Fronde. The title was borne again by the second son of Louis Philippe, late king of the French.

NENNIUS, a British historian, 7th century.

NENY, P. MAC, a Belgian statesman, 1712-84.

NEPOS, CORNELIUS, a Roman historian of the time of Julius Cæsar and the first six years of Augustus. The only remains of his works are some short biographies of twenty Greek generals, and of Hamilcar and Hannibal.

NEPOS, FLAVIUS JULIUS, empero
predecessor of Angustulus, 478-475.

NEPREU, F., an ascetic writer, 1

NERI, POMPEO, an Ital. economis

NERI, SAINT PHILIP DE, founde
gregation of the Oratory in Italy, 15

NERLI, FILIPPO, an Ital. historia

NERO, emperor of Rome, whose f
LUCIUS DOMITIUS NERO CLAUDIUS
the son of Domitius Ahenobarbus a
pina, daughter of Germanicus. He w
at Antium, and after the marriage o
in third nuptials, with her uncle,
Claudius, was adopted by that prince,
to his daughter Octavia. When Ne
seventeen years of age his abando
poisoned her husband, Claudius, and
her criminal favours succeeded in raisi
the throne, over whom she expecte
the most absolute control. Nero bec
in 54, and the year following disposed
ful heir, Britannicus, by poison. For
years his public conduct, under the co
rhus and Seneca, was unexceptionabl
however, he disgraced himself by the
vices, and his mother endeavoured
influence by shamefully complying wit
tions. In 59 Nero caused this detes
to be murdered, and then, fearing no ri
gave full scope to the darkest traits o
ter. In 62 he repudiated his wife
64 the burning of Rome occurred, whi
charged, with great probability, upon
who, however, accused the Christian
and made it the occasion of the m
cruelties towards them. His deba
cruelties occasioned an almost gener
against him, known as that of Piso, i
covery of which led to more tortures a
The revolt of Vindex was also suppr
of Galba in 68 succeeded, and Nero e
by stabbing himself, being then in th
year of his age, and the fourteenth
He was a lover of arts and letters,
much taste as a poet and histrionic p
was the remark of Nero's father,
that 'nothing but what was hateful a
to mankind, could ever come from A
himself.' Yet, the story of a stran
strewed flowers upon the tomb of t
well known.

NERVA, MARCUS COCCEIUS, emp
was born 27, and was twice consul,
pasian in 71, and with Domitian in
ceeded to the sovereign power on the
of the latter 96; died 98. Trajan su

NESBIT, or NISBET, ALEXAND
antiquarian and writer on heraldry, 1

NESMOND, T. DE, a French prel

NESSE, C., a nonconformist divin

NESSEL, D. DE, a Ger. bibliograp

NESSON, P. DE, a French poet, 1

NESTOR, a monk of Kiefl, who
the sources of Slavonic history, 1056

NESTOR, D., a classical writer, 1

NESTORIUS, a patriarch of Con
the 5th century, author of the Nest
which is represented to this day b
body of Christians in Mesopotamia.

of his doctrine was that of Anastasius, who held that it was the human person, and not the divine, that suffered in Jesus. Nestorius was deposed by a council assembled at Ephesus 431.

NETSCHER, the name of three Dutch painters —GASPAR, the father, celebrated for his domestic pieces and portraits, 1639-1684. THEODORE, his eldest son, a good painter of female portraits, 1661-1732. CONSTANTINE, younger brother of the latter, dist. for his portraits and groups, 1670-1722.

NETTELBLADT, CHRISTIAN, Baron De, a Swedish jurist, histor., and antiquary, 1696-1776.

NETTELBLADT, DANIEL, a learned German lawyer, 1719-1791. His brother, HENRY, historian of Mecklenburg, died 1761.

NETTER, THOMAS, an English monk, professor of philosophy and divinity, and privy councillor to Henry V., died 1430.

NETTLETON, THOMAS, a physician of Halifax, known as a miscellaneous writer, 1683-1742.

NEUBECK, V. W., a German poet, born 1765.

NEUHOF, THEODORE STEPHEN, Baron Von, a German adventurer, born of a noble family at Mentz in 1690, and proclaimed king of Corsica 1736, died in London 1755.

NEUKIRCH, B., a German poet, 1665-1729.

NEUMANN, G., a Germ. Hebraist, 1648-1715.

NEUMANN, G., a German chemist, 1683-1737.

NEUMANN, J. G., a Lutheran div., 1661-1709.

NEUSER, A., a Germ. theologian, died 1576.

NEVE, TIMOTHY, a dignitary of the Church of England, and professor of divinity, son of a divine of the same names, author of 'Sermons,' 'Notes on Cardinal Pole,' &c., 1724-1798.

NEVILE, or NEVYLE, ALEXANDER, secretary of Archbishop Parker, known as a scholar and a poet, 1544-1614.

NEVILE, or NEVILLE, HENRY, a republican agent and writer, member of the council, 1620-94.

NEVILE, or NEVIL, THOMAS, brother of Alexander Nevile, the dean of Canterbury, known as an eminent benefactor of Trinity College, died 1615.

NEVIZAN, J., an Ital. jurisconsult, died 1549.

NEWBOROUGH, or NEWBURGH, WILLIAM OF, commonly known as Gulielmus Newbrigensis, a monastic historian of the period, 1066-1197.

NEWCASTLE. See CAVENDISH and HOLLIS.

NEWCOMBE, THOMAS, chaplain to the second duke of Richmond, known as a miscellaneous writer, 1671-1766.

NEWCOMBE, W., archbishop of Armagh, born of nonconformist parents, in Bedfordshire, 1728, author of a 'Harmony of the Gospels,' and an advocate for a revision of the Bible, died 1799.

NEWCOMEN, M., a nonconf. divine, d. 1666.

NEWCOMMEN, THOMAS, a country locksmith, first projector of the means of creating a vacuum beneath the piston of the steam engine, 17th century.

NEWCOURT, R., an ecclesiast. lawyer, d. 1716.

NEWDIGATE, SIR ROGER, an elegant scholar and benefactor of Oxford, which he represented in parliament, 1719-1806.

NEWLAND, JOHN, an English abbot, employed as a diplomatist by Henry VIII., died 1515.

NEWLAND, P., a Dutch *savant*, 1764-1794.

NEWTON, SIR ADAM, a Scottish protestant and scholar, tutor to Prince Henry, son of James I., died 1630.

NEWTON, G. S., a disting. painter, 1794-1835.

[Birth-place of Newton.]

NEWTON, ISAAC, a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Woolsthorpe, near Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, on the 25th December, 1642, o.s. His father, Isaac Newton, was proprietor and farmer of the manor, and died a few months after his marriage to Hannah Ayscough, so that young Newton was a posthumous child. He was so small at his birth that 'they might have put him into a quart mug,' but he gradually attained size and strength, destined to enjoy a vigorous manhood, and to survive even the average term of life. The estate of Woolsthorpe, worth only about £30 per annum, had been in the family upwards of one hundred years. The origin of the family is still in obscurity. Newton himself, according to the usual forms, gave in his pedigree on oath to the Herald's Office in 1705, stating *that he had reason to believe* (from tradition), that his great grandfather's father was John Newton of Wesby, in Lincolnshire; but it is certain, that twenty years after this Newton told Professor James Gregory, that his grandfather was a gentleman of East Lothian, and it is equally certain that Newton corresponded on the subject with the last baronet of the family, Sir Richard Newton of Newton, and that this family considered Newton to be a distant relation of theirs. For three years Mrs. Newton watched over her only child with maternal anxiety till her marriage with the Rev. Barnabas Smith, of North Witham, by whom she had one son and three daughters. In consequence of this marriage Newton was left under the care of his grandmother, and was sent at the usual age to the day school at Skillington and Stoke. At the age of twelve he went to the public school of Grantham, where he was boarded with Mr. Clark the apothecary. Here he was very inattentive to his studies, and was low in the school till a quarrel with a boy above him in the class, who had used him ill, induced him to apply diligently to his lessons till he rose above his rival, and reached the head of the class. During his leisure hours he occupied himself with all sorts of mechanical contrivances, windmills, water-clocks, carriages, and paper kites; and among his early tastes may be mentioned his love for drawing and writing verses, in neither of which he was destined to excel.—On

the death of his father-in-law in 1656, his mother came to reside at Woolsthorpe with her three children and Isaac, who was now in his fifteenth year. He was recalled from school, to assist in the management of the farm; but while he was occupied with books, models, water wheels, and dials, the business of the farm was neglected, and the cattle were luxuriating among the corn. Thus found to be unfit for the profession of a farmer, he was sent back to Grantham school, and in due time to Trinity College, Cambridge, with recommendations from his uncle, the Rev. W. Ayscough. —On the 5th of June, 1661, when nineteen years old, he was admitted sub-sizar in Trinity College, very ill prepared for its course of instruction by his preliminary mathematical studies. He had been disposed to undervalue the ancient geometry, and he afterwards confessed to Dr. Pemberton that he had applied himself to the works of Descartes and others before he had sufficiently considered the Elements of Euclid. On the 28th April, 1664, he was elected scholar. He took his degree of B.A. in January, 1665. He was elected Major Fellow in March, 1668, and he took his degree of M.A. on the 7th July.—On the 20th May, 1665, he committed to writing his first ideas on fluxions. In 1666, having procured a prism, he discovered the unequal refrangibility of light, and the true doctrine of colours, and having drawn the erroneous conclusion that the improvement of the refracting telescope was impossible, he set himself to the construction of a reflecting telescope. While thus occupied he was driven from Cambridge by the plague in 1666, and went to Woolsthorpe, where the idea of gravitation first presented itself to him, from observing the fall of an apple in his garden. Here he continued his inquiries into the application of fluxions, and after his return to Cambridge in 1668, he made a very small reflecting telescope, which he described to a friend.—On the 29th October, 1669, Newton was appointed to the Lucasian chair of mathematics on the resignation of Dr. Barrow, and from this time we may date the commencement of his great discoveries.—His first communication to the Royal Society was a description of a second reflecting telescope, which excited great interest in England and abroad. The telescope itself was sent to the Society in December, 1671, 'for his majesty's perusal.'—On the 18th September, 1672, he announced to the secretary, Mr. Oldenburg, a philosophical discovery which he considered the oddest, if not the most considerable detection hitherto made in the operations of nature. This was the discovery of the composition of light, which was read to the Society on the 8th February, 1672, and which led him into interminable controversies with Hook, Huygens, and several eminent foreigners. These controversies embittered his peace, and made him resolve to have nothing more to do with that litigious lady philosophy.— On the 11th January, 1671, Newton was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1673 he was disappointed in a competition for the law fellowship, then vacant; a disappointment increased by the fact that he was about this time in such circumstances as to be unable to afford the weekly payment to the Royal Society, who 'excused him.' Very soon afterwards, however, when his fellowship was about to expire, he obtained permission from the crown to hold the Lucasian chair [illegible] with a fellowship, without being obliged to [illegible] orders.—On the 9th December, 1675, N[illegible] communicated to the Royal Society a discou[illegible] colours. This interesting paper contained [illegible] details on the composition and decompositi[illegible] white light, and a new hypothesis concerning [illegible] with some propositions explaining the col[illegible] thin transparent plates, and their relation [illegible] colours of natural bodies.—This discourse [illegible] brought Newton into a controversy with [illegible] but notwithstanding this interruption, he w[illegible] occupied with those profound studies, the re[illegible] which were afterwards consigned in his im[illegible] work the 'Principia.' He had long ago de[illegible] from the laws of Kepler the important law [illegible] gravity decreased with the square of the di[illegible] a law to which Sir Christopher Wren, Halley [illegible] Hook, had all been led by independent study— [illegible] demonstration of it, however, had been given [illegible] no proof obtained that the same power [illegible] made the apple to fall, was that which re[illegible] the moon and the other planets in their [illegible] Adopting the ordinary measure of the [illegible] radius, he had been led to the conclusion th[illegible] force which kept the moon in her orbit, if the [illegible] as gravity, was one-sixth greater than that wh[illegible] actually observed, a result which perplexed hi[illegible] prevented him from communicating to his f[illegible] the great speculation in which he was engage[illegible] June, 1682, however, he had heard of Pi[illegible] more accurate measure of the earth's dia[illegible] and repeating with this measure his former [illegible] lations, he found to his extreme delight th[illegible] force of gravity, by which bodies fall at the [illegible] surface, 4,000 miles from the earth's centre, [illegible] diminished as the square of 240,000 mile[illegible] moon's distance, was almost exactly equal t[illegible] which kept the moon in her orbit. Hence, it fo[illegible] that the same power retained all the other sat[illegible] round their primaries and all the primaries ro[illegible] sun.—In August, 1684, when Dr. Halley [illegible] Newton at Cambridge, he learned from him t[illegible] had surmounted the difficulties of the pla[illegible] motion, and promised him a copy of the tr[illegible] he had written on the subject. This treatise, [illegible] Mota Corporum,' was after some delay [illegible] pleted, and presented to the Royal Soci[illegible] the 28th April, 1686, being the first book [illegible] 'Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathem[illegible] The *second* book was sent to the Society in [illegible] 1st March, 1687, the *third* on the 6th A[illegible] and the whole work published at the exp[illegible] Dr. Halley about midsummer of that year.— [illegible] have already seen that Newton discovered the [illegible] trine of fluxions in 1666, the principle and appl[illegible] tion of which he explained in his treatise 'Analy[illegible] per Equationes numero terminorum Infinitas,' which he communicated to Dr. Barrow in Ju[illegible] 1667. Although this treatise was not publish[illegible] till 1711, its contents were circulated throughout Europe by letters between 1669 and 1672. The principle of the new calculus was published in the Principia in 1687, and the Algorithms communicated to Dr. Wallis in 1692.—The great discovery of fluxions was also made by Leibnitz, and a controversy arose on the subject of priority, which has continued for nearly two centuries to agitate the mathematical world. The violent friends of each

ged their principals with plagiar-
ibittered a controversy carried on
nce of politics or theology. There
that Newton *first* invented flux-
ibnitz was an independent inven-
ore Newton had published his
year 1692 a rumour prevailed
rton had become insane, either
ital application, or from the loss
, by fire. It is quite true that
had at this time suffered from in-
nd that he had exhibited symp-
s indisposition in some of his let-
s; but his mind had never given
during this period that he wrote
d letters to Dr. Bentley, and was
e profound subject of the Lunar
had now brought to a close the
ns which had occupied the early
ortion of his life. He was in the
of his age, and no mark of na-
had been conferred upon him,
counted the pride of England, and
his species. In this position a
fulness was unveiled to him, and
ours awaited his acceptance.—
ue, a fellow of Trinity College,
years younger than Newton,
ship at Cambridge. They had
e convention parliament of 1688,
ined the same liberal opinions in
Montague was appointed chan-
equer, and after consulting New-
Halley, he resolved to restore to
ie the adulterated coin of the
his view Newton was appointed
nt in 1695, with a salary of about
9 he succeeded to the mastership,
in the establishment, which was
r £1,500 per annum. In the
elected one of the eight associate
Royal Academy of Sciences in
e was re-elected one of the mem-
rsity of Cambridge. In 1703 he
ident of the Royal Society, an
ld till his death, and on the 16th
e honour of knighthood was con-
by Queen Anne in Trinity Lodge,
en George I. ascended the throne
then in his seventy-second year,
at court. His character, his re-
piety, had gained him the favour
Wales, afterwards queen consort
o took great pleasure in his con-
corresponded also with Leibnitz,
e availed himself of this privilege
acter of Newton, by representing
hilosophy as false and hostile to
was involved in the same charge,
s desire an answer was prepared
Dr. Clarke, which seems to have
l scruples. At the princess's re-
ave her a MS., which he calls a
dex.' The Abbé Conti having got
shed it in Paris without the leave
l thus involved him in a disagree-
He was in this way induced
press his posthumous work, en-
onology of Ancient Kingdoms,'
which appeared in 1728.—In the year 1722, when in his eightieth year, Newton was attacked with a complaint in the urinary organs, which continued to afflict him till the time of his death, but though he suffered also from an affection of the lungs and gout, he was able on the 28th February, 1727, to preside at a meeting of the Royal Society. He suffered, however, from the exertion which he made on this occasion, and as the master disease under which he suffered was found to be stone, no hope was entertained of his recovery. He preserved his faculties entire till two days before his death, when he became insensible, and expired on Monday, the 20th March, 1727, between one and two o'clock in the morning, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.—His body was removed from Kensington to London on the 28th March. It lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in a conspicuous part of which a monument was erected to his memory in 1731 by his relatives.—Newton left about £32,000, which was divided among his four nephews and four nieces of the half blood, the grandchildren of his mother: one of them the beautiful and accomplished Miss Catherine Barton, was married to Mr. Conduit, in Newton's lifetime, and they lived together. Mr. Conduit left an only child, a daughter, who married Mr. Wallop, the eldest son of Lord Lymington, and from this cause all Newton's papers came into the hands of the Portsmouth family.—The most important of Newton's philosophical works are his 'Principia,' already mentioned, his 'Arithmetica Universalis,' his 'Geometria Analytica,' his 'Treatise on Optics,' published in 1705, his 'Lectiones Opticæ,' published after his death, and others which have been collected by Bishop Horsley, and published in 5 vols. 4to, under the title of 'Newtoni Opera quæ Extant Omnia,' London, 1779 and 1782. His literary and theological works, included in the same collection, are his 'Chronology,' his 'Observations on the Prophecies of Holy Writ,' viz., Daniel and the Apocalypse, and his 'Historical Account of two Notable Corruptions of Scripture.'—For further information respecting Sir Isaac Newton, see 'Life of Sir Isaac Newton,' by Sir David Brewster, London, 1831; a very brief but excellent Memoir of Newton by Professor De Morgan, in 'Knight's Cabinet Historical Gallery,' vol. XI., p. 78-118; and 'Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton,' by Sir David Brewster, in 2 vols. 8vo, (from the Family Papers), now in the press. [D.B.]

NEWTON, JOHN, a mathematician, 1622-78.

NEWTON, JOHN, a Calvinistic clergyman of the Church of England, author of a 'Review of Ecclesiastical History,' 'The Messiah,' a series of sermons on the well-known oratorio, a 'Narrative of his Life,' &c., 1725-1807. Newton was a friend of Cowper the poet, and his life has been written by the Rev. R. Cecil.

NEWTON, R., a learned divine, 1676-1753.

NEWTON, THOMAS, a clergyman of the Church of England, originally a schoolmaster and physician, author of a 'History of the Saracens,' 'The Herbal to the Bible,' &c., 16th century.

NEWTON, THOMAS, an English prelate, well known as the author of 'Dissertations on the Prophecies,' born at Lichfield, where his father was a wine and spirit merchant, 1704; appointed rector

of St. Mary-le-Bow 1744, king's chaplain 1756, and bishop of Bristol 1761; died 1782.

NEY. MICHEL NEY, marshal of the French empire, duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskwa, and 'The Bravest of the Brave' in Napoleon's armies, was the son of a cooper at Sarre-Louis. He was born in 1769. He entered the army very young; and was a subaltern in a hussar regiment at the commencement of the wars of the revolution. Ney soon attracted the notice of his commanders, especially of Kleber and Hoche, by his valour and skill in the campaigns against the Austrian armies; and in 1798 he had attained the rank of general of division. In 1799 he shared in the glories of Massena's campaign in Switzerland; and in 1800 he aided, under Moreau, in gaining the victories of Moeskirch and Hohenlinden. Napoleon afterwards employed him as minister plenipotentiary to complete the submission of the Swiss to French ascendancy—a task which Ney performed with success—and thereafter stood high in Napoleon's favour. He was made marshal of the new French empire in 1804; and in the campaign of 1805 against Austria, he commanded the French at the victory of Elchingen, whence the dukedom which the emperor conferred upon him was named. Ney contributed greatly to the overthrow of the Prussians at Jena, and to the defeat of the Russians at Friedland. In 1807 he was sent to the peninsula, and for some time commanded in Galicia, and on the northern frontier of Portugal. In 1810 he acted under Massena in the invasion of Portugal, which was baffled by the genius of Wellington, and the lines of Torres Vedras. During that invasion, and during the retreat of the French army, which was its result, Ney displayed 'A happy mixture of courage and skill,' to adopt the words in which the English historian, Napier, has justly described his conduct. But the altercations between him and Massena were frequent and violent, and at last Massena deprived Ney of his command. Napier says that Massena's general views were as superior to Ney's, as the latter's readiness and genius for handling troops in action were superior to Massena's. In 1812 Ney served again under Napoleon, and took part in the invasion of Russia. He commanded the French centre at the battle of the Moskwa, and gained from that victory his princely title. His heroic bravery was still more signally displayed in the dreadful retreat from Moscow. His honourable task was to protect the French rear. On leaving Smolensko, Ney, at the head of about 7,000 men, found his path barred near the river Losmina by a large Russian army under Miloradovich. Ney was summoned to surrender—'A marshal of France never surrenders' was his answer, and he led his men on with the bayonet against the Russian batteries. Driven back repeatedly with frightful carnage, Ney countermarched the remnant of his column, and wheeling to the left under shelter of the night, he eluded the Russian pursuit. He reached the bank of the Dnieper at a spot where the river was frozen over, but so thinly, that the ice bent beneath the soldier's tread. He effected the perilous passage, and in a succession of desperate contests with other Russian forces that strove to intercept him, Ney fought his way with 1,500 of his men to Orcha, where Napoleon was with the wrecks the main army. Napoleon's joy was almost r turous when Ney rejoined him, for all had beli that the intrepid marshal must have been k or captive. The emperor hailed Ney as 'bravest of the brave,' which thenceforth be his undisputed title. After Napoleon lef army, Ney still continued to fight in the against the advancing Muscovites. Thrice d rear guard which he commanded melt away b him by death, captivity, or flight; and was it reorganized by the indomitable m At last, Ney, with only thirty men und defended the gate of Kowno, the last plac Russian dominions through which the retreated—against the pursuing enemi his comrades escaped at the other end of t He was himself the very last man to re fired with his own hand the last shot ag foes, threw the musket into the river plunged into the neighbouring forests to enemies who held him in chase; and aft of almost incredible personal adventures his comrades in the Prussian territory. campaign of 1814 Ney was present at th of Lutzen and Bautzen, but he was defe great loss by the crown prince of S Dennewitz. He fell in consequence u poleon's displeasure, and was little during the rest of the struggle against which ended in Napoleon's first abdica the first return of the Bourbons, Ney and probably felt great willingness to s loyally; and when, in 1815, the new Paris of Napoleon's escape from Elba, the command of the army which wa oppose him. Ney expressed the utmos to the royal cause, and promised Louis that he would bring Buonaparte to Pari wild beast in a cage.' There seems no doubt Ney's sincerity in this unhappy cri career. He was an impulsive, rather reflective man; and prone both to speak with more enthusiasm than consistency. he advanced against the emperor, he rec letter from Napoleon, who summoned him magic name of 'The bravest of the brave' t his old master beneath the old banner. army which Ney was leading, showed, both o and soldiers, their fixed resolve to fight u and not against Buonaparte. Ney caught contagion. He became Napoleonist with v mence equal to that which he had displayed few days before in the Bourbon cause, and pass over with all his troops to the emperor, wh received him with expressions of the warmes passion and welcome. But, though Ney had thus deeply committed himself against the Bourbons, Napoleon seems to have mistrusted him, and to have long hesitated as to employing him in the campaign of 1815. It was only on the night of the 11th of June that Ney received at Paris an order to join the French army in Belgium. Hurrying forward to the frontier, Ney met Napoleon on the 15th at Charleroi, after active operations had commenced. Napoleon gave him the command of the left wing, and sent him to seize th post of Quatre Bras, and oppose the English. Those who censure Ney's supposed want o

this eventful campaign, should
the marshal had been so suddenly
is command, that he did not know
f the regiments placed under him,
ames of their commanding officers.
Ney attacked the allies at Quatre
r many hours' hard fighting was
gh he succeeded in preventing the
marching to the help of the Prus-
e being defeated by the emperor at
e 18th, Ney acted as the emperor's
Waterloo. He led in person several
assaults upon various parts of the
d especially the final charge of the
Never was his valour more nobly
essfully displayed. His horse was
im in the last great attack, and he
by friends and foes, on foot, his
ith bullets, his face blackened with
g, sword in hand, first to urge his
and at last to check their flight.
restoration of the Bourbons, Ney
o trial by them for treason. He
d by the Chamber of Peers on the
, 1815; and was shot, in pursuance
e, on the morning of the next day.
with the same firmness with which
it on the battle-field for five and
Ney was an erring, but a noble-
He was honourably free from the
vices that tarnish the fame of many
-in-arms; and, take him for all in
nan in whom even deplorable faults
en forgiven. [E.S.C.]

DE, a Dutch painter, 1596-1639.
C., a French antiquarian, 1623-1701.
ST., a martyr of the 3d century, said
bishop of Rome. Another martyr
e name was bishop of Rheims, 5th c.
commander of the Syrian army for
iphanes, slain by Judas Maccabæus
.c. 161.
or NICATOR. See DEMETRIUS.
, A., an Italian Jesuit, 1706-1784.
, J. B., an Ital. mathemat., 1726-93.
N., an Italian writer, 1363-1437.
RUS, the name of two saints—the
of Antioch about 260; the *second*,
ian and patriarch of Constantinople,
0, died 828.
RUS I., emperor of the East, formerly
r and chancellor of the empire under
claimed on the fall of the latter 802,
with the Bulgarians 811. NICE-
orn 912, succeeded 963, assassinated
ne of his generals, who suc. him 969.
III., commander of the Asiatic forces,
posed by Alexius Commenus 1081.
RUS, a Greek theologian, and me-
Kief, in Russia, 12th century.
RUS-BLEMMIDAS, a learned Greek
f a monastery at Miathos, 13th cent.
RUS-BRYNNE, a Byzantine gene-
une emperor of the East, and was
Nicephorus (Botoniates) III. 1078.
PHORUS, married to Anna, daughter
mmenus, kn. as an historian, d. 1137.
RUS-CALLISTUS, a monk of Con-
n. of an 'Ecclesiastical Hist.,' 14th c.

NICEPHORUS-GREGORAS. See GREGORAS.
NICERON, J. F., a Fr. mathemat., 1613-1646.
NICERON, J. P., a Fr. historian, 1685-1738.
NICETAS, the name of several Greek writers—DAVID, author of a Life of St. Ignatius, 9th century. ACHOMINATUS, or CHONIATES, author of Annals, died about 1216. SERRON, author of several panegyrics and Commentaries, 11th century. EUGENIANUS, a novelist, 12th century.
NICETAS, ST., abbot of Mount Olympus, d. 824.
NICETIUS, FLAVIUS, a Gaulonite jurist, 5th c.
NICETIUS, ST., a bishop of Treves, appointed 527, died 566. Another of the name, bishop of Besançon, died about 612.
NICHOLAS I., pope of Rome, in whose reign the schism between the Greek and Latin churches commenced, 858-867. NICHOLAS II., reigned 1058-1061. NICHOLAS III., 1277-1280. NICHOLAS IV., author of Commentaries, 1288-1292. NICHOLAS V., a great patron of learning, founder of the Vatican library, &c., 1447-1455. An antipope (P. de Corbiere) assumed the title of Nicholas V., and died in prison about 1338.
NICHOLAS, an emperor of the East, deposed after a few days' reign by Alexis Ducas, 1204.
NICHOLAS, a king of Denmark, 1104-1134.
NICHOLAS, two dukes of Lorraine—the *first*, born 1448, succeeded John 1470, died 1473. The *second*, succeeded his brother, Charles IV., who abdicated 1634, died 1670.
NICHOLAS, three lords of Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio—the *first* reigned 1317-1346; the *second*, 1361-1388; the *third*, 1393-1422. This last, in his nineteenth year, was commander of the papal army directed against Milan, 1403. He caused his second wife, Parasina de Malatesta, to be put to death, together with his natural son, Hugues, for adultery; a circumstance which has furnished Byron with the subject of one of his poems.
NICHOLAS, patriarch of C'tinople., died 1111.
NICHOLAS, a monk of Clairvaux, 12th cent.
NICHOLAS, EYMERICUS, inquisitor-general of Spain, au. of 'Directorum Inquisitorum,' d. 1393.
NICHOLAS OF MUNSTER, founder of a German sect in the sixteenth century, whose followers called themselves the family or house of Love. He published the 'Evangel of the Kingdom,' and other mystic works.
NICHOLLS, F., an Eng. physiolog., 1699-1779.
NICHOLS, JOHN, a well-known name in literature, was the apprentice and successor of Bowyer, an eminent and learned printer. He was born at Islington 1744, became the partner of his master in 1766, and died 1828. His works are—'Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century,' 13 vols. 8vo, 'Illustrations of the Literature of the 18th Century,' 8 vols. 8vo, 'The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire,' 6 vols. folio, &c.
NICHOLS, R., a poetical writer, born 1584.
NICHOLS, W., a learned divine, 1664-1712.
NICHOLSON, W., a wr. on chemis., 1758-1815.
NICIAS, an Athenian painter, 4th cent. B.C.
NICIAS, an Athenian general, companion-in-arms of Alcibiades and Lamachus, put to death after the ill success of his expedi. to Sicily, B.C. 413.
NICOLAI, a Dutch painter, born 1766.
NICOLAI, CH. FREDERIC, a famous bookseller and miscellaneous writer of Berlin, where he was born, 1733. He exercised great influence over the

direction of the new literature in Germany, both by his enterprise and his own writings, and is generally mentioned with the *literati* of the revolutionary philosophy. Died 1811.

NICOLAI, E., a Swedish theologian, d. 1580.

NICOLAI, J., a Saxon philologist, died 1708.

NICOLAI, N. A., a Ger. pathologist, 1722-1802.

NICOLAI, N. M., an Italian writer, 1756-1838.

NICOLAI, W., a French writer, 1716-1788.

NICOLAS, A., a French historian, 1622-1695.

NICOLAS, ARMELLE, generally called 'the good Armelle,' was a French servant girl, remarkable for her charity and pious devotion, 1606-1671. Her life was published in 1676, entitled 'The Triumph of Divine Love in the Life of a great servant of God.'

NICOLAS, SIR NICHOLAS HARRIS, a naval officer who afterwards became a barrister, and devoting himself to literary pursuits acquired a distinguished name as a genealogical and historical critic. He is generally known by the shorter designation of Sir Harris Nicolas. His principal works are a 'Chronology of History,' 'Despatches of Lord Nelson,' 'Life of Hatton,' 'History of the Battle of Agincourt,' &c. He was engaged at his death on a 'History of the Navy,' and the Papers of Sir Hudson Lowe, the latter of which have since been edited by Forsyth. Born in Cornwall 1799, died 1848.

NICOLAS, P., a Fr. mathemat., d. about 1720.

NICOLAUS-DAMASCENUS, a poet and historian of Damascus, who lived in the 1st ct. B.C.

NICOLAUS-MYNEPSUS, a med. wr., 13th c.

NICOLAUS-PRÆPOSITUS, a med. wr., 12th c.

NICOLAY, L. H., a German poet, 1737-1820.

NICOLAY, N., a French traveller, 1517-1583.

NICOLE, CLAUDE, a French poet, 1611-1686.

NICOLE, F., a French geometrician, 1683-1758.

NICOLE, N., a French architect, 1701-1784.

NICOLE, PETER, nephew of Claude Nicole the poet, and one of the most celeb. of the Port Royal auth. as a moralist and theologian, 1625-95.

NICOLEF, N. P., a Russian dram., 1758-1816.

NICOLINO, G., an Ital. singer, cel. 1697-1717.

NICOLLE, G. H., a Fr. journalist, 1767-1828.

NICOLO DEL ABBATE. See ABATI.

NICOLO-ISOUARD, generally called NICOLO, a famous theatrical composer, born at Malta of French origin, and distin. at Paris, 1777-1818.

NICOLSON, WILLIAM, a learned prelate and antiquary, author of three valuable works entitled respectively the English, Irish, and Scotch Historical Library, b. in Cumberland 1655, d. 1727.

NICOMEDES, a Ger. geometrician, 1st c. B.C.

NICOMEDES, the *first* of the name, king of Bithynia, B.C. 278-250; the *second*, 148-89; the *third*, time of Mithridates, 89-75.

NICOT, JOHN, a French statesman, 1530-1600.

NICUESSA, D., a Span. navigator, 16th cent.

NIEBUHR, CARSTEN, a celebrated Danish traveller, was born in the duchy of Lauenburgh, 1733, and having raised himself from the condition of a peasant to that of a land surveyor, was sent on a scientific expedition to Arabia in 1758. The object of this mission was to collect materials for illustrating the Bible, as suggested to the Danish government by Michaelis, and it occupied six years, from 1761 to 1767, in travelling through the East. Niebuhr published his 'Description of Arabia,' in 1772: his 'Travels in Arabia and Countries,' in 2 volumes, 1774-8, to v volume was added in 1837. He was an office under the civil administratio 1778. Died 1815.

NIEBUHR, BARTHOLD GEORGE preceding, was born at Copenhagen, famous as an historian, diplomatist, a —holding, in fact, such high rank i these characters, that he has origi school of historical criticism, and our may be numbered among his foll father's stories of the East, and the literature ushered in by such writers Lessing, and Goethe, fixed his attentio a boy; and the Turkish war of 177 Revolution soon afterwards, and other ments of that age, deeply interested fortunes of states. His memory and methodising knowledge were at the se great. By his eighteenth year he had home and at school, ten languages, a few years afterwards, he added as and there were few facts in the compa to which he was not able to speak acc out the aid of books. In 1794 he pursue his sudies at Kiel. In 179 Copenhagen as private secretary to minister of finance, Count Schimmel 1797, exchanged this office for an ap the Royal Library. From 1798 to 1 cupied with a literary visit to Englan land; and in the last named year he first wife, Amelia Behrens, and took in Copenhagen as secretary to the Af late. In 1804, he became first directo and of the East India department of Trade, besides being promoted to th for the affairs of Barbary, of which he been secretary. From 1806 till 1810 Prussian civil service, part of the tim at the court of Holland, and, at Berli the department for managing the m In 1810, Hardenberg having return Niebuhr resigned, and became profes at the new university of Berlin till 1813 to 1816 he was engaged in af connected with the administration of countries re-conquered from Napoleo negotiations of the court of Berlin w and Holland; besides instructing the in finance. In 1816 he went on a mis and this occupied him till 1823. His procure a frank understanding and the new development of religion in G this, however, he was disappointed, shrewdly observed that he might ha position much easier there had he Atheist! He turned his lengthene account, however, in making those observations, which enter so largely i tories. At the close of this mission the most important period of his life of history at the university of Bon there 1831. The great work of hi Roman history, to which must now series of posthumous works in cours tion—among others his 'Ancient and Geography.' The novelty and v

consist in their minute reproduction of the very circumstances, in the midst of which the events of history occurred, and the faculty of the author for judging of similar occurrences from the conflicts of his own times. In politics, he was the friend of constitutional freedom, with guarantees for a national education and religion, and perhaps no greater instance could be found of a statesman whose life and manners so completely represented his convictions. The men of the hour found it difficult to agree with him, simply because he *had* convictions and acted up to them. [E.R.]

NIEL, L., a French composer, died about 1760.

NIELD, JAMES, a goldsmith of London, who devoted himself, on retiring from business, to the visitation and improvement of prisons, and projected the Society for the Relief of Prisoners Confined for Small Debts, 1744-1814.

NIEMEYER, A. H., a German wr., 1754-1828.

NIENEMBERG, JOHN EUSEBIUS DE, a learned Spanish Jesuit, distinguished as a writer and naturalist, 1590-1658.

NIEPPERG, COUNT, an Austrian general, who was a principal agent in the coalition against Buonaparte, and afterwards lived with the empress Maria Louisa. 1771-1828.

NIETO, DAVID, a Venetian rabbi, 1654-1728.

NIEUHOFF, JOHN DE, an agent of the Dutch East India Company, who wrote interesting narratives of his embassies to China, &c., 17th cent.

NIEULANT, A., a Dutch painter, died 1601.

NIEULANT, W., a Dutch painter, 1584-1635.

NIEUPOORT, W. H., a learned Dutch philologist, professor at Utrecht, about 1670-1730.

NIEUPORT, CHARLES FRED. ANT. FLORENT. LE PRUD'HOMME D'HAILLY, Viscount De, a Fr. diplomatist and mathematical *savant*, 1746-1827.

NIEUWELANDT, WILLIAM, VAN DEN, a Dutch dramatic author and painter, 1584-1635.

NIEUWENTYT, BERNARD, a Dutch physician, also, as a philosopher and mathemat., 1654-1730.

NIEUWLAND, PETER, a classical scholar, professor of mathematics and physics, 1764-1794.

NIFO, AUGUSTIN, an Ital. philosopher, d. 1538.

NIGHTINGALE, JOSEPH, successively a methodist and unitarian minister, author of 'Beauties of England and Wales,' and some religious works, 1775-1824.

NIGIDIUS-FIGULUS, PUBLIUS, a learned Roman and Pythagorean philosopher, to whose assistance Cicero was much indebted in the defeat of Catiline's conspiracy. Being banished by Cæsar as a partizan of Pompey, he died in exile B.C. 45.

NIHUSIUS, B., a Ger. controv. wr., 1584-1657.

NIMMO, A., a Scottish engineer, 1783-1832.

NITHARD, a grandson of Charlemagne, known as a French historian, 790-859.

NITSCH, P. F. A., a German *savant*, 1753-94.

NIVELLE, G. N., a Fr. theologian, died 1761.

NIVELLE, J. DE, a Flemish lord, known as an adherent of the duke of Burgundy, 15th century. Being dispossessed by his father, his estates passed to his third brother, WILLIAM, who was father of the constable, Anne de Montmorency. See MONTMORENCY.

NIVELLE CHAUSSEE. See CHAUSSEE.

NIVERNAIS, LOUIS JULIUS BARBON MAZARINI, Duc De, a French ambassador and political writer, 1716-1798.

NIVERS, G., a Fr. musical writer, died 1707.

NIZAM-EL-MOLOUK, KOADJAH HASSAN, vizier to the Persian sultan, Alp Arslan, a great statesman, historian, and patr. of learning, 1017-92.

NIZAM-EL-MOLOUK, or AL-MOULK, vice-roy of the Deccan under Mohammed Shah, the Mogul emperor, to whose dethronement, by Nadir Shah, he was an active party; died 1748.

NIZAMI, a Persian poet, died 1180.

NIZZOLI, M., a Italian scholar, 1498-1575.

NOAILLES, a noble French family, many members of which are distinguished in history. The principal are—ANTHONY, admiral of France under Henry II., 1504-1562. FRANCIS, brother of Anthony, ambassador to Venice, Constantinople, and London, 1519-1585. LOUIS ANTHONY, second son of Anne, first duke of Noailles, cardinal and archbishop of Paris, noted for his vacillation in the religious quarrels of the age, first against the Jansenists, and afterwards against the Bull Unigenitus, 1651-1729. ANNE JULIUS, brother of the latter, a marshal of France, 1650-1708. ADRIAN MAURICE, son of Anne Julins, duke and marshal, distinguished in the Spanish war of succession, afterwards commander in the wars of 1733-5 and 1743, when he lost the battle of Dettingen. He was subsequently known as a statesman, and is the author of Political and Military Memoirs, 1678-1766. LOUIS, eldest son of the latter, duke and marshal, perished on the scaffold, 1713-1793. PHILIP, his second son, known as the marshal and duke de Mouchy, perished on the scaffold, 1715-1794. JEAN PAUL FRANCIS, eldest son of Louis just mentioned, 1739-1824. EMMANUEL MARIE LOUIS, marquis de Noailles, brother of the latter, 1743-1822. PHILIP LOUIS MARK ANTONY, prince de Poix, eldest son of Philip, the before-mentioned marshal de Mouchy, commander of a regiment of dragoons that had been raised by his grandfather in the war of succession, and a partizan of the Bourbons, 1752-1819. CHARLES, his son and successor in the command and the dukedom, 1771-1834. LOUIS MARK ANTONY, viscount de Noailles, second son of the marshal de Mouchy, and uncle of the last mentioned, born 1753. He was one of the first among the noblesse to join the commons in the estates-general 1789, and was killed at the Havannah 1804. ALEXIS, count de Noailles, son of the preceding, a diplomatist of the restoration, 1783-1835. ALFRED, brother of the latter, born 1786, killed in the retreat from Russia 1812.

NOBILI, R., a Roman Jesuit, 1606-1656.

NOBLE, MARK, a clergyman of the Church of England, author of historical and biographical writings, died 1827.

NOBLE, SAMUEL, a learned minister of one of the congregations formed by the receivers of the writings of Swedenborg, author of an 'Appeal' on behalf of those doctrines, and of 'The Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures,' designed to enforce and illustrate the internal sense of the Word; d. 1853.

NOCETI, C., an Ital. *savant*, about 1695-1759.

NOEHDEN, GEORGE HENRY, a learned German, successively librarian and superintendent of the numismatic dep. in the Br. Museum, 1770-1826.

NOEL, F., a Germ. Jesuit, known as a Chinese scholar and missionary, born about 1640, d. 1715.

NOEL, F. J., a French scholar who fulfilled

many administrative and diplomatic functions, and wrote many useful works of research, the principal of which is his 'Dictionnaire de la Fable,' 1755-1841.

NOEL, P., a Flemish painter, died 1823.

NOETUS, an Asiatic theologian, supposed to have flourished about the middle of the 3d century. The Noetian Creed, attributed to him, is an endeavour to state the doctrine of Christ's divinity, without supposing a trinity of separate persons.

NOGAROLA, ISOTTA, a lady of Verona, remarkable for her beauty, her learning, and her talents for poetry, 1428-1466. A brother of hers, named LEONARDO, is also kn. as a theological wr.

NOGAROLA, L., an Italian *savant*, 16th cent.

NOGAROLA, T., an Ital. theologian, 18th cent.

NOIROT, CLAUDE, a Fr. writer on the origin of Masks, Mummings, &c., born 1570, publ. 1609.

NOLAN, M., an Irish lawyer, died 1827.

NOLDIUS, CHRISTIAN, a learned Danish minister and professor of divinity, 1626-1688.

NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH FRANCIS, an English painter, son of a Fleming, long resident in this country, 1706-1748. His son, JOSEPH, a cele. sculptor, and favourite of George III., 1737-1823.

NOLLET, D., a Flemish painter, 1640-1736.

NOLLET, J. A., a Fr. natural philos., 1700-70.

NOMSZ, JAN, a Dutch poet, 1738-1803.

NONIUS, MARCELLUS, a philosopher, 4th cent.

NONIUS, or NONNIUS, the Latinized name of Pedro Nunez, a Portug. mathemat., 1492-1577.

NONIUS, NONNIUS, or NUNNEZ, LEWIS, a Spanish physician and philologist, b. about 1560.

NOODT, GERARD, a Dutch jurist, 1647-1725.

NORBERG, or NORDBERG, DR. GEORGE, a Swedish historian, chaplain and biographer of Charles XII., 1677-1744.

NORBERG, MATTHIAS, a Swedish Orientalist, prof. of Greek and theology at Upsala, 1747-1826.

NORBY, S., a Danish admiral, killed 1530.

NORDEN, FRED. LOUIS, a Danish traveller, author of 'Memoirs upon the Ruins and Colossal Statues of Thebes,' and of 'Travels in Egypt and Nubia,' both illustrated, 1708-1742.

NORDEN, JOHN, a scholar and surveyor of the crown lands, author of several religious quaint works, died about 1625.

NORDENANKER, J. DE, a Swedish naval commander, author of several memoirs, last cent.

NORDEN-FLEICHT, HEDWIGE CHARLOTTE DE, a lady of Stockholm, known in Sweden as a poetess, 1719-1763.

NORDENHEIM, J. CHRISTOPHER, a Swedish physician, and wr. on Hereditary Diseases, d. 1719.

NORDENSCHOLD, a Swedish governor of Finland, disting. as a political economist, died 1764.

NORDENSKJOLD, AUGUSTUS, a Swedish traveller, and one of several followers of Swedenborg who interested themselves in African enterprise, close of last century.

NORDIN, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, a Swedish *savant* and statesman, author of 'Materials for Swedish History,' 1749-1812.

NORFOLK, ROGER BIGOD, earl of, one of the barons who compelled Henry III. to confirm Magna Charta, died 1270. His nephew, of the same names, distinguished in the reign of Edward I., about 1301. See HOWARD.

NORGATE, EDWARD, an Eng. artist, 17th cen.

NORIS, HENRY, a learned Italian cardinal of Irish descent, author of a 'History of ism,' and chief librarian of the Vatican,

NORIS, M., a Venetian dramatist, 1

NORMAND, CL. J., a Fr. antiquary

NORMANN-EHRENFELS, CHAS. BRECHT, Count De, a Ger. officer, who armed band at Corinth, and was mortal in the cause of Greek independence, 17

NORRIS, JOHN, founder of a profes prize essay at Cambridge university, 17

NORRIS, JOHN, second son of Henry Norris, distinguished in the military France during the civil wars of that cou went to Ireland with the earl of Essex, wards served in Flanders under the a Austria, the duke of Lorraine, and Nassau. In 1585 he was commander of troops sent to the aid of Antwerp. In 1 intrusted with the power of the crown by Queen Elizabeth, and in 1591 comm troops sent in aid of Henry of Navarre leaguers. He returned to his Irish gov 1594, and died a few years after.

NORRIS, JOHN, whose name ranks principal of our philosophical divines, Collingbourne Kingston, in Wiltshire, place his father was rector, 1657. H bachelor's degree at Oxford in 1680, an mitted M.A. 1684. In 1689 he becam Newton Sodoc in Somersetshire; in promoted to the richer living of Bem Salisbury; and died there in 1711 aft hard study, which probably hastened Norris, at college, was an ardent st admirer of Plato, and when, a few years the tendency of Locke's philosophy to o of belief, provoked a controversy whic the length and breadth of Europe, he with the opposite party—followers of and Malebranche. He published his prin in 1701, entitled 'An Essay towards a the Ideal or Intellectual World,' written, p in support of Malebranche—the theor perceive all things in God, whose thoug such a term, are our ideal forms. Norr was an idealist, to the extent of declarin all that had been argued from the time of to his own, the existence of external sensation is only probable but by no mea His other works, which rank in the Pla of divinity with those of Henry More, hi porary and correspondent, are 'The Pict Unveiled,' translated from Waryng, 'A Happiness,' 'Theory and Regulation 'Reason and Religion,' 'The Natural I of the Soul,' together with poems and on a variety of subjects.

NORRIS, SIR JOHN, a naval officer, Mediterranean under Sir Cloudesley Shov

NORRIS, ROBERT, a native of famous for his sojourn of eighteen ye coast of Guinea. He wrote 'Memoirs of of Bossa Ahadee, king of Dahomey, country of Guinea, to which is added th journey to Abomey the capital,' publish don, 1789.

NORRIS, S., a theological writer, di

NORRMAN, L., a Swed. Oriental.,

NORRY, C., a French architect, a

ir of the Expedition to Egypt, which he panied, 1756-1832.

RTH, the name of a distinguished family, of we may mention—Sir Edward, an emi- awyer, created Baron North, of Catlidge, in ridgeshire, by Queen Mary. Dudley, Lord , his great grandson, born 1581, distinguished artizan of the parliament, and appointed by to the admiralty, died 1666. Dudley, son and ssor of the latter, distinguished in parliament, uthor of the 'Life of Edward, Lord North,' ages Relating to the Long Parliament,' t in the Way to Paradise,' &c., died 1677. sons of the last named—Francis, Baron ord, lord-keeper of the great seal in the reigns arles II. and James II., author of Political s and Narratives, and a Philosophical Essay sic, about 1640-1685. Sir Dudley, a great y merchant, author of 'Observations on the rs, Customs, and Jurisprudence of the ' died 1691. John, born 1645, elected pro- of Greek at Cambridge 1672, and created he following year on the visit of Charles II., 83. Roger, attorney-general to James II., as an historical critic and miscellaneous died 1733. To the same family belongs the of the following article.

RTH, Frederick, earl of Guildford, gener- alled Lord North, belongs to English as chief of the administration during the can war of independence. He was appointed ssioner of the Treasury 1759; and resigned s leader in July, 1765, when he joined the tion to the Rockingham ministry. He came fice again with the Grafton ministry, 1766; 7 became chancellor of the exchequer; and 0 succeeded the duke of Grafton as minister, he brought in a bill for the repeal of all the lately imposed upon the American colonists, he exception of that upon tea, and this ex- n, in 1773, led to disturbances, which in 1775 d in actual hostilities, and to the declara- f independence, 4th July, 1776. The struggle during the whole of Lord North's adminis- n, but was virtually ended by the surren- f Lord Cornwallis, at York Town, 19th Oct., Lord North resigned on the 20th of March, He became earl of Guildford by the death s father in 1790, and died 1792, after being ed several years with blindness; 1732-1792.

RTH, G., an Engl. numismatist, 1710-1772.

RTHAMPTON, Earl of. See Howard.

RTHAMPTON, Spencer Josh. Alwyne rton, marquis of, well known for his love of e and literature, was born 1790, and suc- d to the title of his father in 1828. He was n in the House of Lords as an advocate of lar measures; but the arena in which he ly distinguished himself was that already in- ed. From 1838 till 1849 he held the presi- y of the Royal Society, and during this period mansion was the scene of frequent and ant reunions of the most distinguished men philosophy, art, and literature. The marquis orthampton was also one of the presidents of British Association, and he filled the same in the Royal Society of Literature at the of his death, 1851.

RTHCOTE, James, an eminent historical painter and writer on art, was born at Plymouth, where his father was a coachmaker, 1746. His best works are 'Hubert and Arthur,' and 'The Murder of the Two Princes in the Tower.' He is author of Fables illustrated with his own designs, of 'Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' and a Life of Titian.' Died 1831.

NORTON, Lady F., a religious wr., died 1720.

NORTON, John, a wr. on orthography, 17th c.

NORTON, Thomas, a barrister-at-law, known as a zealous Calvinist, and translator of the famous 'Institutes.' He assisted Sternhold and Hopkins in a metrical version of the Psalms, and is supposed to have died about 1584.

NORWOOD, Richard, an English geometer, one of the first to measure a degree of the meridian, 1635.

NORZI, Solomon, an Italian rabbin, 17th cen.

NOSTRADAMUS, Michæl, a physician of Provence, known as an astrologer in the time of Catherine de Medici. He composed 'Seven Centuries of Prophecies' in enigmatical rhymes, some of which are admitted to have been most exactly fulfilled; among others his prophecy, a hundred years before its occurrence, of the execution of Charles I., and still more surprising, of the exact date of the French Republic, 1792. He died in 1566. His brother, John, known as an historical writer, died 1590. His son, Cæsar, a poet and historian, flourished 1555-1629. Michæl, another son, known as an astrologer and prophet like his father, died 1574.

NOTARAS, C., a patriarch of Jerusalem, d. 1733.

NOTT, John, a surgeon in the employ of the East India Company, dist. as an Oriental scholar and poetical and miscellaneous writer, 1751-1826.

NOTT, Major-General Sir William, an officer in the East Indian service, greatly distinguished in the late Affghan war, born at Cærmarthen 1782, died 1845.

NOTTINGHAM. See Finch, Howard.

NOUE. See Lanoue.

NOUET, James, a French ascetic, 1605-1680.

NOUET, N. A., a French astronomer, d. 1811.

NOUGURET, P. J. B., a Fr. novelist, 1742-1823.

NOULLEAU, J. B., a Fr. theolog., 1604-1672.

NOUR-DJIHAN, wife of the Mogul emperor, Djihan-Guir, famous for the happy influence which she exercised over him, and said to be the discoverer of the essence of roses, reigned 1611-1645.

NOUR-ED-DEEN-ALI, sult. of Egypt, 1257-59.

NOUR-ED-DEEN-MAHMOUD, Melek-el-adel, commonly called Nouradin, or Nour-ed-deen, a celebrated Moslem ruler of Syria and Egypt, born 1117, succeeded his father in Syria 1145, commenced the conquest of Egypt after the death of Baldwin III., king of Jerusalem, 1162, died when he was preparing to march against his ambitious lieutenant, Saladin, 1174.

NOUWAYRI, Shehab-ed-deen Ahmed, an Arabian historian and encyclopædist, 1283-1331.

NOVA, J. Da, a Spanish navigator, 16th cent.

NOVALIS, the literary cognomen of Frederick Von Hardenberg, a German literateur and poet, born at Mansfield near Eisleben, 1772, died 1801. His works were published by Tieck and Schlegel in 1814—the principal of them being lyrical poems and the philosophical romance 'Heinrich Von Ofterdingen.'

NOVATUS, a presbyter of the church of Carthage in the time of Cyprian, who procured his excommunication for heresy, and gave him occasion to form a new church. After this, in 251, Novatus went to Rome and became a partizan of his namesake, the subject of the following article.

NOVATUS, NOVATIAN, or NOVATIANUS, supposed to be a native of Phrygia, and to have been educated as a Stoic philosopher, was a presbyter of the Roman Church, distinguished for his learning and eloquence. He is called the first antipope, from being chosen bishop of Rome by a minority of the clergy at the same time as Cornelius, whose election was confirmed by a council in 251. The party of Novatian was distinguished by their refusal to re-admit apostates to the communion of the church. This, with some other points of discipline, gained for them the appellation of Cathari, or Puritans. The time of his death is uncertain.

NOVERRE, J. G., a Fr. ballet comp., 1727-1810.

NOVIKOFF, N. I., a Russian au., 1744-1818.

NOWELL, ALEXANDER, a dignitary of the Church of England, and the last surviving father of the reformation in this country, was born at Whalley, in Lancashire, 1507 or 1508. He was first employed as second master of Westminster school, and, in 1551, became one of the prebendaries of Westminster. He was among the exiles at Strasburg in the reign of Queen Mary, and, returning on the accession of Elizabeth, he became dean of St. Paul's in 1560. He is the author of the Church of England Catechism, and the founder of a free grammar school in his native county, and of thirteen Oxford scholarships. Died 1602.

NOWELL, LAURENCE, younger brother of the preceding, became dean of Lichfield, and is known as the author of a Saxon Dictionary, now in the Bodleian library; died 1576.

NOY, WILLIAM, attorney-general in the reign of Charles I., and author of the ill-advised project for raising supplies without the consent of parliament, 1577-1634.

NUCK, A., a German anatomist, 1660-1692.

NUGENT, GEORGE GRENVILLE, Lord, known when a young man as Lord George Grenville, was the second son of the marquis of Buckingham, and brother of the late duke. He was born in 1789, and sat in four parliaments, as member for Aylesbury, previous to the passing of the reform bill. In 1830 he became connected with the Whigs in the government; and from 1832 to 1835 was lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He had no seat in the house from this period till 1847, when he appeared for his old constituency. Died 1850. Lord Nugent wrote 'Memorials of Hampden and his Times,' and 'Lands, Classical and Sacred.' His name was generally a popular one.

NUGENT, ROBERT CRAGGS, Earl, a descendant of the Nugents of Westmeath, known as a poet, died 1788.

NUGENT, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer and translator, au. of a French Dictionary, died 1772.

NUMA POMPILIUS, said to be the successor of Romulus as king of Rome, and distinguished as a philosopher and legislator, was of Sabine origin, and died after a reign of forty-three years, B.C. 672. He was the founder of the most important religious institutions of the Romans, and left writings explanatory of his system, which were burnt by order of the senate, four hundred years aft

NUMENIUS, a Ch

NUMERIANUS, M of Rome, succeeded hi and is supposed to l months afterwards b Aper, who was stabbed

NUMITOR, said to of Alba, and grandfath

NUNEZ, or NUNN tinguished Portuguese a physician and profes

FERDINAND, a learn editor, about 1473-15 tinguished painters; t tury, the latter abo *Nunez de Sepulveda*, in 1640, and *Nunez* Murillo, 1685-1700.

NUNEZ DE BAL of the small colony o of the Indians, that a journey to the south, and hazardous journey the isthmus in Septe discovering the ocean bus of a fruitless sear watershed, his impati and he ran forward i eminence in sight. mounted into a tree, the vast expanse of now hurried forward, claimed the sovereign for the crown of Spa coast he received th the power and wealt lands to the far sou no end. Thirteen y was fully confirm Magellan disprove immediately sent tidings; but inst appointment arr short time superv a mean, envious after, on some discoverer of th minious death.

NUNNING

NUVOLO Lombardy—J died 1651. surnamed t

GUISEPPE, *Pamfilo*, a

NUZZI,

NYE, P land, who have been

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NYS sician, physiol Pathol Muser Anim

OATES, Titus, well known to English history as a political intriguer in the reign of Charles II., was the son of an anabaptist preacher, and was born about 1619. He was educated for the Church of England, and became chaplain in one of the king's ships, but was dismissed in disgrace, and joined the Jesuits. In September, 1678, having rejoined the Church of England, he made a disclosure of a pretended popish plot, which caused the execution and imprisonment of many eminent men; and for which he received a handsome pension, and a residence at Whitehall, till the end of Charles II.'s reign. On the accession of James, he was convicted of perjury and publicly whipped, but recovered his liberty, and was pensioned again by William III. Died 1705.

OBEID-ALLAK, a famous Arabian commander, successively governor of Khorassan, Basrah, and Koufah; killed 685.

OBEID-ALLAH, Abu Mohummed, the first caliph of the Fatimite dynasty, reigned 910-933.

O'BEIRNE, Thomas Lewis, an Irish prelate known as a political and miscell. wr., 1748-1823.

OBEREIT, J. H., a Swiss alchymist, 1725-98.

OBERKAMP, F. J., a Ger. physician, 1710-1768. His son, F. Philip, prof. of anatomy, died 1793.

OBERKAMPF, C. Philip, the originator of the French manufac. of printed cotton, 1738-1815.

OBERLIN, John Frederic, pastor of Waldbach, was born at Strasburg, on 1st August, 1740. His father held office in the Gymnasium of that city; and being a man of great vivacity, as well as assiduous devotedness to his duties, was in the habit of taking his children on holidays to a small patrimonial farm he possessed a few miles out of town. There entering into all the feelings and sports of boyhood, he joined in every active and healthy amusement, and especially, as playing 'at soldiers' was a favourite pastime, the father invariably acted the part of drummer and major. The mother, a woman of great talents, energy, and piety, imbued her family not only with her earnest spirit and sound principles of religion, but also with her own passionate fondness for sacred music, and never did the children separate at night without her leading the juvenile circle in chanting one of Luther's beautiful hymns. Dr. Lorentz, an evangelical minister of high popular gifts, was her favourite preacher, and as young Frederic frequently accompanied her to the Lutheran chapel, the tones, manner, as well as strains of the Doctor's preaching made such an impression on the susceptible and pious heart of the boy, that he early cherished the desire of devoting his future life to the service of God and the good of his fellow-men. Having completed his studies, and acted a few years as tutor in the family of an eminent surgeon in Strasburg, Oberlin entered on the duties of his sacred profession, by engaging to act in the capacity of chaplain to a French regiment which was quartered in the city. During the four years he filled that situation he prosecuted his private studies with great ardour, and at the expiry of that term, he resigned the office on obtaining a curacy in the Ban de la Roche, or Steinthal, a mountainous district in Alsace. It was an extensive valley lying in a state of wild uncultivated nature, divided into two parishes, of which the Waldbach was one, and comprising from eighty to a hundred families. These people, whose sequestered condition had hitherto placed them almost beyond

[View of the Ban de la Roche.]

the pale of civilization, were in a state of rude simplicity or rather barbarism, indolent and filthy—because almost entire strangers to all the useful arts of life; and their state as to religion may be imagined from the fact, that they knew nothing of the Bible, except that it was a large book, said to have come from God. The idea of undertaking the pastoral duties of such a wild and neglected people, was a prospect from which most persons would have shrunk. But Oberlin was known to possess the self-denying spirit, the energetic fortitude, and the enterprising genius suited to the exigencies of the place; and accordingly being urged by those who were interested in the regeneration of that people, he at length accepted the onerous charge. Oberlin was precisely of the cast of mind adapted for the Waldbach. A person of literary attainments or studious habits would have been perfectly useless in such a parish. The pastor who aimed at doing any good required bodily activity far more than study, and was under a necessity of combining physical and social with spiritual improvement. Wedded to habits of hereditary indolence, the people made open resistance to Oberlin's first attempts at innovation; and although his experimental measures were of an obviously useful and practical character, they excused themselves in the usual spirit of the sluggard, on the plea that what had done for their fathers might well satisfy them. The resolute minister, no way discouraged, proceeded to the execution of his projected schemes; and the first attempt he made was to form roads. Throughout the whole parish there was nothing but foot tracks, which were impassable during the greater part of the year, and the Bruche, a stream that bounded it in the direction of Strasburg was crossed only by a series of stepping-stones, which, when the river was swollen

by the winter rains, were submerged, so that for nearly nine months the inhabitants were completely secluded from all intercourse with the world. Oberlin proposed to throw a wooden bridge over this stream, and by excavating the mounds or blasting the rocks, construct a road to the city. Having assembled his parishioners in a field, he explained his design, and finishing his address with the words "Whoever is persuaded of the benefits of the bridge, let them follow me," he shouldered a pick-axe, and accompanied by his servant, commenced the work of excavation. The effect of his words and his example was electric. When the first surprise was over, all classes—old and young, offered their assistance, and from morning to night continued to labour for six months at their pastor's side with unabated assiduity till the bridge was erected. When opened, it received the name of *Le pont-de charité*. The obvious advantages of this bridge disposed the parishioners to listen the more readily to other undertakings which their public-spirited pastor contemplated for their benefit. He opened roads to the neighbouring towns—introduced the use of agricultural implements—sent the more promising boys, some to the nearest counties to learn farming, and others to Strasburg to be taught the knowledge of different trades—erected neat cottages instead of the wretched cabins of turf in which the inhabitants dwelt—introduced the culture of the potato instead of the wild apples and pears which had hitherto formed their staple subsistence—showed them the use of many common plants for food and physic—instructed them in every useful art that tended to the comfort and advancement of social life, and made so many improvements in the villages, houses, fields, and gardens of the Steinthal, that the parish which at his entrance was a neglected waste, a dreary desert, began to blossom as the rose. These improvements on the domestic, social, and agricultural economy of the Steinthal were only preparatory to other and higher reformations he contemplated on the moral state and religious character of the inhabitants. The confidence he had gained by his benevolent exertions for their temporal good he employed for promoting their spiritual welfare by establishing weekly prayer-meetings, introducing infant schools, as well as seminaries of a higher character, in which, besides the common branches of education, astronomy, agriculture, and various mechanical arts, such as plaiting straw, knitting, cotton-spinning by the hand, and the manufacture of silk ribbons were taught by masters and mistresses properly qualified for the office. He himself superintended the religious instruction of the children, teaching them not only to read and understand the history and principles of the Bible, but instructing them in a knowledge of sacred music by chanting the hymns sung in the church, and also of several branches of natural history, with a view of illustrating the perfections of God. By means of a printing press he had in his own house, he prepared religious tracts for distribution, and established itinerant libraries which, after being devoted to one village for three months, were then removed for the use of another. The expense of all these various schemes he was enabled to meet by the liberality of some Christian friends in Strasburg. Oberlin having been deprived of his wife, who had entered with intelligen
activity into all his undertakings, h
care of his house as well as in the
of the parish was supplied by a pio
young woman, Louisa Schelper, wh
resident in his family. There was n
mical and prudent a manager; for
orders consequent on the great Fre
Oberlin no longer enjoyed his scan
his maintenance was derived wholly
tributions of his parishioners. Dur
terror, however, when all worship
proscribed, he was allowed to minis
—an immunity for which he was in
the poor and isolated position of h
partly to the excellence of his own
at once the result and the evidenc
improvements he had made, the pe
Steinthal during his incumbency ro
or a hundred, to three thousand.
simple, earnest, evangelical preache
acteristic of his discourses was the
dotes he introduced of persons emi
known to him by reading or intercou
lation of his parish being of a mixe
preached on Sabbaths in French,
evenings in German. Other meeti
reading to the people, and as he
to improve every moment of time,
women to knit stockings; and whe
or spoken long, he used to stop and
are you tired yet?' or, 'you have had
night.' He was decorated by Lou
the legion of honour. Oberlin died
age of eighty-six, having earned th
being one of the most useful men
peared in any country in modern ti

OBERLIN, JEREMIAH JAMES, the preceding, distinguished as an philological writer, b. at Strasburg

OBICINI-OBIZZING, THOMAS sionary, afterwards professor of Ori died 1636.

OBRECHT, ULRIC, a Fr. jurisc

OBSEQUENS, JULIUS, a Latin

OBSOPŒUS. See ORSOPÆUS.

OCAMPO, F. D., a Span. histor

OCARIZ, or OCARITZ, DON J lier D', a Spanish diplomatist, wh of *chargé d' affaires* at Paris in 17 guished himself by endeavouring XVI., born about 1750, died 1805.

OCCAM, or OCKHAM, WILL at Ockham in the county of Surrey of the thirteenth century; taught success in Paris, in the early part of a Franciscan, like his master, *Du* greatest of the later Schoolmen—h vincible Doctor;" the philosopher final blow to the fantastic Realism ages, and perhaps the first effecti authority of the Pope; the predec and Gerson, and, not remotely, of LUTHER.—It cannot be expe work like this, any extensive appe given of a subject so theory and Scholastic Philosophy; nevertheles be taken of our mention of Occa Student against hastily adopting t

common views of its deserts, and its place in the history of Thought. Difficult to peruse, as most of the writings of these singular disputants unquestionably are, and in great part from the apparent barbarism of their language, it must not be overlooked that this difficulty and uncouthness belonged almost necessarily to the excessive subtlety and sagacity with which they attacked the highest problems that can engage the Human Intellect. It falls to every new metaphysical school, or rather to every great school in a new epoch, to invent in so far its own language: take for example the writings of the Philosopher of Konigsberg, who, strangely enough, was long reputed obscure and even unintelligible, because of the very pains he took to render his expression of profoundest Thought, about the clearest and most precise, of which any language contains a record: nor is the remark of Mr. Hallam to be doubted, that as words are meant to express precise ideas, 'it was as impossible,' in the times of which we speak, 'to write metaphysics in good Latin, as modern naturalists have found it to describe plants and animals.' Besides the strangeness of terminology too, we must keep in mind that every age has a position peculiar to itself, around which, as a centre, the battle of Thought is contested; and it is only by taking account of this specialty, and separating from it the tactics and efforts of the contending Parties, that one can come to recognize the identity in all ages, of these Parties and Tactics —that one can discern in the East, in Greece early and late, in those Middle Ages, and in modern Europe, the representatives and movements of Forces, whose antagonism is perpetual, and amid whose conflicts we live. The form in which these Schoolmen placed the great question they discussed, was mainly a *grammatical* one; but, underneath that form, those precise problems were debated which divided the followers of Aristotle and Plato, which sever Descartes and Hobbes, Locke and Kant. If sometimes subtle to a fault, and minute apparently to painful affectation—an error into which the grammatical form of their speculations inevitably led them—Aquinas, Scotus, Roscelin, Abelard, and Occam, were neither pedants nor sciolists, but brave divers into the depths of human thought: men who struggled fearlessly with the difficulties, the doubts, and hopes of the Soul: and, by their energy of purpose, eloquence in speech, and the firmness of the grasp with which they held the tendencies of their time, they again emancipated the World. Let us note in illustration, and in general and catholic terms, the inquiries which engaged Occam.—It is universally known that Schoolmen became finally divided into two great sects—Realists and Nominalists. The former, whose leaders were Aquinas and Duns Scotus, had a subdivision into *Thomists* and *Scotists*; the latter—including the Conceptualists—following the great names of *Roscelin*, *Abelard*, and Occam. The following were the positions upheld by Occam.—In those days as now, the first field of dispute was the Theory of Perception. How do we perceive? How do Mind and Matter meet? Occam maintains that we know only two things, viz., the existence of an *object*, and the existence of a *mental impression*. The notion of image transmitted, he declares a pure fantasy. Certain senses, he says, receive an image of external objects, (*sight*, for instance), but this reception *accompanies* the act of perceiving, and does not constitute it. There are but two partial causes of sensation—the Subject which feels; and the Object, that is perceived:—further, we know nothing and need not inquire. And so of objects remembered: he rejects with equal decision the theory then in vogue, that we perceive or *image* what is past, through effect of Resemblances of objects continuing, as essences or shadows in the Mind: he says that Recollection is a power of the mind, and that we cannot define it more minutely. So also with regard to general terms or notions. They result from the action of the Intellect, on things perceived. Intelligible Species or Entities, representing general ideas, he utterly repudiates. The Mind, which has the faculty to perceive objects, has also a power to abstract, to compare, to differentiate, to combine. And so, it forms conceptions corresponding to these operations, and expresses their results. There was a prevalent belief or position connected with this subject, in reference to the Divine mind. His attributes of Justice, Goodness, Wisdom, &c., were imagined separate Entities, with which he held council, on proceeding to act. No! said Occam, these are modes or forms of the Supreme Reason; they are Attributes, and not Entities. The *Nominalism* of Occam as thus expressed, certainly does not reach that of Hobbes and Locke; nor indeed can we easily distinguish it from views that would not be termed Nominalist, in these our modern times. But is it not easy to recognize, in the basis of such disputations, the most important difficulties of Philosophy—those very problems that agitate us still? One thing at least is clear;—questions of such sort regarding all things Human and Divine, clothed in any garb—even in the grammatical—could not be presented with the ardour of an Abelard, or the logic of Occam, without stirring men's souls to an extent, so that no dogma of Popish Infallibility, could lay the tumult again. Occam, as we have said, was therefore a legitimate progenitor of Luther: but another point of most anxious interest is inseparable from the subject we contemplate,—we mean the singular influence on the fates of the World, of the genius of the French or Gallic race. It may be taken now almost as an historic maxim, that the Teuton *originates* Thought, France *diffuses* it, and the Anglo-Saxon *realizes* it, and gathers its good fruits. How strange in the providence of God, that Paris, even under its most absolute Monarchs, should have been the source—moral as well as material—of mightiest Revolutions! Is it that the peculiar genius of the Gallic Race, endows it with the gift to foresee, as well as the facility to be dazzled, by new Ideas? Paris when most Catholic, was, *par excellence*, the seat of those intellectual strifes which ultimately destroyed the Pope: Paris when most absolute, was, through the popularity of the Encyclopædists, the centre of those influences which first introduced the wildest Republicanism into Europe: Paris under a profound despotism, ploughed up the roots of every despotism in the old Continent: Paris, now, in its fresh anomalous condition, has, we doubt not, a similar and singular Destiny to fulfil. [J.P.N.]

OCCHIALI, the common appellation of Kilig-Ali, captain pacha under Selim II., distinguished at the battle of Lepanto 1572, died about 1577.

OCCO, ADOLPHUS, a Ger. numism., 1524-1605.

OCELLUS-LUCANUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, supposed author of a work 'On the Universe,' B.C. 500.

OCHINUS, B., an Italian polemic, 1487-1564.

OCHS, PETER, a doctor of law, dist. at Basle for his part in the Helvetic revolution, 1749-1821.

OCHTERLONY, SIR DAVID, an officer in the service of the East India Company, disting. in the Nepaulese war, b. in New England, 1758, d. 1825.

OCKLEY, SIMON, distinguished for his Oriental learning, and his zeal in promoting the culture of the Arabian language, of which he was professor at Cambridge, was born at Exeter 1678, and died, prematurely, 1720. His principal works are a 'History of the Saracens,' a 'Life of Mahomet,' a 'History of the Present Jews,' from the Italian of Leo Modena, 'An Introduction to the Oriental Languages,' and 'The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdhan,' translated from the Arabic.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL, was born near Cahir Siveen in the county of Kerry, on the 6th of August, 1775. In his youth, and subsequently as the hospitable lord of Derrynane Abbey, he lived

[Derrynane Abbey.]

much amid the wild scenery, and as wild population of his native district. It is still a scarcely accessible territory, with but scanty road communication through the narrow gaps in the mountain ranges, and so sterile, as to present even a part of Ireland thinly peopled.—It is impossible to look at O'Connell's career and character without believing that the spot with which his career was so closely connected, had a characteristic influence on his mind. His father was a petty landowner. Whether O'Connell was of high or humble birth, has been a matter ever disputed. He claimed high descent, and it was conceded to him by his Irish followers; but this is one of the characteristics without which that singular people would never acknowledge leadership. It was necessary as a point of policy that he should be reported to come of the true old blood, and when he swept through the crowd in his great family coach, broadly emblazoned with a quartered shield and conspicuous supporters, it was

the large-built, handsome, rather h
man, who looked around with the air
prince, was by no means the democr
a republican people. He had an ur
high in the military service of Franc
used to speak as ashamed to own th
occupied the humble position of an
was educated at St. Owen and Douay
destined for the church, but the reli
admitted Roman Catholics to the b
him a more brilliant career. He kep
the Middle Temple, and was admitte
bar in Easter term, 1798. He was
student, and is described by Sir Jon
as having 'bottled' a quantity of leg
for subsequent use. His great char
deed, as a daring leader of the peop
existing order of things, was the wo
city with which he could march alo
dary line of strict legal action witho
or committing either himself or his f
the Irish bar he was beyond all que
advocate of his day, whether for orat
adaptation of the law. And thus
known that he collected large subsi
fellow-countrymen in the form of wh
the patriotic rent, it must at the s
remembered that he gave up a prac
tive as the Irish bar could afford. H
is intimately connected with the re
all who have paid attention to the p
of the day. It may be mentioned,
chronologically fixing the commenc
historical career, that it was in the y
he first came forth as a champion
Roman Catholics, by boldly proposin
meeting of the body in William-St
the establishment of a general co
1815 he made himself unpleasantly
killing in a duel Mr. D'Esterre, wh
him for calling the corporation of Du
When the 'Catholic Association,
formed by him, was denounced by
found means of evading the penalti
structing the association on a firmer
he proceeded systematically to obtai
persons who could not take the oat
saw the necessity of concession, and
Catholic Emancipation Act was pa
the Reform Bill he became conspic
head of a parliamentary body, who, a
his leadership, and voting together,
'O'Connell's Tail.' About the year 1
out the agitation for the repeal o
which became a failure in his hands.
1844 the government of Sir Robert P
to grapple with him and the repeal
gan criminal proceedings, and obtai
tion, followed by a sentence of impri
it was reversed in the House of Lo
nell, however, was now an old m
shook his nerves and his position. It
by the miseries of the potato blight
15th of May, 1847, he died during
Italy, which was called a pilgrima
posed to partake of a penitential or r
acter.

O'CONNOR, GENERAL ARTHUR,

notorious Feargus O'Connor, and one of the principal actors in the Irish rebellion of 1798, was originally a barrister, and having the good fortune to escape punishment, after that event went to France, where the first Consul appointed him general of division. In 1809 he married the daughter of the famous Condorcet, niece on her mother's side to Marshal Grouchy, and in 1834 purchased the chateau of Bignon from the heirs of Mirabeau, where he died 1852.

O'CONNOR, CHARLES, a catholic clergyman, author of works elucidating Irish history, d. 1828.

O'CONNOR, RODERICK, king of Connaught, in the time of the conquest of Ireland by Henry II.

O'CONNOR, TURLOGH, called 'the Great,' a king of Connaught, who aimed at the entire sovereignty of the country, 1088-1156.

OCTAVIA, the sister of Augustus, illustrious for her virtues, her beauty, and her accomplishments, was the widow of Claudius Marcellus, by whom she had a son and two daughters, when she was married, at the instance of her brother, to the triumvir, Mark Antony. The latter neglected her for Cleopatra, queen of Egypt; notwithstanding which, Octavia displayed the most noble fidelity to his house and fortunes, and devoted herself to the education of all his children. She died of the dejection into which she was thrown by the loss of her son by Marcellus, who was the intended heir of Augustus, and who was idolized by the people of Rome, B.C. 11. [E.R.]

OCTAVIA, a daughter of the emperor Claudius by Messalina. She was the sister of Britannicus, and, at the age of sixteen, became the wife of Nero. The latter divorced her and married Poppæa, at whose instance she was put to death in the twentieth year of her age, A.D. 62.

ODARRI, G., an Italian painter, 1663-1731.

ODENATUS, SEPTIMIUS, son of an Arabian sheik, who allied himself with the Romans against Sapor, king of Persia, and, after defeating the latter, was associated with Gallienus in the empire. He was married to Zenobia, who remained qu. of Palmyra after his death. Assassinated 267.

ODERICO-DE-PORTENAU, a cele. Franciscan missionary, author of his travels, 1286-1331.

ODERICO, G. L., an Italian numismatist, 1725-1803.

ODESCALCHI, the name of two noble philanthropists of Rome—the first of whom, MARK ANTONIO, was cousin to Innocent XI., and founder of an hospital for the destitute, died 1670. The second, THOMAS, almoner to the same pope, founder of an institution for the education and employment of poor children, died 1692.

ODIER, LEWIS, a physician of Geneva, who distinguished himself by the introduction of vaccine on the continent, author of a 'Manual of Practical Medicine,' 1748-1817.

ODIER, P. A., a Fr. administrator, 1774-1825.

ODILON, ST., a famous abbot of Clugny, distinguished as a Latin poet and theologian, 962-1048.

ODINGTON, WALTER, commonly called 'Walter of Evesham,' being abbot of that monastery, distinguished in music and astronomy, 13th cent.

ODO, a Romish saint, and abbot of Clugny, famous for his reforms in monastic discip., 879-943.

ODO OF KENT, a Benedictine monk, who became successively prior of St. Saviour's and abbot of Battle Abbey. He is the author of some learned writings, and was a friend of Becket, died 1200.

OECOLAMPADIUS, JOHN, was born at Weinsperg in Franconia in the year 1482. He was educated at Heilbrun, and afterwards at Heidelberg. At Stutgard he met with the famous Reuchlin, under whom he studied Greek so ardently as in a short time to compose and publish a Greek grammar. In 1515 he began to preach, and he cordially assisted Erasmus at Basle in publishing his Annotations on the New Testament. After this he entered the monastery of St. Bridget at Augsburg, but after two years left it for more active labours. In 1521 the protestant light began to dawn upon him, and he soon came to the assistance of Zwingli, the Swiss Reformer, and concurred with him in his views of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in opposition to Luther. He was mingled up for many years in those discussions, and in the conventions held to secure agreement. He disputed with Dr. Eck at Baden, and the debate lasted eighteen days. Basle was his head-quarters, and the scene of his earnest and multiplied pastoral labours. In 1531 he was seized with severe and sudden sickness, and he died in December of that year, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He has left behind him several works, but his special memory lies in his living diligence, meekness, prudence, self-denial, and success in carrying on the Swiss reformation from Popery. His original name was *Hausschein*, *House-lamp*, which he, according to a prevalent custom, changed into the Greek surname Oecolampadius, of similar meaning. [J.E.]

OECUMENIUS, a Gr. commentator, 10th cent.

OEDER, G. C., a German botanist, 1728-1791.

OEFELS, A. F. D', a Ger. *savant*, 1706-1780.

OEHLENSCHLÆGER, ADAM, the greatest dramatic poet of the Scandinavian North, was b. 1777. He commenced his career on the stage, but abandoned the profession for literature, and finally became professor of Æsthetics in his native city. Among his greatest works may be mentioned—1. 'The Death of Balder;' 2. 'The Gods of the North;' 3. 'Aladdin;' 4. 'Stærkodder;' 5. 'Hakem-Jarl;' 6. 'Palnatoke;' 7. 'Axel and Valborg;' 8. 'The Admiral Fordens Kjold,' and many others. Died 28th January, 1850.

OEHLMULAR, D. J., a Ger. archit., 1791-1823.

OELRICHS, G., a Germ. antiquarian, 1727-89.

OELRICHS, J. C. C., a Germ. hist., 1722-98.

OELRICHS, J. G. A., a Ger. *savant*, 1767-91.

OENOMAUS, a Greek philosopher, 2d century.

OENOPIDES OF CHIO, a Pythagorean philosopher, 5th century B.C.

OERN, N., a traveller and wr. on Lapland, 1707.

OERNHEIM, or ORNSJOELMS, CLAUDIUS, called in Latin Aorhenius, a Swed. hist., 1625-95.

OERNSCHOELD, P. ABRAHAM, Baron De, founder of the manufacture of linens and prints in Sweden, died 1770.

OERSTED, HANS CHRISTIAN, professor of physics at the university of Copenhagen, and secretary of the Academy of Sciences in that city, was born 1777. He is the author of numerous works in physics—more especially in magnetism and chemistry, most of which are written in Latin. His last production, in Danish, entitled 'Aanden â Naturen,' caused a great sensation. Died 1851.

OESER, A. F., a painter and engraver of Presburg, 1717-1799. His son, FREDERIC, died 1792.

OETINGER, FRED. CHRISTOPHER, a learned philologist and mystic divine of Germany, who finally became prelate of Murhard, in Wurtemberg, and died at the age of eighty, 1782. His principal work is the 'Earthly and Heavenly Philosophy of Swedenborg and Others,' which included notices of Bœhmen, Malebranche, Newton, Cluvers, Wolffe, Plouquet, Bagliv, and Fricker. This publication involved him in considerable trouble with the Consistory; and in a controversy with Faber. Oetinger, however, was protected by the duke of Wurtemberg, as Dr. Tafel has been in the same cause by the present king. The son of Oetinger published a work, entitled 'Metaphysica et Chemica,' his father at the time being interdicted from writing. This prelate was a great master of the philosophy of Leibnitz. [E.R.]

OETTER, S. W., a German historian, 1720-92.

OEXMELIN, A. O., a Flem. buccaneer, au. of a 'History of the Adventures to India,' publ. 1686.

O'FARRIL, G., a Spanish general, 1784-1831.

OFFA, the successor of his uncle, Ethelbald, as king of Mercia, was placed on the throne after a successful insurrection in 757. He greatly extended his kingdom, and added that of the East Angles to it by treacherously murdering Ethelbert. In his latter years, he made peace with his conscience by the foundation of St. Alban's Abbey, and an annual payment to the pope, known in after ages as Peter's pence. Died 796.

OGDEN, SAMUEL, a learned minister of the Church of England, born at Manchester 1716, master of Halifax school 1744-1753, and, finally, rector of Lawford and Stansfield; died 1778. He is the author of some popular 'Sermons.'

OGE, a creole of the French colony of St. Domingo, who distinguished himself at the period of the revolution, as leader of an insurrection. Being overpowered by the troops, he and his lieutenant, Chavannes, were broken on the wheel.

OGEE, J., a French geographer, 1728-1789.

OGIER, C., a French writer of his travels and residence in the North of Europe, 1595-1654.

OGILBY, JOHN, an ingenious Scotchman, dist. as a literary speculator and author, 1600-1676.

OGILVIE, JOHN, a Scottish divine and poet, author of 'Philosophical and Critical Observations on Composition,' 'Evidence of Prophecy,' and an epic poem entitled 'Britannia,' 1733-1814.

OGINSKI, COUNT, a Polish patriot, 1731-1803.

OGLETHORPE, JAMES EDWARD, an English officer, who distinguished himself in the German wars under Prince Eugene, and afterwards as chief founder of the colony of Georgia. Being sent in pursuit of the rebels in 1745, and not overtaking them, he was tried by court-martial, and honourably acquitted. Born in Surrey 1698, died 1785.

O'HALLORAN, SYLVESTER, an Irish antiquarian, author of an 'Introduction to Irish History,' a 'General History of Ireland,' &c., 1728-1807.

O'HARA, KANE, an Irish dramatist, died 1782.

OIPENART, A., a Spanish historian, 16th cen.

OISEL, or OUZEL, J., a Ger. civilian, 1631-86.

OISEL, or OUSEL, P., a Ger. Hebr., 1671-1724.

OISELAY, J. D', a French poet, 15th century.

O'KEEFE, J., an Irish comedian, 1746-1833.

OKOLSKI, F. S., a Polish historian, 17th cent.

OLAFSEN, the name of several
Icelanders—MAGNUS, a clergyman
translator of the Edda, 1573-1636.
translator of the Edda and Voluspa
EGGERT, a minister, distinguished as
1721-1776. His brother, JOHN, an
1781-1801. A third brother, MAGNU
nistrator and writer, 1728-1800.

OLAHUS, NICHOLAS, a Hungarian
statesman, au. of a 'History of Attila,

OLAUS, or OLOF, the first of
chiefs who received the title of king
received at his baptism the English na
fried 1008, died 1026.

OLAUS, the name of two Danish
first of whom reigned in Jutland or
killed 814. The *second*, reigned 1086

OLAUS, the *first* of the name, king
reigned 994-1000. The *second*, 1014
third, shared the throne with Magnu
1096, and reigned alone 1069-1093.
reigned, with his two brothers, 1103
fifth, born 1370, became king of De
Waldemar, 1376, and king of Norway
of his father, 1380; died 1387.

OLAUS, P., a Danish chronicler, 1

OLAVIDES, PABLO ANTONIO J
De Pilos, a Spanish statesman, distin
promoter of agricultural industry in
Morena, and author of a religious w
'The Triumph of the Gospel,' 1725-1

OLBERS, H. W. M., a Ger. astron.

OLDCASTLE, SIR JOHN, common
'good Lord Cobham,' was a domestic
of Henry V., and is both the first aut
martyr of our nobility. Becoming
Wickliffe, he devoted his wealth and
the propagation of the reformed d
which he was hung in chains and the
1417. His life has been written by G

OLDENBURG, HENRY, a physic
the duchy of Bremen 1626, who becam
first members, and the colleague of
in the secretaryship of the Royal
published the 'Philosophical Transa
1665-1677, and died 1678.

OLDERMAN, J., a learned German

OLDFIELD, ANNE, an Eng. actress

OLDHAM, HUGH, an English prel
to have been born at Oldham, near
founder of the grammar school in th
town, and a great benefactor of Cor
Oxford; died 1519.

OLDHAM, JOHN, a satiric poet, 1

OLDISWORTH, W., a miscel. wri

OLDMIXON, J., an historical wr.

OLDOINI, A., an Italian *savant*,

OLDSWORTH, E., an Eng. writer

OLDYS, WILLIAM, distinguished
phical writer, and for his great knowl
lish books, was the natural son of D
chancellor of Lincoln, and was born
was almost constantly employed by th
and died 1761. His principal works
of Sir Walter Raleigh,' 'The British
translation of Camden's 'Britannia,'
signed G. in the 'Biographia Britann

OLEARIUS, the name by which
SCHLÆGER is generally known, a fam

…er and mathematician, author of Stories …he Persian, a Voyage to the Indies, a Chro… …f Holstein, &c., 1599-1671.

…EARIUS, GODFREY, a German divine, author …lical translations, &c., 1604-1685. JOHN, …, author of 'Sacred Hermeneutics,' and vari… …eological works, 1639-1713. JOHN GOD… elder brother of the latter, an ecclesiastical …her, 1635-1710. GODFREY, son of John, historical and theological works, 1672-1715.

…EARY, ARTHUR, an Irish priest, distin… …d for his loyalty to the English government, …of 'Addresses,' and of 'A Defence of his …ct and Writings,' 1729-1802.

…ASHER, J., a Portuguese divine, d. 1663.

…NSCHLÆGER, J. D., called 'Olearius,' a …n publicist and historical writer, 1711-1778.

…SNIKI, S., a Polish cardinal, died 1455.

…Y, BARNABAS, a learned divine, who be… …archdeacon of Ely after the restoration, and …86. He published the works of Dr. Jack… …d Herbert's 'Country Parson.'

…A, a woman of obscure birth, who became …e of Igor, grand duke of Russia; and after …th of her husband, in 945, governed the …y for ten years as regent. Having become …tian, and contributed to the spread of the …she is regarded as a saint in the Greek …; died 968.

…IERD, grand duke of Lithuania, 1330-81.

…ER, J. J., a French ascetic writer, 1608-57.

…NA, J. P., an Italian naturalist, 16th cent.

…VA, ALESSANDRO, a Ital. cardinal, 1408-63.

…VA, F. P. D', a Span. wr., abt. 1497-1533.

…VA, JOHN, an Italian antiquary, author of …Progress and Decay of Roman Learning,' …689-1757.

…IVAREZ, GASPER GUZMAN, Count Duke …Spanish statesman, devoted to the house of …ia, descended from the Guzmans of Castile, …at Rome, during his father's embassage to …us Quintus, about 1587, minister for twenty-…years during the reign of Philip IV. and his …cal enemy, Richelieu, died a few months after …isunsal, 1643.

…IVECRANTZ, JOHN PAULIN, a Swedish …man, and master of polite literat., 1633-1707.

…IVER, ISAAC, an English miniature painter, …-1617. His son, PETER, same profession, …-1654. JOHN, supposed to be his nephew, a …er on glass, 1616-1700.

…IVER, W., a physician of Bath, died 1764.

…IVET, JOSEPH TOULIER D', a Fr. Jesuit, …as an elegant writer and classic, 1682-1768.

…IVETAN, PETER ROBERT, a relative and …man of Calvin, said to have been poisoned at …in 1536, and, by other accounts, to have …at Ferrara 1538. He was one of the first re…ers, and published a French version of the …tures, which became the foundation of the …van Bible.

…IVEYRA, FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a Portu… …writer, who was connected with several em…es, and, becoming a protestant, took up his …ence in England, 1702-1783.

…IVEYRA, S., a Portuguese rabbin, d. 1708.

…LIVIER, C. M., a French critic, 1701-1736.

…LIVIER, F., chancellor of France, 1497-1560.

…LIVIER, JAMES, a president of the parlia… ment of Paris, born about 1460, died 1519. His son, JOHN, a poet, and grand almoner, afterwards bishop of Angers, died 1540.

OLIVIER, S., prof. of canon law, 1538-1609.

OLIVIER, W. A., a Fr. naturalist, 1756-1814.

OLIVIERI, A. C., an Ital. antiquary, 1708-89.

OLIVIERI, D., an Italian painter, 1679-1755.

OLLIVIER, R., a French writer, 1727-1814.

OLMOS, F. A., a Span. missionary, died 1571.

OLYBRIUS, FLAVIUS ANICIUS, emperor of the West, died after a three months' reign, 472.

OLYMPIAS, daughter of Pyrrhus, and wife of Alexander, king of Epirus, died about 240 B.C.

OLYMPIAS, daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, wife of Philip, king of Macedon, and mother of Alexander the Great. Having been repudiated by Philip, shortly before his assassination, B.C. 336, she is supposed to have instigated that crime, and was guilty of great atrocities during the minority of her son. Put to death B.C. 317.

OLYMPIODORUS, a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, commencement of the 6th century. Another philosopher of the same name and place, author of a commentary on Aristotle, about the end of the 6th century. A third *savant* of this name was deacon of Alexandria about the end of the 7th century, and wrote Commentaries.

OLZOFFSKI, ANDREW, a Polish statesman and prelate, distinguished for his wisdom and patriotism, born 1678.

OMAR, the *first* caliph of the name, and father-in-law of Mahomet, succeeded Aboubeker 634, conquered Jerusalem 637, and Alexandria 640. It was on this occasion that the great library of the Ptolemies was destroyed, and in the reign of Omar that the institutions of the Mahommedans began to assume their proper form. He was assassinated by a Persian slave 644. The *second* Omar succeeded 717, and was assassinated 720.

OMAR, the fourth and last Arabian king of Badajoz, suc. his brother 1082, and was k. 1090.

OMAR, a cel. Mussulman doctor, abt. 1068-1142.

OMAR-PACHA, dey of Algiers, 1815-1817.

OMAYAH, or OMMIAH, a prince who ruled the Arabian tribe of Khoreish, the same to which Mahomet belonged, before the advent of the latter at the commencement of the 7th century. He was the stock of the Ommiade caliphs.

O'MEARA, BARRY EDWARD, a surgeon in the British navy, whose medical skill and knowledge of Italian induced the emperor Napoleon to invite him to St. Helena, in the capacity of his medical attendant. He remained with the emperor till 1818, when a rupture occurred between him and Sir Hudson Lowe, whose conduct he deemed oppressive, and he returned to England. He became a partizan of O'Connell in his later years, and died 1836, at the age of sixty-six. He wrote 'A Voice from St. Helena,' and several other works on the same subject.

OMMEGANCK, B. B., a Fle. painter, 1775-1826.

ONESICRITUS, a Gr. historian, 4th cent. B.C.

ONIAS, the name of several high priests of the Jews—the *first* of whom governed the Hebrew republic, 322-302 B.C. The *second*, 233-219 B.C. The *third*, who is much spoken of in the book of the Maccabees, 199-170 B.C. The *fourth*, called also Menelaus, reigned 172-162 B.C.

ONKELOS, a celebrated rabbin, supposed to

have been a native of Babylon, and to have flourished about the time of our Lord. He wrote the Chaldee Targum, or paraphrase on the Pentateuch, which is remarkable for the purity of its language, and conformity with the Hebrew text.

ONOMACRILUS, a Greek poet, 6th cent. B.C.

ONOSANDER, a Greek Platonist, whose only remaining work is a discourse on the duties and virtues of the general of an army, 1st century.

OORT, LAMBRECHT VAN, a Flemish historical painter, born in 1520. ADAM, his son, 1557-1641.

OOST, JACOB VAN, the elder, a Flemish painter, greatly distinguished for his numerous altar-pieces, born about 1600, died 1671. His son, of the same names, called the Younger, a portrait and historical painter, 1637-1713.

OOSTERWICK, MARIA VAN, a pupil of J. De Heam, celebrated for her exquisite fruit and flower painting, 1630-1693.

OPIE, AMELIA, was the daughter of the late distinguished physician, Dr. Alderson, of Norwich, and the sister of Mr. Baron Alderson. She was married to John Opie, the eminent historical painter, in 1784, and survived him nearly half a century. From an early period she devoted herself to literary pursuits, principally in the composition of works of fiction and moral tales. These have been chiefly admired for their simplicity and genial feeling. Her public literary career extended from 1805, when she published her 'Adeline Mowbray,' down to 1834, when her 'Lays for the Dead' issued from the press. Besides these she is the author of 'Detraction Displayed,' 'Father and Daughter,' 'Madeline,' 'Temper,' 'Valentine's Eve,' &c. But her happiest effort is considered to be the 'Illustrations of Lying.' For the last twenty-five years of her life she was a member of the Society of Friends, and lived in the strictest retirement at Norwich, where in 1853 she died, aged 84.

OPIE, JOHN, the famous historical painter, was son of a carpenter, and was born in the neighbourhood of Truro, Cornwall, 1761. Having shown many proofs of his genius, he commenced painting under the advice of Dr. Wolcott, and at the age of twenty was introduced to Sir Joshua Reynolds, in London. He succeeded Fuseli as professor of painting at the Royal Academy, and was a lecturer at the Royal Institution. He wrote 'An Inquiry into the Requisite Cultivation of the Arts of Design in England.' Died 1807.

OPINEER, P., a Dutch annalist, 1526-1595.

OPITZ, or OPITIUS, HENRY, a German divine and Orientalist, whose singular opinions as the pupil of Matthias Wasmuth, subjected him to much enmity among the learned, 1642-1712.

OPITZ, or OPITIUS, MARTIN, regarded as the father of modern German poetry, 1597-1639.

OPPIAN, a Gr. poet and grammarian, 3d cent.

OPPIUS CAIUS, the name of two Romans—the *first*, a tribune of the people, B.C. 215. The *second*, one of Cæsar's lieutenants, 50 B.C.

OPSOPÆUS, J., a German critic, 1556-1596.

OPSOPÆUS, V., a Ger. philologist, died 1540.

OPSTRAET, J., a Fr. Jansenist, 1651-1720.

ORCAGNA, A., an Italian painter, 1320-1389.

ORDERIC, VITALIS, an English monk of French descent, kn. as an ecclesiastical historian, 12th cen.

ORDINAIRE, C. N., a Fr. naturalist, 1736-1809.

OREGGIO, A., an Ital. theologian, 1577-1635.

O'REILLY, ALEXANDER, Count, an I
ral, disting. in the service of Spain, 1735

O'REILLY, ANDREW, Count, a nati
land, who became a general of cavalry i
vice of Austria, and was governor of Vie
it capitulated, 1741-1832.

ORELLANA, FRANCISCO, a Span. a
regarded as the discoverer of the Amazo

ORESME, N., an eminent Fr. prelate,

ORFANEL, HYACINTH, a Spanish
and hist. of Japan, where he was burnt al

ORFILA, M., a physician, celebrate
contributions to toxicological chemistry
Port Mahon in 1783, died in Paris 1853.

ORGAGNA, A., an Italian painter, 13

ORIANI, B., an Italian astronomer, 1

ORIBASIUS, a Greek physician, 4th

ORIENT, J., a Hungarian painter, di

ORIENTIUS, ST., bishop of Auch, d.

ORIGEN, surnamed ADAMANTIUS,
at Alexandria about the year A.D. 1
father, Leonides, an intelligent and
Christian, was martyred in the year
Origen, his mother, and six younger
left in great destitution. The father
studied under Clemens Alexandrinus
monius Saccas, and made so great profici
in his eighteenth year Demetrius the bish
him to the office of catechist. In this p
success in teaching Christianity was so g
his life was threatened by his pagan ad
During this period he practised peculiar a
and subjected himself to a strange m
agreeably to what he deemed the correct
of the statement in Matthew xix. 12. H
library of secular books for a perpetual
four oboli a-day, went without shoes, an
the ground. About the year 212 he ma
visit to Rome. On his return to Alex
devoted himself more exclusively and a
to biblical studies. Among the persons
from error by him, was a man of wealt
Ambrose, who gratefully supplied his tea
seven amanuenses and as many copyists.
ger in which persecution placed him, oblig
leave Alexandria in 215, and he took
Cæsarea. Here, though invested with n
astical office, he publicly expounded the S
In the year following he was recalled to
dria, and still pursued his Scripture stud
mediately afterwards he journeyed into G
his way through Palestine he was o
presbyter, and at Antioch had an intervi
earnest request, with Mammaea, moth
emperor Alexander Severus. The bish
trius, who had been for some time jeal
growing fame of Origen, now openly att
on his return. In an assembly of prelate
nounced sentence of exile upon Origen, a
in another degraded him from the pri
sent a circular to all the bishops deman
concurrence in the judgment. In Pales
ever, Origen was protected; he lived, st
preached in Cæsarea. Persecution broke
under Decius, and he was imprisoned an
He showed himself prepared for marty
was at length released. His sufferings,
shortened his life, and he died at Tyre
253, about his sixty-ninth year.—The

…cter of Origen were marked by great piety, …n, meekness, humility, and industry. …ying provocation he maintained an un…mper, and in times of danger he was never …. His orthodoxy was impeached during …ne, and Origenism became in succeeding … an interminable theme of wrangling and …m. The fancy of Origen did lead him …tray into wild and extravagant specula…ich as the dream of an ante-natal exis…he pre-existence of Christ's human soul, …final restoration of men and fallen spirits. …mmatical knowledge did not preserve him …e common and enticing error of spiritual…r allegorizing Scripture. As a defender of …h, Origen was far before any of his contem…as may be seen in his book 'against Celsus,' …e remains of the Philocalia, which was …d out of his writings by Basil and Gregory …anzus, and principally from this clever …

In the shape of commentary, scholia, …lies, he published on nearly the whole of …e, though only a few portions of these …ous works have been preserved. His trea… Principiis' is extant in the Latin version …us. Others of his numerous works exist … scanty fragments. The 'Exhortation to …om,' and the book 'On Prayer,' have come …us. Eusebius speaks of having collected …d of his letters. But one chief province …n's literary labours was upon the text of …e. His famous Hexapla, the best known …ditions, presents, in successive columns the …, Hebrew in Greek characters, and the … versions of Aquila, Symmachus, the …, and Theodotion; other Greek versions …casionally added in additional columns, …as a critical attempt to amend the text of …uagint. The surviving remains of this …d costly polyglot were published by Mont… in 2 folio volumes, Paris, 1714. The …editions of Origen's works were chiefly in …sions, such as those of Merlin, Erasmus, … and Genebrard. Huet published the exegeti…ks in 2 folios, Rouen, 1688; but the Edi…ceps is the Benedictine one, of De La Rue, …733-59, 4 vols., folio, reprinted in fifteen … by Oberthür, Würzburg, 1785. A later … by Lommatzsch in twenty-five 12mo …, was printed at Berlin, 1832-48, and a …e was published by Redepenning in two … at Bonn, 1846. With all his skilled dili…n biblical literature, Origen was not a safe …n theology. There is at the same time no …that many of his works were interpolated, …s plain that he was prone to theorize, and …ound hypotheses which could not be sus…

His hints were by and by broadened by …nto assertions, and his conjectures changed …itive affirmations. We cannot but admire …stry and erudition, though we smile at his …ogy, and refuse to admit the truth of many …dogmas with which his name has been so …nnected. [J.E.]

…GEN, the disciple and friend of Porphyry, … the same time as the preceding, and was …essor of Plotinus in the chair of philosophy …tandria.

…ANDI, Cr., an Ital. architect, 1694-1775.

ORLANDI, P. A., an Ital. art-writer, 1660-1727.

ORLANDINI, N., an Italian Jesuit, known as the first historian of his order, 1554-1606.

ORLAY, B. Van, a Flem. painter, b. abt. 1490.

ORLAY, J. Van, a Flem. painter, b. abt. 1656.

ORLEANS, an ancient dukedom, and titular name borne by the princes of the blood royal in France, of which there are two lines:—1. The first line has given the following names to history:—Louis I. of France, duke d'Orleans, second son of Charles V., born 1371, became regent in consequence of the mental incapacity of his brother, Charles VI., 1393, and was murdered by his cousin, the duke of Burgundy, 1407. This event was the source of the bloody feuds between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy. Charles, son of the preceding, duke of Angouleme in his father's lifetime, taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, died while attempting the conquest of the Milanese, which he claimed in right of his mother, 1465. He left a son, Louis II. of Orleans, who, in 1498, succeeded to the crown as Louis XII.—Between the first and second houses we find John Baptist Gaston, third son of Henry IV. and Mary de Medici, born 1608, created duke of Orleans 1626, and noted for his intrigues during the reign of his brother, Louis XIII. He was banished to Blois by Mazarin in 1652, and died there 1660.—2. The second house of Orleans commences with Philip I., second son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, born 1640, received the title of Orleans on the death of his uncle, Gaston, 1660, and the next year was married to his cousin, Henrietta Anne, daughter of Charles I. of England. He is suspected of having poisoned this princess, and, in 1671, was married to Elizabeth of Bavaria, of whom his successor was born; died 1701. Philip II., born 1674, succeeded to the title of the preceding 1701, and became the celebrated regent Orleans after the death of Louis XIV. He was educated in profligacy by the abbé Dubois, and brought the kingdom to the verge of an insurrection (see Law); died suddenly 1723. Louis, son and successor of the latter, born 1703, was distinguished for his accomplishments as a universal scholar and linguist. He died, after passing his life in a literary and religious retirement, 1752. Louis Philip, son and successor of Louis the preceding, born 1725, was lieutenant-general in the Flemish wars and governor of Dauphiné. He was a man of taste and a lover of literature, and died generally regretted 1785. Louis Joseph Philip, son of the last named, see article below. Louis Philip, his son and successor, same as the late king of French. See Louis Philippe. Ferdinand Philip Louis Charles Henry, eldest son of the late king of the French, was born 1810 at Palermo, and distinguished himself in 1831 at the siege of Antwerp, and more recently in the African campaigns. He was killed by a fall from his carriage, near Neuilly, 13th July, 1842. His sons are the present Count de Paris, born 1838, and the duc de Chartres, born 1840. His sister, Marie, princess of Orleans, born at Palermo 1813, was greatly distinguished for her love of art, and especially for her skill in sculpture. She was married to the duke of Wurtemberg in 1837, and died of consumption 1839. Her greatest work is the statue of Joan of Arc, in the museum of Versailles.

ORLEANS, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duc D', father of the late king of the French, and cousin of Louis XVI., was born at St. Cloud, with the title of Duc de Montpensier, 1747, became duc de Chartres 1752, and succeeded to the title and estates of his father in 1787. In 1769 he married the daughter of the duc de Penthievre, and enjoyed some measure of the popularity that belonged to her as member of a family beloved by the people. In the conflict between the court and the parliaments, which preceded the revolution, Louis d'Orleans fully justified this preference by opposing the former, and, as a natural consequence, was received coldly by the royal family, and exposed to many mortifications at court; one considerable instance of which was the refusal of the king to appoint him grand admiral of France —a dignity that had fairly reverted to the duc d'Orleans by ordinary custom. His predilection for the popular cause was accompanied by a private character undeniably bad. It may be enough to say on this point, that, as he frequently visited England, he was the boon companion of the prince of Wales, and shared in all those nameless crimes against morality that we commonly understand by 'blackguardism.' The scene of his orgies in France was the *Palais Royal*. 'He changed the noble and spacious gardens of his palace into a market of luxury, devoted by day to traffic (as a means of repairing his shattered fortunes), and by night to play and debauchery—a complete sink of iniquities, built in the heart of the capital—a work of cupidity which antique manners never could forgive this prince; and which, being gradually adopted as their forum by the indolence of the Parisian population, was destined to become the cradle of the revolution.' The duc d'Orleans, in fact, and the *Palais Royal*, became the centre of the great conspiracy that was striding onwards to overthrow all that should have been dear to the descendant of a line of kings. Honour, decency, the privacy of the domestic life of royalty, and the fair name of his cousin Marie Antoinette, were all sacrificed by the man whose natural place at such a crisis was among the chief defenders of the throne. In 1792 Louis d'Orleans took his seat with the republicans in the National Convention, and adopted for himself and his heirs the name of *Egalité*—even voting for the king's death, 'simply occupied with his duty,' as he expressed himself, 'and convinced that the enemies of public liberty deserved to die.' It has been affirmed that he went to see Louis executed, but this is by no means certain; for his position, especially after the king's death, as first prince of the blood, was such as to bring upon him the hatred and suspicion of all parties. He was accused, at last, of plotting to re-establish the monarchy, either in his own person, or in his family, and the Jacobins were resolved to rid themselves of the embarrassment of his presence. A revulsion of feeling seems to have taken place after his arrest, and he conducted himself with unexpected courage, propriety, and self-possession on the day of his trial and execution—which took place, after several months' imprisonment, on 6th November, 1793. On being asked 'Whether he had not voted the death of the tyrant with the ambitious premeditation of succeeding him?' 'No,' he replied, 'I obeyed my heart and science.' 'Since you were determined to demn me,' he added, 'you should have found specious pretexts, for you will never persuad one that you believed me really guilty treason you charge me with.' Louis d'Orlea truth, understood the temper of the peopl well to think of aspiring to the crown, an made himself too familiar with them to dre any respect in such a character. The republ sacrificed him for future security, as they have done every member of the royal famil had been possible to secure their persons.

ORLEANS-DE-LA-MOTTE, Louis Fr Gabriel D', born 1683, became bishop of A 1733, and died 1774. He is regarded as the of a Christian minister, and is author of 'Spi Letters,' published 1777. His life, by Pr was published 1788.

ORLEY, B. Van, a Flemish painter, 1490-

ORLEY, Richard Van, and his son, J distinguished at Brussels as miniature painte engravers; the former 1652-1732.

ORLOFF, Gregory, a Russian genera political intriguer, who greatly promoted th vation of his mistress, Catharine II., to the t Being disappointed in his hope of sharin crown with her, and declining a private mar he was supplanted by a new favourite, and insane 1783. He had one son by the em named Bobrinkski. Alexis, his brother an low-conspirator, was a man of gigantic s and strength, and is said to have strangle emperor Peter with his own hands. He was vourite of Catharine, and was married t princess Taranoff, daughter of the empress beth; died 1808. Gregory Vladimirow nobleman of the same family, bearing the t Count Orloff, was distinguished for his p age and culture of letters. He is author of torical, Political, and Literary Memoirs of N a 'History of the Arts in Italy,' flour. 1778-

ORME, Robert, son of Dr. Alexander a physician and surgeon, employed by the India Company, distinguished for his hist works on British India, 1728-1801.

ORMEROD, Oliver, a Church of En minister and polemical writer of the time of J I., author of 'The Picture of a Puritan,' and Picture of a Papist,' died 1626.

ORMOND, James Butler, duke of, a mander in the army of Charles I., and a stre adherent of his son Charles II., whose resto he laboured to promote, 1610-1688. His Thomas, earl of Ossory, distinguished as a and military commander, 1634-1680. His son, James, second duke of Ormond, a parti the prince of Orange, and afterwards of the tender, 1665-1747.

OROBIO, Balthasar, called by some h phers Isaac De Castro Orobio, was a Sp Jew, who professed the Roman Catholic fa his native country, where he was a physicia professor of metaphysics. He was torture imprisoned by the inquisition on suspicion real character, and afterwards on going to A dam, was circumcised and became a Jew wardly, on which occasion he took the name of He wrote a philosophical book against Spino

IUS, P., a Spanish ecclesiastic, 4th cent.
NTE, P., a Spanish painter, died 1642.
TO, J. B., an Italian antiq., 1673-1720.
TO, SERTORIO, an Italian antiquarian
ian, usually called Ursatus, 1617-1678.
J. A., an Italian historian, 1692-1761.
II, a noble Italian family, the most cele-
whom are—NICHOLAS, count of Pitig-
Venetian general, time of the league of
1412-1510. His cousin, LORENZO, or
E CERI, conquered the duchy of Urbino,
terest of Leo X., and defended Rome
e constable Bourbon, died 1536. FUL-
e Latinized form, FULVIUS URSINUS, a
hed scholar and antiquarian writer, 1529-
he popes, Nicholas III. and Benedict
re of this family, and a branch of the
tered the Neapolitan service, and became
s of Nola and dukes of Gradina. FRAN-
d PAOLO, of this branch, were strangled
glia by Cæsar Borgia, and the cardinal
s poisoned by Cæsar's father, the pope
r VI. See also URSINS.
, or ORTHES, H. D'ASPREMONT, Vis-
, governor of Bayonne at the period of
cre of St. Bartholomew, in which, to his
e refused to participate.
GA, C. G. DE, a Span. botanist, 1730-1810.
LIUS, A., a Flem. geographer, 1527-1598.
N, JOB, an Eng. dis. minister, 1717-1783.
APOLLO, otherwise HORUS APOLLO,
RAPOLLO, the supposed author of two
ooks concerning the Hieroglyphics of the
s, first published by Aldus in 1505, was
of Egypt, and first taught as a gram-
Alexandria, and then at Constantinople,
eign of Theodosius, about 380. The
g fragment known by his name is sup-
be, substantially, of much older date, and
een written in the Egyptian tongue, the
now have (according to this hypothesis)
production or abridged version in Greek.
nations of Orus Apollo have exercised a
the curiosity of the learned, and some
gns are admitted to have the value he
them. The book has often been repub-
ce the time of Aldus, and several times
atin version, the latest being that of
Amsterdam, 1834. The following will
idea of the meanings of Orus Apollo:—
baeus—virility, paternity, strength; the
e and providence; the dew, or soft rain—
fire and water, as emblems of lustration
ation—purity; the ox—temperance and
the crocodile—insane fury, rapacity,
; the frog—an imperfect or unformed
lion's head—watchfulness; the anterior
of the lion—power; the lamp burning—
eye—God; the face without eyes, or two
esented over a mask—the manes, or
gods; the black dove—constancy in
d. It is quite clear that this interesting
of antiquity contains the remnant of
ditions of remote times, mingled with
utions or guesses. Orus Apollo gives the
of the cross as future life or salvation,
esses that he cannot explain why. This
x ansata, erroneously regarded as the *key*
le, and usually held by Osiris. [E.R.]

ORVILLE, J. P. D', a Dutch critic, 1696-1751.
ORY, F., a French jurisconsult, died 1657.
ORZECHOWSKI, STANISLAUS, in Latin, ORICHOVIUS, a Polish orator and historian, 16th cent.
OS, J. VAN, a Dutch flower painter, 1744-1808. His son, T. WILLIAM, a landsc. painter, b. 1776.
OSBECK, P., a Swedish navigator, died 1805.
OSBORNE, FRANCIS, a parliamentary and republican statesman, formerly master of the horse to the celebrated earl of Pembroke, known as an historical and political writer, b. abt. 1588, d. 1658.
OSIANDER, ANDREW, a celebrated protestant theologian, who joined the party of Luther when he declared against indulgences, and took part in all the discussions when the confession of faith was formed at Augsburgh. Born at Guntzenhausen, in Franconia, 1498, died 1552. His son, LUKE, called the elder, a famous controversialist, 1534-1604. LUKE, son of the latter, chancellor of the university of Tubingen, 1570-1638. ANDREW, another son of the elder Luke, well known as a theologian and commentator, 1562-1617.
OSIANDER, JOHN ADAM, a theologian and philologist, professor at Tubingen, 1622-1697. His son, of the same names, a physician, 1659-1708. The son of the latter, who also bore the same names, 1701-1756. JOHN, son of the first John Adam, distinguished as a philologist, 1657-1724.
OSIO, F., an Italian historical critic, 1587-1631.
OSIUS, a Spanish theologian, bishop of Cordova at the period of the council of Nice, 256-358.
OSMAN, son of Ibrahim, emperor of the Turks, who was taken captive when a child by certain Maltese adventurers, and, being educated as a Christian, became vicar-general of the Dominicans at Malta: died 1676.
OSMAN-BEY, NEMSEY, a Hungarian officer in the service of Austria, who was born about 1740, and, when disgraced in his regiment, retired to Constantinople and became a Moslem. He was distinguished for his skill in archæology and numismatics, and was murdered by his servants, 1785.
OSMOND, J. B. L., a Fr. wr. on books, d. 1775.
OSMUND, ST., a bishop of Salisbury, 11th cent.
OSORIO, J., a Portuguese prelate, 1506-1580.
OSSENBEECK, J. VAN, a D. painter, 1627-78.
OSSIAN, a Gaelic bard, who is supposed to have lived in the 3d century, and is represented as the son of Fingal, king of Morven. See MACPHERSON.
OSSOLI, THE COUNTESS, better known as Margaret Fuller, was born in Massachusets, U.S., 1810, and when quite a girl was remarkable for the avidity with which she applied herself to classical and literary studies. She became mistress of a brilliant reputation in Boston and New York, chiefly founded on her conversational powers, and the leading part she took in the friendly *conversazioni* made up at her friends' houses, and in a less degree on the genius and sensibility displayed in her writings. In 1847, while on a tour in Italy, she became the wife of the marquis Ossoli, and on returning to America in 1850, they both perished by shipwreck on the beach of Fire Island. With her perished the MS. of a work on Italy, containing the last and ripest fruits of her genius.
OSSORY, THOMAS, count of. See ORMOND.
OSTADE, ADRIAN VAN, a Dutch painter, 1610-1685. His brother and pupil, ISAAC, 1617-1671.

OSTERVALD, J. FREDERIC, a Swiss divine, author of a Catechism and a History of the Bible, 1699-1747.

OSTERWICK, MARIA VAN, celebrated as a flower painter, born near Delft 1630, died 1693.

OSTIUS, a Latin poet, 1st century.

OSTROJSKI, vaivode of Kieff, died 1608.

OSTROWSKI, a Polish general, 16th century.

OSTROWSKI, TH. ADRIAN RAWICZ, a Polish statesman and friend of the constitution, 1739-1817.

OSWALD, a saint and king of Northumberland, converted, and killed in battle 642. Another St. Oswald, bishop of Worcester and York, died 922.

OSWALD, E., an Austrian *savant*, 1511-1579.

OSWALD, J., a Scottish philosopher, last cent.

OSYMANDIAS, a king of Thebes, who built the Memnonium, B.C. 2000.

OTFRID, a German poet and divine, 9th cent.

OTHER, OHTHER, or OTTAR, a Norwegian traveller of the age of Alfred the Great.

OTHMAN, or OSMAN, the founder of the Ottoman empire and the dynasty of the Osmanlis, was a Turkish chief who made himself master of Bithynia, flourished 1259-1326. A *second*, of the same name, was the sixteenth Ottoman sultan, reigned 1618-1622. A *third*, who was the twenty-fifth sultan, reigned 1754-1774.

OTHMAN AL RHADY, ABOUL SAID, a king of Fez and Morocco, reigned 1310-1331.

OTHMAN-IBN-AFFAN, son-in-law of Mahomet, succeeded to Omar as third caliph 644. He was murdered by Mohammed, son of Abubekr, 656.

OTHO, emperor of Rome, reigned 32-69.

OTHO I., emperor of Germany, distinguished as the Great, was the eldest son of Henry the Fowler, duke of Saxony. He was born 912, elected king of Germany 936, and crowned emperor 962, after subduing Bohemia and Italy, besides waging a successful warfare with Nicephorus, emperor of the East. Died 973. OTHO II., son of the preceding, was born 955, consecrated king of Lombardy 962, and reigned as emperor after his father 973-983. OTHO III., son and successor of the latter, was a boy when his father died, and died when only thirty years of age, probably of poison, 1002. OTHO IV., son of Henry, the lion duke of Saxony, was born about 1175, and succeeded 1197. He was not recognized over all Germany till 1208, nor consecrated till 1209. In 1214 he was totally defeated by Philip Augustus. Died 1218.

OTHO, duke of Saxony, was the first hereditary lord of that country, and reigned from 880 to 912. OTHO II., same as the first emperor of that name.

OTHO, a duke of Burgundy, 956-965.

OTHO, the *first* of the name, count of Burgundy, third son of the emperor Frederick I., succeeded him in the county 1190, died 1200. The *second* of the name succeeded the preceding by marrying his widow, Beatrice, 1200, and died 1234. The *third*, son of the preceding, died 1248. The *fourth*, eldest son and suc. of Alix, 1279, d. 1302.

OTHO OF BAVARIA, elected king of Hungary 1305, was compelled to abdicate 1307. OTHO, duke of Suabia, obtained the duchy of Bavaria in 976, and was killed the same year. The *second* Otho of Bavaria received the duchy from Agnes, mother of Henry IV., in 1061, and was slain after many reverses in 1083. The *third*, called 'the Great,' was nominated by Frederic Barbarossa, and reigned 1180-1183. The *fourth*, called the Illust ceeded his father, Louis I., 1231, died 1

OTHO OF BRUNSWICK. See BRUN

OTHO, HENRY, Count Palatine, reig

OTHO, ST., the apostle of Pomerania,

OTHO, or OTTO, bishop of Freysing Leopold, margrave of Austria, and Agnes of the emperor Henry IV., celebrated nicler; died 1158.

OTHO, OTHON, or OTTON, GEOR Orientalist and rabbinical philosopher,

OTRANTO, JOSEPH FOUCHE, duke ter of police under Buonaparte, was born in 1763. When the revolution broke ou himself conspicuous by the extravagance angues in the patriot club of that city, a was sent to the convention. His career as philosophy before the revolution was pr reason of his appointment, in conventi Committee of Public Instruction. This however, presented little scope for his ami he soon worked himself into the Committ ance. In this capacity he displayed his realizing a good deal of confiscated prope use of government; and his public spir highly approved that he was next sent battalion of troops in the city of Troyes. of Louis XVI. was now approaching, an who had identified himself with the party voted for the instant execution of the king tember, 1793, he was sent to the depa the Nièvre, to see the decrees of the executed; and besides suppressing publi he loaded himself with the spoil of the This mission being satisfactorily execut associated with that of Collot D'Herbois and there the most horrible atrocities mitted. His maxim was, that nothing arrest the will of the people, 'the explos mine, the devouring activity of the flan express their power . . . their dete *like that of the tyrant*, should be felt as a clap.' Such was the language of the da Fouché lent himself with Jesuitical cun for him there is no apology, as for a Ma sincerity. 'Brought up in a cloister, F learnt that monkish humility which stoo rise the higher; and he devoted hims tyranny of the people, until he became t ment of a new Cæsar. More of an actor than Collot was by profession, he played a Brutus with the soul of Sejanus.' He w then, in his real element; the overthrow the disgrace of the cross and the Bible, caused to be dragged through the stre tail of an ass, the plunder of many churches, and the wholesale butcheries of Lyons, were coolly calculated the p for popular influence. After the fall pierre accusations were heard against sides, and in June, 1795, he was driven convention. Enabled to return by the October, Fouché remained quiet for years, and then, under the *Directory*, succession ambassador to Milan, ambo Holland, and minister of police. This the very function for which nature had Fouché, and for which his career had prepared him. He was to the political

became to the army; in him the of the born conspirator and the ayed itself against the daring of the genius of the statesman. He to be aware that power like his xercised in secret, and hence his ontribute to the establishment of sul; the successful soldier, on the ns to have been always conscious and danger of employing such an t in this he had no choice, for unave assassinated Fouché, the only ng such a man harmless, was to his own interest. Fouché had n of all parties, was thoroughly h their projects, and held the ousand conspiracies in his hands. g such a man in authority, and his *age* in full action, continued him peace of Amiens in 1802, when his nited to those of the minister of ier, and Fouché was sent to Aix of senator. In 1806, after Napoe emperor, a new coalition was him, and to meet certain of its uché resumed his post as minister of ing parties from this time becomt than ever, for he was now created , and opened his drawing-room to nobility, many of whom acted as oleon in the midst of his brilliant estive under the general persuasion his throne was dependent on such he retained the minister till his the Austrian princess, when he that his dynasty was established. event in 1809, Fouché had made ition of his power. During Nain the campaign concluded by the runn, the English made a descent Fouché at this time was minister s well as minister of police, and ing the emperor, he organized an National Guard with astonishing aving put Bernadotte at its head, favour with Napoleon, sent him my; about the same time he had, n private agent at the court of St. person of M. Onvrard. The com- g out of these circumstances deemperor's course, and after his e Fouché was appointed governor ke of Rovigo becoming minister of It was well understood that this ivalent to his disgrace, and Fouché splendid retirement till the disas- of Russia in 1812, when the em- f the mischief he might now do, aperner of the Illyrian provinces, and Germany, still to keep him at a nor of Naples. The services of t enlisted by the provisional govern- nd there is a question how far he ny way to Napoleon's return from ained his old function, however, olice during the hundred days, and of Waterloo, advised the emperor the same time making his own Bourbons at Ghent. The services of Fouché were retained some time by Louis XVIII., but he soon found his position untenable, and thought it convenient to make good his retreat by going as ambassador to Dresden. The law of 1816, passed generally against all the regicides, deprived him of this last political refuge, and after travelling some time in Germany, he settled at Trieste. Fouché died in 1820, leaving a fortune estimated at half-a-million sterling. [E.R.]

OTT, JOHN HENRY, a Swiss divine, 1617-1682. His son, J. BAPTIST, cel. as an Orientalist, b. 1661.

OTT, PET. CHARLES, Baron, an Austrian field-marshal, disting. against the Turks, and more recently in the wars of Italy against France, d. 1809.

OTTER, JOHN, a Swedish Orientalist, 1707-48.

OTTH, ADOLPHUS, a Swiss physician, 1803-39.

OTTINI, PASCAL, an Italian painter, d. 1630.

OTTLEY, WILLIAM YOUNG, late keeper of the prints in the British Museum, author of works connected with the fine arts, including a critical catalogue of the National Gallery, 'The Italian School of Design,' 'The Origin and Early History of Engraving,' &c., 1772-1836.

OTTO. See GUERICKE.

OTTO, EVERHARD, a Ger. juriscon., 1685-1756.

OTTO, LOUIS WILLIAM, Count De Moslay, a French diplomatist, who negotiated the marriage of Napoleon with Marie Louise, 1754-1817.

OTTO, VÆNIUS, an Italian painter, 1556-1634.

OTWAY, THOMAS, was born in 1651, at his father's parsonage in Sussex. From Winchester school he was sent to Oxford, but left the university for London in his twenty-first year, without a degree. Going on the stage, he failed completely, and began to write plays in 1675. His tragedy of 'Don Carlos' was extremely popular; two or three comic pieces, though very indifferent, were licentious enough to please the debauched patrons of the theatres: the author was likewise a jovial companion; and one of Charles II.'s natural sons procured for him, in 1677, a commission in the army then serving in Flanders. Very soon, however, he retired from service, returned to London in great poverty, and recommenced authorship. He now wrote some translations, and many occasional and miscellaneous poems, and produced a new series of plays. Among these were the two tragedies through which his name is remembered: 'The Orphan' appeared in 1680, and 'Venice Preserved' in 1682. Both of these, especially the latter, abound in that deep pathos which was so cordially admired by Dryden, and which attracted the sympathy of the poetic and imaginative Collins. Otway continued to be poor; and his unfortunate life came to a close in his thirty-fourth year. He died, 1685, in a house in Tower-Hill, where he was hiding from his creditors; and it is asserted that, suffering from hunger, he eagerly swallowed a crust of bread, and was choked by it. [W.S.]

OUDENARDE. See AUDENAERD.

OUDENDORP, F. D', a D. philolog., 1696-1761.

OUDET, JA. JOSEPH, a French officer, born about 1773, killed at Wagram, 1809.

OUDIN, CASIMER, a French monk, author of 'Commentaries on the Ancient Writings of the Church,' 1638-1717.

OUDIN, CÆSAR, a French interpreter and diplomatist, time of Henry IV., author of a translation of Don Quixote, died 1625. His son, ANTHONY,

of the same profession, and author of a history of the Flemish wars, died 1653.

OUDIN, C. F., a French writer, 17th century.

OUDIN, F., a Jesuit and Latin poet, 1673-1752.

OUDINET, M. A., a Fr. medallist, 1643-1712.

OUDINOT, CHARLES NICHOLAS, duke of Reggio, and marshal of France, was the son of a merchant, and was born at Bar-Sur-Ornain 1767. He entered the army when nineteen years of age, and when the revolution broke out held the rank of captain. He embraced the popular cause, and rising to the rank of general, accompanied Massena into Italy as one of his staff-officers in 1799. His fortunes from this time were linked with those of Napoleon till the capitulation of Paris, March 31, 1814, when he became a Bourbonist. In that character he headed the army that invaded Spain in 1823, and was resident at Madrid some months as governor. In 1830, true to his principles, he adhered to the new dynasty. He succeeded Marshal Moncey as governor of the Invalides 1842, and died 1847.

OUDRY, J. B., a French painter, 1686-1755.

OUGHTRED, WM., a minister of the Church of England, dist. as a mathematician, 1574-1660.

OULOUGH-BEYG. See ULUGH-BEIGH.

OULTNEMAN, HENRY D', a Flemish historian, 1546-1605. His br., PHILIP, an ascetic, died 1652.

OUSEL. See OISEL.

OUSELEY, SIR WILLIAM, an Oriental scholar and wr. on Persian history and literat., 1771-1842.

OUTHIER, R., a Fr. astronomer, 1694-1774.

OUTRAM, or OWTRAM, WILLIAM, a Church of England minister, celebrated for his learning as a theologian, 1625-1679.

OUVILLE, ANTOINE LE METEL D', a French dramatist and translator, died about 1656.

OUVRARD, JULIAN, a French grocer who became contractor to the army, and ultimately a political employé, died in England 1847.

OUVRARD, RENE, a French ecclesiastic, disting. as a writer on music and polemics, died 1694.

OUWATER, A. VAN, a D. painter, 14th cent.

OUWATER, J., a Dutch painter, 1747-1793.

OVENS, JURIEN, a Dutch painter, 1620-1668.

OVERALL, JOHN, a learned prelate, author of a work entitled 'The Convocation Book,' written in opposition to Parsons, to advocate the divine right of government. He had a share also in the translation of the Bible and the Church Catechism. Born 1559, died bishop of Norwich 1619.

OVERBECK, BONAVENTURE VAN, a Dutch historical painter and designer, 1660-1706.

OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS, known as an elegant miscellaneous writer, but more especially for his tragical death at the instance of the earl of Rochester and the countess of Essex, was born in Warwickshire about 1581. He contracted an intimacy with the earl, then Robert Carr, at the court of James I., and provoked the anger of the countess by endeavouring to dissuade his friend from marrying her; the fact being that he was privy to their intrigues, and well acquainted with the infamous character of the lady. Rochester had the address to procure the imprisonment of his friend in the Tower of London, by creating a cause of offence between him and the king, and, some months later, caused him to be poisoned there, September 15, 1613. Though suspicions were entertained at the time, it was not till 1616 that the deed of darkness was discovered, when the inferior agents were all apprehended, tried, and executed. Rochester, now earl of Somerset, and the countess, were also tried and condemned, but they were both pardoned by the king, for private reasons. A nephew of Sir Thomas Overbury, who bore the same names, and inherited his estates, was author of some curious tracts, published 1676-1677.

OVID. PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO, the love poet of the Romans, was born at Sulmo, (now *Sulmone*,) a town in the country of the Peligni, about ninety miles south-east from Rome, on the 20th of March, B.C. 43, the year which witnessed the fall of the Roman consuls under the walls of Modena, the formation of the second triumvirate, and the cruel murder of Cicero. The leading events of his life have been transmitted to us chiefly in his own writings. His father belonged to an old equestrian family, and the future poet was the second son, his elder brother being exactly twelve months his senior. At an early age he was brought to Rome along with his brother, and there educated under the most distinguished masters. When the usual period arrived he repaired to Athens for the purpose of completing his studies; and, before returning to Rome, visited, along with the poet Macer, the magnificent cities of Asia Minor. Ovid had manifested even in boyhood a decided taste for poetical composition; but his father, believing that poetry did not necessarily lead to wealth or political distinction, endeavoured to check the youthful aspirations of his son, and urged him to adopt the profession of law, as that which opened up to him the highest offices of the state. Parental authority for a time prevailed, and his poetical studies gave place to attendance in the forum. On attaining the legal age, he performed successively the duties of several of the minor offices of state; but his bodily health and his mental constitution alike disqualified him for active or public life. Poetry was his delight; and, therefore, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his father, he resolved to abandon the forum, and to devote himself exclusively to the cultivation of the muse. He now courted the society of the most eminent poets of the day; and the admiration which he cherished for them is pleasingly evinced by his statement, that, when they were assembled, he regarded them as so many divinities. Among his most intimate friends were Macer, Propertius, Ponticus, and Bassus. Ovid was married three times. His first wife, to whom he was united when scarcely beyond boyhood, was, he tells us, unworthy of his affection, so that the union was of short duration; the second, though of a blameless character, was also soon discarded, without any serious charge being alleged against her. His third wife, who belonged to the Fabian family, appears to have been every way worthy of the sincere affection which the poet entertained for her till the day of his death. By her he had a daughter, Perilla, who was twice married, and had a child by each husband. Till the end of his fiftieth year, Ovid had spent a life of uninterrupted prosperity and enjoyment. His fortune, though moderate, placed within his reach the luxuries of refined life, and his fame as a poet collected around him a large circle of devoted

he favour and patronage of Augustus rial family were also extended to him. e of fortune, as sudden as it was was destined to overtake him. At the year A.D. 8. he was ordered by dict to transport himself to Tomi, a country of the Getæ, on the shore , a little to the south of the mouths be. Resistance was vain. Over- grief he tore himself from the arms d wife, and set out in the month of the place of his destination, which he following spring. The cause of nt is a question which has long ingenuity of scholars; and though ons of it have been proposed, it still be a subject of discussion. The ison was the immoral tendency of ove, which had been published for ears, and to this Ovid frequently there is no room for doubt that the emperor had been excited by some re grave offence. The poet himself his offence was an inadvertence, a crime; but his expressions, when t, are ambiguous, and even incon- sudden transition from the luxury ut of Rome to the inhospitable soil arism of Moesia, would have tested the sternest philosophy; and it tted that Ovid did not display great ubmitting to his fate. He died at , in the sixtieth year of his age, and his banishment. Ovid was born a sped in numbers, for the numbers that he possessed high poetical questionable. His judgment and r, are sometimes at fault, and the y and warmth of colouring displayed of his works are required to counter- false taste and frigid conceit which selves in others. At the same time, anted that no poet, either ancient or expressed beautiful thoughts in more anguage. The works of Ovid con- *Amores*, or *Loves*, in three books; or *Heroical Epistles*, twenty-one in *Ars Amatoria*, or *Art of Love;* the *oris;* the *Metamorphoses*, in fifteen *Fasti*, in six books; the *Tristia*, in the *Epistles from Pontus*, in four some minor poems. [G.F.]

A. De, a Spanish prelate, died 1577.

Gonzalo Fernandes De, a Spanish came director of the gold and silver ti, and is known as one of the earliest torians of the New World. He was of the curative virtues of guaiacum. id abt. 1478, date of his death unkn.

famous British or Welch name borne Hexen Wledig, who was elected king f the Romans, and is numbered with ints. Another Owain was prince of 1114, when he was killed by Gerald, embroke, whose wife he had seduced.

AIN Civeilog, known as a warrior d about 1197.

LANDWR. See Glendower.

r OWEN TUDOR, the grandfather of Henry VII., was lord of Pennrynydd, in Anglesea. In 1426 he married Catharine, the widow of Henry V., and had three sons by her. The eldest became a monk. The *second* was Edmund, earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII., and the *third*, Jasper, earl of Pembroke.

OWEN, George, an English physician, d. 1558.

OWEN, Henry, a learned divine of the Church of England, born in Merionethshire 1716, died in London 1795. He is author of 'Observations on the Four Gospels,' 'The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles,' 'An Inquiry into the Present State of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament,' an 'Introduction to Hebrew Criticism,' a 'Treatise on Trigonometry,' &c.

OWEN, John, D.D., a scion of an ancient Welch family, was born in 1616 at Stadham, Oxfordshire. His precocious talents and acquirements procured him admission into Queen's College at the age of twelve, and he was made Master of Arts at nineteen. Devoted to his studies at that age, he spent only four hours in bed, but at the same time was fond of all manly and athletic sports, which tended greatly to give vigour and stamina to his constitution. When only twenty-one, he headed the students in a determined resistance to some superstitious rites which the then chancellor of Oxford, Archbishop Laud, designed to impose: and though successful in putting down the innovation, Owen paid dearly for the part he acted, for he was obliged to leave the university. He immediately took orders, although he entered into no pastoral duties owing to the state of his bodily as well as mental health, for he became subject for a time to a deep and desponding anxiety about his spiritual interests. Owen's prospects in life were greatly affected by the part he acted on the outbreak of the civil war. Having zealously espoused the parliamentary cause, an incensed uncle, who had promised to make him heir to his large estate, expunged his name from his will; and he was left accordingly to his own resources. He went an entire stranger to London, and there commenced his career of authorship by publishing his 'Display of Arminianism,' a work suited to the times. The society for purging the church of heresies rewarded him through their Chairman with the living of Frodham in Essex, and during the year and a-half he resided in that parish, his popularity as a preacher was so great, that crowds flocked to hear him from all the surrounding districts. He resigned this living for a charge at Coggeshall, a market town about five miles distant, where he changed from the presbyterian form of church government to the congregational, as being more accordant with the primitive church of the New Testament. His name and character had risen so high, that he was invited to preach before the parliament on 20th April, 1646, and on several occasions afterwards he performed the same duty, being selected particularly from his energy as well as his full approval of the proceeding to preach before that body on the day after the execution of Charles I. He became a favourite with Cromwell, who took him as his chaplain first to Ireland, and at a later period into Scotland. On returning home, his design was to resume his pastoral labours at Coggeshall. But the parliament having nominated him dean of the university of Oxford, he

removed thither in 1651, and was soon after chosen vice-chancellor. During his administration of the chancellorship, which he held for five years, he rendered important services, and by his moderation, amid the sectarian contests that were then bitterly carried on, secured the love and respect of all parties. His duties as chancellor, though onerous, were not allowed to interfere either with his labour in preaching, or his pursuit in literature. He preached every Sabbath at St. Mary's, and he published several of his best works, such as 'The Perseverance of the Saints,' in 1654, 'The Vindiciæ Evengelicæ, or the Mystery of the Gospel Vindicated,' and 'Communion with God,' which has been valued by many as one of his greatest performances. The restoration of the Stuart dynasty led, amongst other changes of government, to Owen's ejection from his university offices: and, having gone to reside at Stadham, a small estate he possessed, lived there in retirement, till, things having become settled and tranquil, he ventured to return to London, and take a public share in works connected with the interests of religion and learning. The rancour of the royalist and High Church party raged so violently against dissenters generally, and Owen in particular, that he contemplated seriously two successive offers made him of important offices in American colleges. His personal safety was sometimes endangered, for on one occasion, his mansion at Stadham was beset by troopers, and he narrowly escaped being made prisoner, by flight through a postern door. He was, even when invested with power and the chief direction of affairs, an enlightened and consistent advocate of the right of private judgment and religious toleration. A brief period of respite was granted to the nonconformists, during Buckingham's administration which commenced in 1667, and Owen undertook the charge of a numerous and influential congregation in Leadenhall-Street. But this interval of indulgence was of short duration. A bill against conventicles was passed into a law in 1670, and by the fines and imprisonments it imposed, gave a heavy blow and great discouragement to the cause of dissent. Owen about this time began to decline in health. His great and long-continued labours had made serious inroads on a frame naturally robust and athletic, and having retired to a house at Ealing, occupied himself in preparing his last work, 'The Glory of Christ,' for the press. He expired on 24th August, 1683, and was interred in the cemetery of Bunhill Fields. Owen has been often styled 'The Prince of Divines,' and his works, though marked by the tedious prolixity of the age, are a storehouse of valuable matter. [R.J.]

OWEN, John, a Welch epigrammatist, d. 1622.

OWEN, John, a minister of the Church of England, born about 1765, known as the secretary and historian of the Bible Society. He wrote also, 'Reflections on the State of Religion and Politics in France and Great Britain,' and 'The Christian Monitor for the Last Days.' Died 1822.

OWEN, Lewis, a Welch Jesuit, born 1572.

OWEN, Thomas, a learned judge, died 1598.

OWEN, William, one of the ablest English portrait painters, was born at Ludlow in Shropshire in 1769. He came to London, by the advice of Payne Knight, at the early age of seventeen, and became the pupil of Catton the Royal Academician. He attracted also the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds by a copy he made of the 'Perditæ' of that painter. Owen first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1792; his connections increased so rapidly that in the following year he exhibited seventeen portraits. He frequently very much enhanced the value of his portraits by making them generally as interesting as fancy pictures, such as 'Venus'—'The Bacchante'—'Cottage Child from Nature'—'The Children in the Wood,' &c. His success was certainly very great; notwithstanding the rivalry of Lawrence, Beechey, and Hoppner, he had painted the Lord Chancellor and William Pitt before his thirtieth year; and the list of Owen's portraits comprises a very large proportion of the men of rank and talent of the early part of this century. He was superior to Lawrence in male heads: they were void of the simpering *prettiness* and delicacy of complexion which injure many of Lawrence's heads: the sitting full length of William Scott, Lord Stowell, in his robes, is worthy of Vandyck. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1806; in 1810 he was made principal portrait painter to the Prince Regent, and in 1813 he declined the honour of knighthood. He died 11th February, 1825, in his fifty-ninth year, after a lingering illness, though the immediate cause of death was his taking opium instead of an aperient draught, owing to the mistake of the druggist, who had misplaced the labels.—(Cunningham, *Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

OWTRAM. See Outram.

OXBERRY, W. H., a popular English comedian, 1808-1851.

OXENBRIDGE, J., an Eng. theolog., 1609-74.

OXENSTIERNA, Axel, Count, one of the greatest statesmen that Sweden ever produced, was born at Fano in Upland, 1583, and educated in several of the German universities. He made his first appearance at court in the reign of Charles IX., father of Gustavus Adolphus, and was employed in an important diplomatic mission as early as 1606. Gustavus and Oxenstierna were great friends, and when the former succeeded to the crown in the eighteenth year of his age, the latter, only ten years older, stood by his side as high chancellor. From that time, 1611, to the majority of Christina, 1644, the name of Oxenstierna occupies a large space in Swedish history, —indeed in the history of Europe, as the political antagonist of Richelieu. Gustavus reposed the most unlimited confidence in his honesty and statesmanship, and we shall see immediately that Christina, though far from feeling the same friendship for him as her father, was compelled to do him ample justice to his true worth and ability. We can only give a few principal dates to mark his career. In 1623 he negotiated the peace between Sweden and Denmark. In 1617 he concluded the peace of Stolbova, which followed the Russian campaign, and in 1630, when Gustavus took the field against the imperialists, he was invested with full authority in all civil and military affairs on the Rhine. On the fall of the Swedish hero at Lutzen, 1632, it devolved on the chancellor to take measures for the security of the kingdom, and the senate entrusted him with full powers, so that, in fact, he became virtual king during the minority of Chris-

len of the war and the administra-
l on his shoulders, and he was not
ık from the responsibility of either.
33, he presented his memorial to
ich embraced a complete plan of
and finance, provided for the im-
ywns, the abolition of burdens on
security of civil freedom. He was
ısted with great power, and it is a
ıtness that he retained it without
ılarity; and though it was a period
reorganization, he consolidated the
d the daughter of his friend on an
one. In 1642 Christina began to
council; in 1644 she assumed the
l in the month of August, 1645,
ıcluded the peace of Denmark, on
she created him count of Soder-
, of course, a principal party to the
e thirty years' war, by the peace of
48, and sent his son, John Oxen-
potentiary to the convention of the
occasion: it was in answer to his
diffidence that the chancellor used
have become proverbial,—'You do
son, with how little wisdom men
Oxenstierna vainly opposed the
queen to abdicate, and he died a
erwards in the same year, 1654.
ughter of Gustavus writes of him:
ıan had large attainments, having
his youth. He contrived to read
his great occupations. He had a
and knowledge of the affairs and
world. He knew the strong and
s of all the states of our Europe.
He had consummate wisdom and prudence, a vast capacity, a great heart. He was indefatigable. He had an assiduity and application to business incomparable. He made it his pleasure and his only occupation; and when he took relaxation his diversion was business. He was sober, as much as one could be in an age and country where that virtue was unknown. He was a full sleeper, and said that no affair had ever hindered him from sleeping in his life except twice: the first was the death of the late king, the other the loss of the battle of Nordlingen. He has often told me that when he went to rest he stript off his cares with his clothes, and let them repose till the next day. For the rest, he was ambitious but faithful, incorruptible, a little too slow and phlegmatic.' [E.R.]

OZANAM, J., a Fr. mathematician, 1640-1717.

OZAROUSKI, PETER, hetman or grand-general of the crown of Poland, hung by the people of Warsaw as a partizan of the Russians, 1794.

OZELL, JOHN, an English writer of great learning and industry, whose principal works are translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish. Among these are Don Quixote, Fenelon on Learning, Rabelais, a complete version of Molière, and some of the dramas of Corneille and Racine. He is introduced into the Dunciad by Pope, whose rival he was. He d. in the office of auditor for St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Thomas's Hospital, 1743.

OZERETZKOVSKI, NIKOLAI YAKOWLEWITSCH, a Russian naturalist, 1750-1827.

OZEROFF, WLADISLAV ALEXANDROVITSCH, a Russian officer, dist. as a dramatic wr., 1770-1816.

OZI, STEPHEN, a French composer, 1754-1805.

OZIAS, the chief of Bethulia, when it was besieged by Holofernes. See HOLOFERNES, JUDITH.

P

ER, a Dutch botanist, 1564-1617.

US, TITUS CLAUDIUS MARCIUS, cr, killed by Decius about 249.

LATINUS DREPANIUS, a poet and ne of Theodosius the Great, 4th c.

TOLOMEO, Cardinal, born at Bene- s raised to that dignity by Pius and distinguished himself in the succeeding period as the enemy of twice imprisoned him. He retired s in 1824, and has since published Died 1844.

I, A., an Ital. anatom., 1664-1726.

L., an Ital. mathematician, 16th c.

., an ascetic writer, 1649-1730.

CIO, an Ital. juriscon., 1550-1635.

ICE, RICHARD, one of the most atists and men of learning in the as born in Hampshire about 1482, the university of Padua. He comblic life in the service of Cardinal Bainbridge, whom he accompanied as afterwards often employed in Wolsey. Having fallen under the at haughty prelate, he was impri- in the Tower; and his mind was l that, in the later years of his life, the possession of his faculties at wrote several learned pieces, and was highly esteemed by his friends, Sir Thomas More and Erasmus. Died 1532.

PACHECO, FRANCESCO, a Spanish painter and art-writer, taught by the same master as Velasquez, 1571-1654.

PACHECO, DONNA MARIA. See PADILLA.

PACHYMERA, G., a Gr. historian, 13th cent.

PACIAN, ST., a Spanish prelate, 4th century.

PACIANDI, PAOLA MARIA, an Italian ecclesiastic, distinguished as an antiquarian and historian, 1710-1785.

PACIFICUS, an Italian mechanician, 776-844.

PACIFICUS, M., a Latin poet, 15th century.

PACIO, GIULIO, an Italian *savant*, 1550-1635.

PACK, R., a miscellaneous writer, died 1728.

PACUVIUS, M., a Roman poet, 2d cent. B.C.

PADILLA, DON JUAN DE, a Spanish noble, who distinguished himself as leader of the popular party in a revolt against Charles V., during the period 1620-1622. He organized a general convention of the malcontents under the title of a junta, by which body he was appointed chief commander of a force of 20,000 men, but not until the cause had been greatly endangered by an unskilful leader. He was taken prisoner at the rout of Villalar, April 23, 1622, and shot the following day. His wife, DONNA MARIA DE PACHECO, exhibited the same heroic spirit as her husband, and, after his death, defended the city of Toledo till reduced to

the last extremity. She then made her escape to Portugal, where she died in poverty.

PADILLA, LORENZO DE, a Spanish antiquarian and historical writer, died about 1540. His nephew, FRANCIS, author of an ecclesiastical history of Spain, 1527-1607.

PAER, F., an Italian composer, 1774-1839.

PAEZ, F. A., a Portuguese divine, died 1532.

PAEZ, PEDRO, a famous Spanish Jesuit and missionary, author of a Description of Abyssinia, where he introduced the Roman Catholic faith, 1564-1622. Another of the name, GASPARD PAEZ, also distinguished in Abyssinia, 1582-1635.

PAGAN, a king of Bulgaria, reigned 764-771.

PAGAN, BLAISE FRANÇOIS, Count De, a famous marshal in the French wars, founder of the French school of fortifying, 1604-1665.

PAGANACCI, J., a French writer, 1729-1797.

PAGANEL, P., a French politician, 1745-1826.

PAGANI, the name of several Italian painters:—VICENZO, died towards the end of the 15th century. LATTANZIO, his son and scholar, known as a painter till 1553, when he abandoned the art. FRANCESCO, flourished at Florence, 1531-1561. GREGORIO, son of Francesco, 1558-1605. PAOLO, distinguished at Venice and Milan, 1661-1716.

PAGANINI, NICOLO, one of the greatest violinists that ever lived, was born at Genoa in 1784. His first lessons in music were imparted to him by his father, who seems to have discovered in the early infancy of the young Nicolo germs of that marvellous genius, which afterwards struck the musical world with wonder. At eight years old the boy was so far advanced that he took a prominent violin part in public saloons, as well as in the orchestra of the church. After having studied under Costa, Rolla, Ghiretti, and Paer, he was appointed director of the orchestra to the court at Lucca. In 1828, after having performed in various cities in Italy, he visited Vienna, when a charge of having murdered his wife was brought against him. He was able, however, to successfully refute the ill-founded charge. In 1831, Paganini went to Paris, were he created an immense sensation. After this he went to Brussels, where his wonderful slight of hand on the violin created only laughter. In the year last named the 'Wizard of the Bow,' as he was called, came to England, where he met with astonishing success, and where he received larger sums for his public performances then ever had even been dreamed of before his advent. Paganini died at Nice, in 1840, from a disease of the larynx, leaving an immense fortune. It has been said that though this great and original artist and inventor of difficulties and novel effects on the violin, was inordinately fond of money, he frequently ventured large sums at play in the gaming houses at Paris and other capital cities. His reputation is tarnished from the fact that he often condescended to mean tricks that he might secure the worthless applause of the crowds of 'pretended amateurs,' who flocked to his exhibitions. In person Paganini was tall and thin, with emaciated features, an acquiline nose, and long black elf locks, which personal peculiarities added greatly in the eyes of the unskilled, to enhance the merit of his performances. [J.M.]

PAGE, WILLIAM, a divine of the Church of England, au. of 'The Peace-Maker,' &c., 1590-1663.

PAGEAU, M., a French poet, 16th

PAGES, F. X., a French novelist,

PAGES, GARNIER, a French politi

PAGES, PIERRE MARIE FRANÇO De, a Fr. navigator, k. at St. Domingo

PAGET, EUSEBIUS, a puritan d 1617. His son, EPHRAIM, a divine,

PAGET, LORD WILLIAM, a statesn bassador, reign of Henry VIII. and died 1564.

PAGI, ANTHONY, a learned eccles order of cordeliers, author of Annota Annals of Baronius, 1624-1690.

FRANCIS, a cordelier and historian 1654-1721. A nephew of the latte ABBE PAGI, author of a history of lands, about 1690-1740.

PAGNEST, A. H. C., a Fr. painte

PAGNINO, S., an Ital. Orientalist,

PAINE, THOMAS, born at Thetfor on the 29th of January, 1737. He w origin, and conducted in early life his ness of a staymaker. He was destine to a vast notoriety which might hav enduring reputation if he had well great talents with which he was en history may be cited as an unhappy i the defectiveness of any social syste not supply a legitimate place for t longings of men of humble rank, them with education and the means ment. In other conditions, Paine mig a great popular preacher, a distingu man, or an eminent lawyer. He wen at the outbreak of the war of indep there enlisted himself against the c terests of his own country, by writin let called 'Common Sense.' He led passing from one employment to an generally said that he was repeatedly misconduct. But the prejudices aga ings were so deep that all statemen personal conduct should be taken In 1790, he published the first part o of Man,' a controversial attack on on the French Revolution. The secon was a mere palpable attack on the co government of Britain, procured a ve against its author in the King's Ben no doubt that this work, not undese many abuses, but it, at the same tim so much a desire for reform as a rockl against every class and person wieldi influence in society. The clear tend style and the appliance of his illus made many readers regret their defec came still more flagrant in his subseq Reason.' He acted as a citizen of for all his sympathy with the republic escaped being guillotined by Robesp died at Baltimore on the 8th of June, 1

PAINTER, W., an English writer,

PAISIELLO, GIOVANNI, was bor in 1741. Having been placed at the lege, in his native city, Paisiello soon himself amongst his fellow-pupils w according to the rule of the college, t ing the hymn to the Virgin. His fa induced to send him to Naples, that h

ic, where he was placed under the tuition of
nte, a celebrated master of the period; and,
five years' study, he became first master
ng the pupils of the Conservatoire. His first
a was brought out at the theatre of Bologna,
763. The reputation of Paisiello rose so
, that he had engagements to compose operas
all the principal states of Europe, and in the
secution of his artistic career he visited Ger-
ny, Austria, Russia, and France. Paisiello,
ose compositions were the most popular of the
, composed about sixty operas, besides masses,
ntatas, concertos, songs, &c. He was named
mber of many learned societies in Italy, and was
cted an associate of the French Institute, on the
h of December, 1809. He died in Naples in the
r 1818, when his remains received a public
eral, attended with all the pomp which the
holic church knows so well to employ on
nd occasions. On the evening of his funeral
'Nina' was performed, when the king of Naples
the whole court attended. [J.M.]

AITONI, J. M., a Venetian writer, died 1774.

AJOL, P., a French general, 1772-1844.

AJON, C., a Fr. protestant writer, 1626-1685.

AJOU, H., a French author, died 1776.

AJOU, A., a French sculptor, 1730-1809.

AKENHAM, Sir Thomas, a famous naval
mander in the last general war, 1758-1836.

AKINGTON, Dorothy, Lady, supposed by
Hickes to be the authoress of the 'Whole Duty
Man,' died 1679.

'ALADINI, Filippo, a painter of the Floren-
e school, 1544-1614. His daughter, Arch-
GELA, a painter, poet, and musician, 1599-1622.

PALÆMON, a Latin grammarian, 1st century.

PALÆPATUS, an ancient Greek philosopher.

PALÆOLOGUS, the surname of several em-
ors of the East:—1. Andronicus II. and An-
ONICUS III., which see. 2. John VI., born at
nstantinople 1332, succeeded his father, Andro-
us, 1341, shared his power with Cantacuzenus
1355, died, after a debauched life and many
rses, 1391. He was succeeded by his son,
uel. 3. John VII., grandson of John VI.,
1390, associated with his uncle, Manuel,
succeeded him 1425, died 1439.

ALAFOX-Y-MELZI, Don Joseph, the brave
der of Saragossa, was a Spanish officer de-
d from an old family of Arragon. He was
in privacy at Alfranca, near Saragossa, when
ity was menaced by the French armies in
nd was proclaimed governor by the people,
only twenty-nine years of age, and without
nce, on the 25th of May in that year. Such
heroism of the people of Saragossa, headed
fox, that the French were compelled to
after a murderous siege and bombardment
one days. They returned, however, in
ater force, under Marshals Moncey and
n the month of November, and the for-
weeks later, was succeeded by Lannes.
ld out till the 20th of February—men,
d children fighting in its defence till it
heap of ruins, and suffering dreadfully
idemic fever. Palafox himself being
y the disease, and, hopeless of success,
d the command to St. Marc, and the
city capitulated. Its defender became
a prisoner at Vincennes till the restoration of Ferdinand, who, in June, 1814, appointed him captain-general of Arragon. Died 1847. [E.R.]

PALAFOX-Y-MENDOZA, Juan De, a Spanish statesman and prelate, best known by his 'History of the Siege of Fontarabia,' and his 'History of the Conquest of China by the Tartars,' 1600-1659.

PALAPRAT, J. B. De, a Fr. dramat., 1650-1721.

PALAZZI, J., a Venetian historian, 1640-1713.

PALEARIUS, A., an Italian scholar and theologian, executed at Rome for heresy, 1570.

PALENCIA, A. De, a Span. historian, 15th c.

PALEOTTI, G., an Italian cardinal, 1522-1597.

PALESTRINA, Giovanni Pietre, Aloisia Da, sometimes, also, called Pierluigi, was born at Palestrina, the ancient Prænestе, near Rome, about the year 1524. It is believed that his first instructor in music was Claude Goudimel, a Huguenot, native of Besançon, who was murdered at Lyons in 1572, on the fatal day of the St. Bartholomew. Having distinguished himself as a composer he was about the year 1551, admitted into the pope's chapel at Rome, where he was soon afterwards appointed master by Pope Julius III. In 1555, it having been discovered that Palestrina had quitted the state of celibacy, Pope Paul IV. abruptly dismissed him from his post, to which he was afterwards restored in 1571. He having brought church harmony to a degree of perfection that had never before been attempted and never since excelled, departed this life on the 2d of February, 1594. In the course of this master's life, the council of Trent having, amongst other matters, taken the state of church music into consideration, appointed two cardinals to superintend the reform, which they had resolved upon. Immediately, by their direction, Palestrina set about the duty, and produced his celebrated work, known as 'The Mass of Pope Marcellus.' Such was the effect this work produced, that, when it was first performed, every person was enraptured, and the pope compared it to the heavenly melodies which the apostle John heard in his visions. The following account of Palestrina's death was entered in the register of the Pontifical chapel:—'February 2, 1594, this morning died the most excellent musician, Signor Giovanni Palestrina, our dear companion, and *maestro dè capello* of St. Peter's church, whither his funeral was attended, not only by all the musicians of Rome, but by an infinite concourse of people, when "*Libera me, Domine*," (as composed by himself) was sung by the whole college.' Upon his coffin was inscribed '*Joannes Petrus Aloysuis Prænestinus Musicæ Princeps.*' His works, which were very numerous, were chiefly ecclesiastical. Several of his motets and sacred songs are in use in England at the present day. [J.M.]

PALETTA, J. B., an Ital. anatomist, 1747-1832.

PALEY, William, D.D., a celebrated divine of the Church of England, was born in 1743 at Peterborough, Northamptonshire. At the age of sixteen he entered Christ's College, Cambridge. But unhappily, seduced by the influence of a few gay and dissolute companions, the first two years of his university residence were entirely lost or misspent. Having had the wisdom and fortitude, however, to disentangle himself from this disgraceful connection, he resolved on a course of devoted study; and such rapid progress did he make that, in 1768, he

became a fellow of the college, and soon after colleague to Dr. Law in his public lectures on Moral and Political philosophy, as well as on the New Testament. This early occupation directed the mind of Paley to those subjects, which, when more maturely studied, he gave to the public in works which have obtained him extensive fame as an author. Both as a college lecturer and a preacher, he was greatly admired for his sound sense and discretion, especially for his extraordinary skill in simplifying the most abstruse and difficult subjects, and bringing them down to the level of the humblest capacity. His early patron, Law, who had become bishop of Carlisle, and who was well aware of Paley's merits, promoted his views in the church by presenting him first to the vicarage of Dalston, Cumberland, then to Appleby, in Westmoreland, till in the course of years, he rose to be archdeacon of Carlisle. It was not till 1785, that his 'Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy' appeared. It was almost immediately adopted as a text-book in Cambridge; and although its leading principle,—that of expediency, has often drawn down upon the moral system of which it is the foundation, the weight of severe censure, the work from the sound sense that pervades it, as well as from the clearness and force of its arguments, still maintains its ground. Not long after, Paley again came before the world as an author by the publication of Horæ Paulinæ, or 'The Truth of the Scripture History' proved from undesigned coincidences in the epistles of Paul. More than any other of Paley's works, this treatise displays the characteristic qualities of the author's mind, and it formed a most important contribution to sacred literature, not only from the intrinsic value of the work, but from its opening up a new line of argument in illustration of the evidences. Paley did not take any open or prominent part in the discussion of public or political questions. But his hostility to the slave trade roused all his energies; and having drawn up an answer to the claims of the slave dealers, sent it to the parliamentary committee immediately previous to the discussion of the subject in the House of Lords. It produced a deep impression, and the author was rewarded not only by seeing the adoption of his views, but by promotion to the rectory of Bishop-Wearmouth, one of the most lucrative situations in the Church of England. It was there he composed and published his 'Natural Theology,' amid the paroxysms of a painful disease which brought him gradually to the grave. Dr. Paley was suspected of heterodoxy, having discovered a strong inclination to Arian sentiments. In other respects, he was a genial, warm-hearted, benevolent man, distinguished for shrewdness and strong good sense; and those mental qualities which he possessed in so eminent a degree were brought to bear predominantly on the subjects of religion. Died 1805. [R.J.]

PALFIN, J., a Flemish anatomist, 1649-1730.

PALISOT-DE-BEAUVOIS, Ambr. Marie Fr. Joseph, a dist. French naturalist, 1752-1820.

PALISSOT-DE-MONTENOY, Charles, a Fr. dramatic writer and literary critic, 1730-1814.

PALISSY, Bernard De, one of the greatest geniuses produced by the French nation, painter, physician, chemist, naturalist, and economist, born about 1500, died in the Bastile, where he was imprisoned by Henry III. as a Calvinist, 1589.

PALLADINO, Giacomo, or
prelate and theologian, general
de Teramo, author of 'Consolat
religious romance, 15th century.

PALLADIO, Andrea, a fam
tect, to whose skill Italy is ind
her most beautiful edifices, born
author of a 'Treatise on Archit
lished at Venice 1570, died 1580

PALLADIUS, the name of s
cants:—1. A bishop of Helenop
author of a 'History of the Her
and friend of Chrysostom, born
author of a 'Dialogue of the Li
written at Rome 408. It is a q
learned whether or not he is the
ceding. 8. A Roman writer on
a Gaulish præfect, born about 4
prelate, mentioned as 'the first a
died about 450. 5. A physician
named Sophista, or Satrosophis
dical works in Greek, 6th centu

PALLAS, the freedman and
emperor Claudius, who, at his
Agrippina. He was put to deat

PALLAS, Peter Simon, a
and naturalist, author of work
topography, and natural history
the Russian dominions, 1741-18

PALLAVICINI, or PELAV
quis Oberto, a chief of the Ghibe

PALLAVICINO, Ferrante
and man of letters, born 1618, b

PALLAVICINO, Sforza, a
an. of a 'History of the Co. of '

PALLIERE, V. L., a Fr. pai

PALLIOT, P., a French genea

PALLISER, Sir Hugh, a Br
was born 1721, and after disting
several occasions, including the
was second in command to Adm
famous action off Ushant, 1778.
a misunderstanding arose betwe
who preferred charges against
ended in the censure of Palliser
vernor of Greenwich Hospital, a

PALLUEL, F. C. De, a Fr.

PALM, J. G., a German divi

PALM, J. P., a German patr

PALMA, Jacob, the name of
ters, the elder of whom was born
and died at Venice 1574. The
nephew, flourished at Venice, 1

PALMELLA, Don Pedro
stein, duke of, a distinguished
man, was born at Turin 1781; a
tion in Portugal, followed by the
pean travels of a nobleman, tool
the political troubles of his coun
in opposing the succession of Do

PALMER, H., a learned divi

PALMER, John, an Englis
in London about 1742, and com
as an actor in inferior parts at t
Drury Lane theatres. Gradual
putation, he was at length app
a new theatre proposed to be
London, but not being able to p
returned to Drury, under circum

ary embarrassment, which ultimately induced him to resolve to emigrate to America, which country, however, he never visited. His death was remarkable. It took place on the stage of the Liverpool theatre, while performing the character of the Stranger, and uttering the exclamation—'There is another and a better world.' This event occurred 2d August, 1798. Mr. Palmer was one of those actors who are made by time and practice. He was a modest and punctilious man, much respected, with, it would seem, a dash of superstition in his character; and, according to Boaden, seems to have had a presentiment of his death. [J.A.H.]

PALMER, JOHN, held in remembrance as the first projector of mail coaches, was a native of Bath, where he followed the trade of a brewer. After the adoption of his scheme, he became comptroller-general of the post office, from which office he was removed in 1792, died 1818.

PALMER, S., an historian of printing, d. 1732.

PALMIERI, M., an Italian annalist, 1405-1475.

PALMIERI, V., an Ital. theologian, 1753-1820.

PALMQUIST, MAGNUS, Baron De, a Swedish mathematician, and president of the Company of Miners, 1660-1729.

PALMSCHOELD, ELIAS, a Swedish historical antiquarian employed at Stockholm, died 1719.

PALOMINO-Y-VELASCO, A. ANTONIO, a Span. painter and biographer of artists, 1653-1726.

PALSGRAVE, JOHN, a polite wr., died 1554.

PAMELE, J. DE, a Fr. theologian, 1536-1587.

PAMPHILIUS, a Greek painter, 4th cent.

PAMPHILIUS, ST., a presbyter of Cæsarea, in Palestine, who suffered martyrdom in the persecution under Maximinus, 309.

PANARD, C. F., a Fr. poet, about 1691-1764.

PANASIUS, a Stoic philosopher, 2d cent. B.C.

PANCIROLI, G., an Italian jurist, 1523-1582.

PANEKOUCKE, ANDREW JOSEPH, a Flemish bookseller and literateur, 1700-1753. His son, CHARLES JOSEPH, distinguished as a journalist at Paris, founder of the 'Moniteur,' &c., 1736-1798.

PANEL, A. X., a Fr. numismatist, 1699-1777.

PANIGAROLA, F., an Italian prelate, 1548-94.

PANIN, NIKITA JOANOVITCH, Count De, a Russian statesman, who rose to distinction in the armies of Peter the Great, and became prime minister to Catharine; b. at Lucca 1718, d. 1783.

PANNINI, GIAN PAOLO, an Italian architect and landscape painter, 1691-1764. His son, FRANCIS, dist. in the same line of art, dates unknown.

PANNONINO, J., a Hungarian poet, 1434-72.

PANTÆNUS, a Christian philosopher, 2d cent.

PANTALEON, H., a Fr. historian, 1522-1595.

PANVINIO, O., an Ital. historian, 1529-1568.

PANGASIS, a Greek poet, 5th century B.C.

PANZACETIA, MARIA HELENA, an Italian lady, distng. as an historical painter, 1668-1709.

PANZER, G. W. F., a Ger. bibliog., 1729-1805.

PAOLI, D. S., an Italian literateur, 1684-1751.

PAOLI, HYACINTH, or GIACINTO, a native of Corsica, distinguished for his part in liberating his country from the Genoese, 1729. He became one of the chief magistrates of the country, and acted as the lieutenant of the king elected by the patriots. He retired to Naples on the invasion of the French, and died there about 1755. His son, PASCAL, is the subject of the following article. An elder son, CLEMENT, also a distinguished patriot, died in Italy, and with him, as he left only daughters, the name of Paoli became extinct.

PAOLI, PASCAL, was born in Corsica in 1726. His native island had long been under the oppressive domination of the Genoese, which the Corsicans made repeated efforts to shake off. Paoli was raised to the headship of the liberating party in 1755. He organized a regular civil and military government, and for thirteen years carried on the war of independence against the Genoese with unvarying spirit, and with general success. In 1768, the Genoese sold their right of sovereignty over Corsica to France. The French endeavoured to induce Paoli to recognize their dominion and adopt their interests, by lavish offers of rank and money. But Paoli rejected all their bribes, and made a gallant though unsuccessful resistance to the troops which they poured into Corsica. After the French conquest was completed, Paoli took refuge in England, were he was received with merited respect. The British government settled a pension on him, and he passed many years in honoured friendship with Burke, Johnson, and other distinguished Englishmen of the age. When the war of the French Revolution commenced, Paoli headed an expedition to Corsica, by which it was songht to detach that island from France, and unite it to the British dominion. This attempt, after some temporary successes, ultimately failed. Paoli returned to England, where he passed the remainder of his life in tranquillity. He died in 1807. He deserved the eulogium which the English historian Lord Mahon has pronounced on him, of being 'a brave and skilful soldier, and an upright and disinterested statesman.' He was also a warm and sincere friend; his literary acquirements were considerable; and he was a man of spotless integrity and pure morals in private life. [E.S.C.]

PAOLINI, P., an Italian dramatist, 1663-1726.

PAPA, J. DEL, an Ital. physician, 1649-1753.

PAPIAS, a grammarian of the 11th century.

PAPIAS, ST., a bishop of Hierapolis, 2d cent.

PAPILLON, A., a French poet, 1487-1559.

PAPILLON, JOHN, two French wood engravers, father and son—the former, 1639-1710; the latter, 1661-1710. A younger son, NICHOLAS, same profession, 1663-1714. A grandson of the elder John, named JOHN BAPTIST, noted for his foliage and flowers, 1698-1776. A brother of the latter, J. B. MICHEL, 1720-1746.

PAPILLON, P., a French canonist, 1666-1738.

PAPILLON, T., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1514-1596.

PAPIN, DENIS, an ingenious Frenchman, who assisted Boyle in many of his experiments, and invented the digester known by his name, died 1710.

PAPIN, ISAAC, a French divine, 1657-1709.

PAPINIAN, a celebrated Roman jurist, 175-212.

PAPON, J., a French Hellenist, 1505-1590.

PAPON, J. P., a French historian, 1734-1805.

PAPPENHEIM, COUNT, one of the most illustrious generals of Austria during the thirty years' war, 1594-1632.

PAPPONI, J., an Italian jurist, died 1605.

PAPPUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, 4th c.

PAPPUS, J., a German divine, 1549-1610.

PAQUOT, J. N., an Austrian hist., 1722-1803.

PARABOSCO, G., an Italian poet, 16th cent.

PARACELSUS. PHILIPPUS AUREOLUS

THEOPHRASTUS PARACELSUS BOMBAST, AB HOHENHEIM, was born about the year 1493, near Zurich. Although he has left no discovery behind him, he is highly distinguished as the founder of the modern science of medicine. He instituted an immense number of experiments on the influence of chemical remedies in disease, and acquired much fame by the successful result of his treatment. He travelled extensively throughout Europe for the purpose of adding to his stock of knowledge, and of studying nature in her varied departments. He was professor of physic and surgery at Basle, from 1526 to 1527, when he abdicated his office and afterwards became a wanderer through various parts of Germany, Colmar, Moravia, Vienna, Hungary, and finally Salzburg, where he died in 1541, in his forty-eighth year. Paracelsus was a man of most dissolute habits and unprincipled character; and his works (Opera) are filled with the highest flights of unintelligible bombastic jargon, unworthy of perusal, but are such as might be expected from one who united in his person the qualities of a fanatic and a drunkard. [R.D.T.]

PARADIN, WILLIAM, a French historian, 1510-1590. His brother, CLAUDE, a writer on genealogy, &c., about the same period. JOHN, cousin of the preceding, dist. as a poet, about 1508-1588.

PARADIS, PAUL, a Jewish convert, first professor of Hebrew at Paris, died 1559.

PARADIS DE RAYMONDIS, JOHN ZACHARIAH, a Fr. moralist and agriculturist, 1746-1800.

PARADISI, COUNT AGOSTINO, an Italian poet, professor of civil economy and the Belles Lettres at Modena, born at Vignola, Reggio, 1736, d. 1783.

PARADISI, COUNT JOHN, son of the preceding, born about 1760, became director of the Cisalpine republic in 1797, and, at a later period, president of Napoleon's Italian senate. He died 1826, distinguished as a philosopher and man of letters.

PARASINA MALATESTA. See NICHOLAS.

PARCK, THOMAS, an engraver, 1759-1884.

PARCELLES, JOHN, a Dutch painter, noted for his storm-pieces, 1597-1641. His son, JULIUS, born about 1628, painted in the same style.

PARCIEUX. See DEPARCIEUX.

PARDIES, J. G., a French *savant*, 1636-1673.

PARDOUX, B., a French physician, 1545-1611.

PARE, AMBROSE, one of the greatest surgeons of modern times, called the father of French surgery, was born in 1509, and was professional adviser of four French sovereigns. Though a Huguenot, he was in the fullest confidence of Charles IX., and by his favour escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew; died 1590.

PAREJA, J. DE, a Spanish painter, 1606-1670.

PARENT, A., a Fr. mathematician, 1666-1716.

PAREUS, the name of three distinguished theologians and philologists of Germany:—DAVID WOENGLER, author of many commentaries, 1548-1622. PHILIP, his son, about 1576-1650. DANIEL, son of the latter, 1605-1635.

PARFAIET, F., a Fr. dramatist, 1698-1753.

PARIJI, J., an Italian architect, died 1635.

PARINI, J., an Italian poet, 1729-1799.

PARIS, A., a French ecclesiastic, 1631-1683.

PARIS, F., a notary of Paris, known at the period of the revolution as a friend of Danton.

PARIS, F., a French religious writer, d. 1718.

PARIS, FRANCIS, commonly called t
PARIS, was a French ecclesiastic, bo
He died after a life of religious mortifica
charity 1727, and was buried in the cem
Saint-Medard. Here the most extra
scenes took place, occasioned by the all
racles wrought at his tomb, where pers
into convulsions and transports of prop
lirium. An account of these occurre
written by the magistrate Montqueron,
only ceased when the government too
measures, prosecuted some of the par
walled up the ground.

PARIS, J. B. F., a French gener
1748-1820.

PARIS, JEAN J., a political writer, di

PARIS, L. M., a writer on grammar, 1

PARIS, MATTHEW, one of our earlies
historians, was a Benedictine monk of St
and is known from 1245, to the year of
1259. He was a man of the highest c
and distinguished as a musician, poet, ora
logian, painter, and architect. His practic
were turned to the reformation of mon
cipline, on which account he was sent to
by the pope. His principal work, first
in 1571, extends over English history from
of William the Conqueror to his own t
earlier portion being lost. Other work
exist only in MS.

PARIS, M. A., a French general, kille

PARIS, P. A., a French architect, 174

PARIS, P. L., an actor of the French re
originally a priest of the oratory, executed

PARISAN, P. G., a French dramatist,

PARK, SIR J. A., a disting. lawyer, d

PARK, MUNGO, was born at the
Fowlshiels, near Selkirk, on the 10th Se
1771. An aptness for learning which
showed, and a reserved and thoughtful
and grave deportment, which were na
him, and distinguished him through life
his parents to select him as the mo
of their sons for the ministry of the C
Scotland. His education was directed
ingly; but his own tastes and aspiration
different turn, and choosing the medica
sion, he was apprenticed, at the age of
Mr. Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk.
remained three years, and then went to
Edinburgh college, where his attendanc
usual course was continued for three
sessions, the term necessary for gradua
surgeon. A taste for botany acquired
period, and freely indulged in during his
rambles, was of the greatest use to him af
and may be said to have in a great
determined his future career. A young n
James Dickson, afterwards his brother-in-l
to London to seek employment as a gard
engaged by a nurseryman at Hammer
whose gardens Sir Joseph Banks was a
visitor. Dickson's superior intelligence
Sir Joseph's notice; and when some ye
wards he began business on his own acc
seedsman, and waited upon Sir Joseph
most kindly received by him, and offered
use of his library. Dickson gladly avail
of the advantages thus presented to

became afterwards a distinguished botanist, author of a work on cryptogamic plants, and of many valuable papers in the Linnæan transactions. He took Park with him on a botanical tour in the Highlands while he was a student; and when Park afterwards went to London, on the completion of his course, he introduced him to Sir Joseph Banks, through whose influence the situation of assistant surgeon in the Worcester East Indiaman was soon obtained. Park sailed in February, 1792, and returned the following year. He brought home some interesting plants, and contributed to the Linnæan Society a paper on eight new fishes from Sumatra. He now remained for some time inactive, enjoying intercourse with scientific men, to whom he was introduced by Sir Joseph Banks, then president of the Royal Society, whose warm friendship towards him knew no interruption during his entire career. Sir Joseph was an active member of the African Association, formed in 1778, for the exploration of the central portions of that continent; and Park's attention must, of course, have been much drawn to the subject. Having no ardour in the pursuit of his profession, and probably even no fondness for it, while he had long cherished a strong desire for foreign travel, it was natural that Park should offer himself to the Association when they were looking out for a successor to Major Houghton, who had perished in a late attempt to reach the Niger from the west coast. Park's knowledge of natural history and medicine, his age—the full vigour of youth—his previous experience of a hot climate, his enthusiasm, and a reputation for courage and address, founded, it would seem, rather upon an observation of his personal qualities and general bearing, than upon anything which he had yet done, formed recommendations of so strong a nature that the Association accepted his offer. After due preparation he left England on the 22d May, 1795; and on the 5th July reached Pisania, a British factory 200 miles up the river Gambia, where he remained some time with Dr. Laidley, the resident agent. Beginning his journey on the 2d December, he first crossed the country E.N.E. to Yarra, and then turning S.E. traversed the kingdoms of Leedamar and Bambarra, till he came in sight of the Niger near Sego: 'I saw with infinite pleasure the great object of my mission, the long sought-for majestic Niger, glittering to the morning sun, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, and flowing slowly to *the eastward*. I hastened to the brink, and having drunk of the water, lifted up my fervent thanks in prayer to the Great Ruler of all things, for having thus far crowned my endeavours with success.' Thus, the first step was gained in the solution of a most difficult problem, deemed by his country of great importance, and which had already baffled the skill of numerous enterprising travellers, and the efforts of powerful states. Park was determined to work the problem fully out, by tracing the mysterious course of this great river. He found it impossible, however, to proceed farther down than Silla, near Jenné, and on the 30th July he began his homeward journey towards the Gambia. Following the Niger as far up as Bammakoo, and there turning to the right, he crossed the country watered by the streams of the Senegal, by a route more southerly than his former track, and at length reached Pisania on the 10th June, 1797; having thus accomplished a journey whose hardship and suffering are, perhaps, without a parallel in the history of inland discovery. Soon after he returned home; and residing mostly at his native place, occupied himself in preparing an account of his travels. In August, 1799, being then in his twenty-eighth year, he married the daughter of his former master, Mr. Anderson, and, in October 1801, settled in the town of Peebles for the practice of his profession. During the few years which he spent here, he enjoyed much domestic happiness, and the privilege of associating with Sir Walter Scott, Dr. Adam Ferguson, the historian, and other persons of note. His mind was, however, kept in an unsettled state up till the end of 1804, by several proposals from government for new schemes of discovery. One for a new expedition to Central Africa was at length matured, and Park was requested to take the command. 'Park,' says his biographer, 'was so much afraid of encountering the distress of his family, that he proceeded directly to London from Edinburgh without returning to bid them a formal adieu.' Towards other friends he practised the same constraint upon his feelings. He sailed from Portsmouth January 30th, 1805. Pisania was again fixed on as the point of departure. His companions on his former journey were two negroes, and even these had accompanied him no farther than Yarra, so that for more than three-fourths of his journey he was quite alone. On the second journey he had stipulated for a good escort; and the presence of two friends, Mr. Anderson, his wife's brother, as surgeon, and Mr. Scott, a young neighbour, as artist. With these two friends, five artificers from the royal dock-yards, Lieutenant Martyn, thirty-five privates from the garrison at Goree, and Isaaco, a Mandingo, a priest and trader, as guide and interpreter, and forty asses with baggage, Park left Pisania on the 4th of May, 1805. He chose the route by which he had returned on his first journey; but the time of starting was most unfortunate and ill-chosen,—less by any fault of his, than the delay of the government in despatching the ships from England. On the 8th June the rainy season set in, and the misfortunes of the expedition began. On the 19th August, Park reached the summit of the mountain ridge, dividing the river basins of the Senegal and Niger, and came once more in sight of the latter, 'rolling its immense stream along the plain,' and, on the evening of the same day, pitched his tent on the banks of the Niger at Bammakoo, where he had struck off from the river on his homeward route. Only seven men now remained; most of the rest had died of fever or dysentery by the way, among whom was Mr. Scott the artist; a few had been left sick in charge of friendly natives, but were not afterwards heard of. Nearly a month before, the last of the forty asses had died. The expedition now descended the river in two canoes to Sansanding, between Sego and Silla, where his brother-in-law, Mr. Anderson, and two of the men, fell victims to the dreadful climate. Lieutenant Martyn and three soldiers were all who now survived. With their aid, Park constructed a vessel, which was named the schooner Joliba, 40 feet long by 6 broad, and drawing, when loaded, only one foot water; and having engaged a guide

and interpreter, named Amadi Fatouma, instead of Isaaco, who was sent back to the Gambia with his journal and letters, purchased three slaves, and laid in a stock of provisions, he set sail down the river on the 17th November, in the hope of tracing the remaining course of this famed stream, the lower part of which, according to the theory which he had formed, was identical with the Congo, or Zaire, entering the Atlantic in lat. 15° S. This, however, it was destined that the intrepid and enthusiastic traveller was not to accomplish. His despatches, forwarded by Isaaco, contained the last intelligence ever received from him, and for many years his fate was involved in mystery. It was at length distinctly made out by information gleaned from various quarters, that, about the beginning of June 1806, he had descended the river as far as Boussa, 650 miles below Timbuctoo; that here his interpreter, whose engagement now terminated, was sent on shore with a present for the king of Yaouri; that this was withheld by the Dooty, or chief, to whom it was given, and the king was told the white men had gone to return no more; that the king hereupon imprisoned the interpreter, and sent a band of armed men to intercept Park's passage at rocky narrows near Boussa; and that here, after a vain struggle against superior numbers, Park and all his companions, except one of the negroes, leaped into the river to attempt their escape by swimming, and were drowned. Fatouma was afterwards released, and met with this negro. Their narratives, and Park's journal, with an introductory sketch of his life and labours, were published together in 1815. Government paid to his widow, according to stipulation before he left home, the sum of £4000. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter; the latter, married to H. W. Meredith, Esq., of Pentry-Bichen, Denbighshire, and his youngest son, Archibald, an officer in the East India Company's service, are still alive. All his brothers and sisters had families, many of whom are still living; and several of his relatives occupy stations of high respectability in Glasgow. In person, Mungo Park was tall and muscular, and possessed an extraordinary power of enduring fatigue; and by his many noble, mental, and moral qualities, was no less fitted for the right conduct of the important enterprises in which he was engaged. [J.B.]

PARK, T., a bibliographical writer, 1759-1834.

PARKE, J., a famous musician, 1745-1829.

PARKER, GEORGE, earl of Macclesfield, son of the first earl, who was lord chancellor of England, distinguished as a mathematician, died 1766.

PARKER, HENRY, Lord Morley, one of the barons who threatened Clement VII. with the loss of his supremacy if he refused his consent to the divorce of Henry VIII. He bears the reputation of a man of letters, and some of his works exist in MS., 1476-1556.

PARKER, MATTHEW, the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich 1504, and was early distinguished by his progress in every branch of knowledge connected with the study of divinity. In 1533 he became chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn, and was charged by her with the care of her daughter Elizabeth. He remained in concealment during the reign of Mary, though search was several times made for him, and was elevated to the primacy on the accession of El beth. He was among the first selected to pre the Reformed Liturgy; and the 'Bishops' Bi which remained in use till the present transla was effected, was printed under his inspect Archbishop Parker was also a great antiqua and had some share, either as patron or ed in the work 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ Eccle besides being the founder of the first Societ Antiquaries. He died 1575.

PARKER, RICHARD, appointed admiral of fleet by the mutineers during the revolt at Nore, was a disgraced midshipman, who was s ing at that juncture as a common sailor. He a man of enterprise and address, and acquired mense influence over the men. On the redu of the mutiny by Lord Howe, he was hange board the *Sandwich*, June 30, 1797.

PARKER, ROBERT, a puritan writer on s logical subjects, known from 1588 to 1607.

son, THOMAS, a theological and religious w took refuge in America 1634, died there 167

PARKER, SAMUEL, a prelate of the re James II., who at that period joined the pa He is author of a history of his own times and other works, in particular 'A Discourse of siastical Polity,' written against the disse born at Northampton 1640, died 1687.

PARKES, SAMUEL, a practical chemist known as the author of many useful elem works, 1759-1825.

PARKHURST, JOHN, bishop of Norwich reign of Elizabeth, and previously the teac Bishop Jewel, at Merton college. He was late of eminent learning and piety; 1511-15

PARKHURST, JOHN, author of the well Hebrew and Greek lexicons, was born in amptonshire 1728, and educated at Clare Cambridge. He entered into orders, but h preferments in the church, and, possessing derable property, devoted himself to litera suits. He was a man of high principle, receiver of the philosophy of John Hutch Died at Epsom 1797.

PARKINS, J., a writer on law, 16th cen

PARKINSON, J., a writer on botany, d.

PARKINSON, T., a mathemat., 1745-16

PARMENIDES, of Elea, in Magna G born about 536 B.C.; one of the chief Eleatic school. That great search concerni substance of things occupied Parmenides instead of finding Unity in Nature, he dis it in Mind alone. It is the Reason which ceives and bestows Unity on Plurality; s true Reality is Subjective. The scheme of menides is a pure Idealism, and open to a objections to which one-sided schemes are li He exercised, however, much influence on speculations of Plato.

PARMENIO, a Macedonian gen., d. B.C. 3

PARMENTIER, ANTHONY A., a famous Fr agricultural writer and philanthropist, 1737-1

PARMENTIER, J., a Fr. painter, 1658-17

PARMENTIER, J., a French navigator, kn also as a versifier and translator, 16th century.

PARMIZIANO. See MAZZUOLI.

PARNELL, THOMAS, born at Dublin in 1 took orders, and became archdeacon of Clog He received, also, other preferments through

Swift, when he deserted the Whig
eir fall in the latter part of the reign of
ie. He was a contributor to the Spec-
Guardian, and, after flying to London
ish parsonage, became intimate with the
n of letters. His poetry comes nearer
in sweetness of versification, than do
erses of the time: and he has not only
ty of diction, but also a very pleasing
of sentiment, shown in such pieces as
allegory 'The Hermit.' His death,
urred in 1718, is said to have been
y intemperate habits, and these have
uted to the grief he felt for the loss of
[W.S.]

I, FILIPPO, a Genoese sculptor, born
, died 1708. DOMENICO, his son, an
ainter, 1668-1740. BATTISTA, brother
o, 1674-1730. PELLEGRINO, son of
a portrait painter, died after 1741.

ETTI, VICTOR MODESTE, an Italian
list. as a philos. and natural., 1765-1834.

See CATHARINE PARR.

RICHARD, an Irish divine, au. of Ser-
'Life of Archbishop Usher,' 1617-91.

SAMUEL, an eminent classical scholar
was the son of an apothecary of Harrow-
in Middlesex, and was born there
obtained a living in the Church of Eng-
gift of Sir Francis Burdett, and wrote
ks of temporary interest; died 1825.

THOMAS, noticed here as an extraordi-
ce of longevity, was a native of Shrop-
was born in 1483, and laboured in hus-
after he was one hundred and thirty
He died in 1635, when nearly one hun-
ty-three years of age; and even then,
who opened his body, found no internal
cay. His grandson died at the age of
d and twenty.

V., a partizan of Mary Stuart, ex. 1584.

NNIN, D., a Fr. mission., 1665-1741.

ASIUS, a Greek painter, 5th cent. B.C.

ASIUS, AULUS JAMES, an Italian
n and classical editor, 1470-1534.

CEL, BARTHOLOMEW, a French pain-
60. His son, JOSEPH, a great painter
1648-1704. CHARLES, son and pupil
1688-1752. IGNATIUS, nephew and
oseph, died 1722. PIERRE, younger
the latter, also a pupil of his uncle
out 1720-1765. IGNATIUS, son of
last painter of the family, d. abt. 1774.

CALEB HILLIER, father of the well-
tic navigator, distinguished as a phy-
naturalist, and more than forty years
t the Bath hospital, was born in 1756.
al work is entitled 'The Elements of
' died 1822.

R., bishop of St. Asaph, died 1620.

R., a divine and theologian, 1722-1780.

W., an English painter, 1742-1791.

J., a Dutch engraver, 16th century.

S, A., an English traveller, died 1785.

S, JAMES, a physician, anatomist, and
au. of several curious works, 1705-70.

S, JOHN, an anatomist, 1742-1785.

S, PHILIP, a minister of the Church
kn. as a miscellaneous wr., 1729-1812.

PARSONS, ROBERT, whose name is sometimes written PERSONS, an English Jesuit, famous for his intermeddling in affairs of state, 1547-1610.

PARUTA, PAUL, a Venetian diplomatist, and historiographer to the state, 1540-1598.

PARUTA, PHILIP, an antiquarian, died 1629.

PAS, ANTH. DE, a French general, 1641-1711.

PAS, or PAAS, CRISPIN DE, a Dutch designer and engraver, born about 1536, had three sons in the same profession:—CRISPIN, the eldest, born 1570; WILLIAM, the *second*, dates unknown; SIMON, the *third*, a portrait engraver, born 1574. His daughter, MADELEINE, also distinguished herself in the art, born 1576.

PASCAL, the *first* of the name pope, 817-824. The *second*, 1099-1113. The *third*, an antipope, elected in opposition to Alexander III., and supported by the emperor Frederick, 1164-1168. Another antipope, of the name, headed a faction some time in 687.

PASCAL, BLAISE, was a native of Clermont in Auvergne, where he was born 19th June, 1623. His ancestors had, for several generations, held high offices in the French government, and his father was a provincial judge in his native county. Even in boyhood, the extraordinary power and acuteness of Blaise Pascal displayed itself. His father, who was an eminent mathematician, undertook the sole management of his son's education, and for that purpose removed to Paris. The bias of young Pascal's mind being strongly inclined towards mathematical science, the prudent father, afraid lest the favourite subject might engross his mind to the neglect of other necessary branches, took care to give him little or no access to his library. He confined his son's attention, as much as possible, to the study of languages. But nature could not be repressed, and the daily pastime of the boy was to draw mathematical diagrams, with charcoal, on the floor. In this stolen enjoyment, his father surprised him, and the figure that was then absorbing his thoughts was the 32d proposition of Euclid; showing that he had already mastered all the previous elements that enter into that demonstration. His father thenceforth set him to the regular study of Euclid; and so great was his proficiency in the science, that, before completing his sixteenth year, he had composed a treatise on conic sections, invented an arithmetical machine, for which, in 1649, he obtained a patent; and at the age of twenty-three had finished those important experiments, in pneumatics and hydrostatics, which have so honourably connected his name with the progress of natural philosophy, and raised him to the same rank with Torricelli and Boyle. A serious illness, brought on by intense application to study, obliged him, for a long time, to suspend his favourite pursuits, and on his recovery, circumstances occurred that powerfully diverted his thoughts into a different channel. During his protracted sickness, he had received deep impressions of religion, so that under an overwhelming sense of its importance he resolved to renounce all the scientific and secular pursuits, to which his taste and genius so strongly directed him, and to apply his mind exclusively to the study of theology, and the means by which he might promote the best interests of his fellow-men. Through the loopholes of his pious retreat, however, he took an occasional glance at

what was passing in the world, and on the outbreak of the fierce contests that were waged between the Jansenists and the Jesuits, Pascal showed himself a keen and powerful advocate of the former. It was in connection with the controversy respecting Arnauld, that he wrote his famous 'Letters of a Provincial to one of his Friends,' which first appeared in the year 1656, under the fictitious authorship of Louis de Montalte. They contain a most withering exposure of the false morality of the Jesuits, and the sentiments are expressed in a style of elegance, accompanied with the most sparkling wit and bitter sarcasms, which, although enlisted in a foreign and bygone controversy, have secured to the work a lasting fame. Pascal meditated a work of high importance, viz., an inquiry into the character and evidences of Christianity, and in the hands of so original, profound, and independent a thinker, there was reason to expect a production which would interest and instruct the whole Christian world. But his Pensées, or 'Thoughts on Religion,' a posthumous volume of loose and desultory fragments, which were meant to be woven into a regular composition, is all that was accomplished of this grand design, for he was arrested in the midst of his work by death in 1662, which happened so suddenly and in such suspicious circumstances, as gave some colour to the charge of his being carried off by poison. [R.J.]

[House in which Pascal died.]

PASCH, G., a German philologist, 1661-1707.
PASCH, J., a professor of philosophy, d. 1709.
PASCH, JEAN, a Swedish landscape and marine painter, 1706-1769. LAURENCE, of the same family name, is known as a portrait painter; and his daughter, ULRICA FREDERICA, was a member of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, 1735-96.
PASCHAL. See PASCAL.
PASCHAL, C., a Fr. antiquarian, died 1625.
PASCHAL, F., a Fr. dramatist, 17th century.
PASCHIUS, G., a Ger. philologist, 1661-1707.
PASCOLI, A., an Ital. anatomist, 1669-1757.
PASCOLI, L., an Ital. art-writer, 1674-1744.
PASINELLI, L., an Ital. painter, 1629-1700.
PASQUALIS. See MARTINEZ.

PASQUIER, STEPHEN, an eminent Fr civilian, and enemy of the Jesuits, 1529-1615.
PASS, PASSE, or PAAS. See PAS.
PASSAROTTI, BARTALOMEO, an Italian ter and engraver, died 1592. He had two also disting. in art:—TIBURZIO, died 1612 AURELIO, who died between 1592 and 1605.
PASSEMANT, C. S., a Fr. astronomer, 17
PASSERAT, J., a French poet, 1534-16
PASSERI, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian quarian and naturalist, 1694-1780.
PASSERI, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian and poet, 1610-1679. His nephew, GU also a painter, 1654-1714.
PASSEROTTI. See PASSAROTTI.
PASSIGNANO, DOMINICO CRESTI DA ting. painter of the Florentine school, 1568
PASSIONEI, DOMENICO, a learned cardinal, and promoter of literature, 1682-
PASSWAN-OGLOU, OSMAN, a pacha din, in Bulgaria, who revolted against the po his father had been put to death; and, after struggle, compelled the sultan to confirm the government. He was afterwards fat the Turks in a war with the Russians, 175
PASTEUR, J. D., a Dut. naturalist, 176
PASTORIUS, J., a Ger. historian, 1610
PATARASI, L., an Ital. naturalist, 167
PATEL, PETER, a French landscape killed in a duel, 1654-1703. His son, of t names, painted several emblematic subjects unknown.
PATER, PAUL, a Hungarian savant, 1656
PATERCULUS, a Roman historian, d. 18
PATERSON, C. W., a Brit. admiral, 1756-1
PATERSON, S., a bibliographer, 1728-18
PATICHI, A., an Italian painter, 1762-18
PATIN, GUY, a French physician, distinguish in the disputes which divided the profession co cerning chemical remedies, as the determine enemy of antimonial and similar preparation 1601-1672. His letters, which have been pub lished since his death, are curious and interesting. CHARLES, his second son, distinguished as a physician and numismatist, 1633-1693. The wife of the latter, and their two daughters, CHARLOTTE and GABRIELLE, were women of remarkable learning, and have left some writings.
PATISSON, M., a Fr. Hellenist, died abt. 1600.
PATKUL, JOHN REGINALD DE, a gentleman of Poland, who distinguished himself by his endeavours to shake off the Swedish yoke in the reigns of Charles XI. and Charles XII. He was treacherously given up to the latter by Augustus, and broken on the wheel 1707.
PATON, R., an English painter, last century.
PATOUILLET, L., a Fr. Jesuit and controversialist, au. of 'Apology for Cartouche,' 1699-1779.
PATRAT, J., a French playwright, 1732-1801.
PATRICK, A., a Polish prelate, 16th century.
PATRICK, PETER, one of Justinian's ambassadors, and finally master of the palace, was a native of Thessalonica. Very little is known concerning his history; and of his work, 'The History of Ambassadors,' written in Greek, only some fragments remain.
PATRICK, ST., the patron of Ireland, was the first to convert the pagan Irish to Christianity, and is supposed to have commenced his mission

ling to his own account he
k, between Dumbarton and
ccounts represent him as a
ire and of Brittany. Nen-
ie 7th century, states that
Maur, and that the name
o him when consecrated by
ced his residence at Armagh,
etropolitan see, and is sup-
ed his missions about forty
r, places his death as late

EL, a divine and classical
dition of Hederick's Greek

a learned prelate, born at
ed bishop of Ely 1707. His
Case, or a Remedy against all
ypocrisy,' 'A Convert to the
'Parable of the Pilgrim,'
mandments,' a 'Debate be-
d Nonconformist,' 'Treatise
on,' 'The Devout Christian,'
ection Justified by Witnesses
'A History of the Church of
h he was dean), various para-
ries on the Prophets, and a
ermons. When rector of St.
, he greatly endeared him-
rs by remaining with them
of the plague in 1665.
, a Fr. geologist, 1742-1815.
nch poet, 1585-1672.
talian historian, died 1496.
talian Platonist, 1529-1597.
ch architect, 1723-1814.
nglish theologian, 1754-90.
s, well known as member of
, and governor of the Bank
1786. He was the repre-
mmercial family. His par-
n in 1835. In 1841 he was
returned on the death of Sir
d again at the general elec-
849.
LAM, a native of Sussex, who
as a poet, and died in his
r a miserable life, 1706-1727.
n Ital. theologian, 1700-69.
., a Fr. mathemat., 1736-98.
erman painter, 17th century.

(Acts xiii. 9,) was a native
and inherited the privileges
(Acts xxii. 28, 29.) His
n were wholly Jewish, and
highest order. Under the
iel, a distinguished Jewish
Acts v. 34,) he became mas-
(Acts xxii. 3; Gal. i. 14.)
ht a useful mechanical trade,
m of the nation, for the Tal-
s not train his son to some
as bad as if he taught him
ft to which Saul was trained
ker.' Tent-making is a com-
nch of business in the East,
l portable edifices are in so
uisition. Cilicia, Saul's na-
ned for a certain species of goat's hair, which was woven into haircloth. This form of industry may have been Saul's early employment, and as such tent-cloth was largely used in the army, this manufacture may have suggested to the apostle's mind the many military figures and illusions which are scattered through his writings. (Acts xviii. 3.) His residence at Jerusalem commenced at an early period, (Acts xxvi. 4,) and he was probably from twenty-two to twenty-five years old when Christ commenced his public ministry. He belonged to the sect of the Pharisees, as did also his father. (Acts xxiii. 6.) The preaching of the gospel by the apostles, and especially the fact of Christ's resurrection from the dead, on which they placed their chief stress, excited, of course, a violent opposition among the Jews, which, before long, broke out in open violence. Stephen, an eloquent and powerful advocate of the new religion, was seized and stoned to death. Among the spectators, and perhaps promoters, of this bloody deed, was Paul; who, we may suppose, from the manner in which he was regarded by the murderers, and, indeed, from his own confession, was fully with them in the act. (Acts vii. 58. Comp. xxii. 20.) His temperament, talents, and education fitted him to become a leader in the persecution of the apostles and their adherents; and he commenced his career with a degree of zeal bordering on madness. He 'breathed out threatenings and slaughter.' His whole spirit was excited against the new religion, and he even sought for authority to go to Damascus, whither many of the disciples had fled after the murder of Stephen, and bind and drag to Jerusalem, without distinction of age or sex, all the followers of Christ whom he could find. Just before he reached Damascus, however, he was arrested by a miraculous light, so intense as to deprive him of vision. He fell to the earth in helpless prostration and terror. (Acts xxii. 11.) At the same time Christ revealed himself as the real object of his persecution. (Acts xxvi. 15. Comp. 1 Cor. xv. 8.) Paul on being converted did not wait very long in Damascus; and we are not to infer from the narrative of Luke that immediately on leaving Damascus he went to Jerusalem. The time which he spent in Arabia may be estimated at from one year and a-half to two years; for immediately after his conversion, he must have spent at least some months at Damascus, before, as an apostle, he gave himself to his missionary journeyings,—and such was his journey into Arabia. When now he had returned to Damascus, he commenced making known, unreservedly and energetically, the gospel of Christ in the synagogues of the Jews, in the same manner that he did in his first abode in that city. The following chronological arrangement will enable the reader to connect the principal events in the life of Paul:—

	A.D.
Paul's conversion. (Acts ix.,) 21st year of Tiberius.	36
He goes into Arabia, and returns to Damascus; (Gal. i. 17;) at the end of three years in all, he escapes from Damascus and goes to Jerusalem, (Acts ix. 23, &c.)	39
From Jerusalem Paul goes to Cilicia and Syria. (Acts ix. 30; Gal. i. 21.) From Antioch he is sent with Barnabas to Jerusalem to carry alms, (Acts xi. 30.)	45
The first missionary journey of Paul and Barnabas from Antioch, continued about two years, (Acts xiii., xiv.,) commencing,	45

After spending several years in Antioch, (Acts xiv. 28,) Paul and Barnabas are sent a second time to Jerusalem, to consult the apostles respecting circumcision, &c., (Acts xv. 2,) 52
The Jews expelled from Rome, A.D. 52-54; Paul, on his second missionary journey, (Acts xv. 40,) after passing through Asia Minor to Europe, finds Aquila and Priscilla at Corinth, (Acts xviii. 2,).. 54
Paul remains eighteen months in Corinth. (Acts xviii. 11.) After being brought before Gallio, he departs for Jerusalem the fourth time, and then goes to Antioch, (Acts xviii. 22,) 56
The apostle winters at Nicopolis, (Tit. iii. 12,) and then goes to Ephesus, (Acts xix. 1,) 57
After a residence of two years or more at Ephesus, Paul departs for Macedonia, (Acts xx. 1,) 59
After wintering in Achaia, Paul goes the fifth time to Jerusalem, where he is imprisoned, (Acts xxi.; xxiii.,) 60
The apostle remains two years in prison at Cesarea, and is then sent to Rome, where he arrives in the spring, after wintering in Malta, (Acts xxiv. 27; xxv., xxviii.,) 63
The history in Acts concludes, and Paul is supposed by some to have been set at liberty, ... 65
Probable martyrdom, ... 66

[J.E.]

PAUL, the name of two saints besides the apostle, the earlier a hermit of the Thebaid, about 229-341. The later, a patriarch of Constantinople, elected 340, put to death 350 or 351.

PAUL, the *first* of the name, pope, reigned 757-767. The *second*, 1464-1471. The *third*, of the Farnese family, succeeded Clement VII., 1534, excommunicated Henry VIII. 1535, concluded a league with the Venetians and Charles V. against the Turks 1538, concurred in the foundation of the Jesuits 1540, convoked the council of Trent 1542, died 1549. The *fourth*, reigned 1555-1559. The *fifth*, of the Borghese family, succeeded Leo XI. 1605, sustained a quarrel with Venice, which was terminated by Henry IV. 1605-1607, died 1621.

PAUL I., emperor of Russia, son of Catharine the Great and Peter III., was born 1754, and succeeded on the death of his mother 1796. He was assassinated 1800, and suc. by his son, Alexander.

PAUL, an exarch of Ravenna, killed 728.

PAUL OF BURGOS. See PAUL OF S. MARIA.

PAUL THE DEACON, a monkish histor., d. 743.

PAUL-DE-LA-CROIX, an Italian founder of a religious congregation, 1720, died 1775.

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, bishop of that place, on the Euphrates, and patriarch of Antioch, flourished from 260 to 273. He was deposed for heresy 270, but could not be expelled from his dignities till after the fall of Zenobia. The sect of *Paulians*, or *Paulianists*, was named after him, and condemned by the council of Nice. Their doctrines were a form of Socinianism.

PAUL OF SANCTA MARIA, a converted Jew, born at Burgos in 1353, died a dignitary of the church 1435. His three sons, ALPHONSO, GONSALVO, and ALOARES, also rose in the church, the elder of them becoming bishop of Burgos. He is the author of an abridgment of Spanish history.

PAUL THE SILENTIARY, a Christian poet, chief of the officers who had charge of Justinian's palace.

PAUL DE VINCENT, one of the most revered saints of the Roman calendar, founder of the congregation of 'Priests of the Missions,' was born in humble life 1576; and in all the offices which he held, was renowned for his warm zeal and extensive charity; died 1660.

PAUL, A. L., a French ecclesiast
PAULA, a sainted lady of Rome,
PAULET, J. J., a Fr. medical wr
PAULET, W., an English courti
PAULI. See PAULLI.

PAULIANS, AIME HENRI, a learn
author of several philosophical work

PAULIN-DE-SAINT-BARTH
name by which JOHN PHILIP WERDI
Carmelite and missionary, is generall
principal scene of his labours was
Indies, and he has left some valu
works, 1748-1806.

PAULINUS, the name of three
bishop of Treves, elected 349, depose
exile 359. 2. A famous ecclesiastic
in Gaul 353, died bishop of Nola 431
arch of Aquileia, 726-804.

PAULLI, SIMON, a Danish phys
turalist, 1608-1680. His son, of th
settled at Strasburg as a painter 16
miscellaneous publications, 1664.

JAMES HENRY, was professor of m
history at Copenhagen, and was emp
of state by Christiern V. A third
born at Copenhagen 1644, became s
India Company, and acquired a lar
commerce. He then suddenly anno
as the subject of certain visions, i
mandates of which he lost his pro
deavoured to engage the Christian
crusade against the Turks, for th
restoring Israel. He published nu
in Flemish and German, and suffe
ment in pursuit of this object, and
in obscurity, 1715.

PAULINI, C. F., a Ger. naturali

PAULMIER DE GRENTEMES
LE, a French physician, who witne
sacre of St. Bartholomew, and wro
1520-1588. His son, JAMES, a lea
rian and philologist, 1587-1670.

PAULMY, ANTHONY RENE DE
GENSON, Marquis De, a Fr. literate

PAULUS OF ÆGINA, a medical

PAULUS, ÆMILIUS LUCIUS. S

PAULUS, JULIUS, a Roman law

PAULUS, PETER, a statesman o
ders, author of a 'Commentary on
Utrecht,' and other works, 1754-17

PAUSANIUS, a Greek geograph

PAUSANIAS, a general of Cle
of Sparta, who distinguished himsel
of Platæa, and was afterwards dete
sonable attempt to deliver his count
siana. Having fled to a temple o
sanctity of which secured him from
Greeks surrounded the building
stones, and thus starved him to dea

PAUSIAS, a Greek painter, 4th

PAUSON, a Greek painter, 5th

PAUW, C. DE, a Dutch *savant*,

PAUW, J. C., a Dutch classic, 1

PAUW, REIGNIER, a Dutch s
diplomatist, 1564-1636. ADRIAN,
pensionary of Holland, 1631, plenipo
peace of Munster, 1648, died 1658.
brother of the latter, a statesman, L

PAUWS, P., Dutch physician, L

PAUWELS, J., a Belgian composer, 1771-1804.
PAVILLON, JOHN FRANCIS DU CHEVRON DU, a French naval commander, 1730-1782.
PAVILLON, NICHOLAS, a famous preacher, born at Paris 1597, died bishop of Aleth 1677. STEPHEN, his son, a man of letters, 1632-1705.
PAYNE, J., an English engraver, 1608-1648.
PAYS, RENE LE, a French poet, 1636-1690.
PAZ, J. A. DE, a Spanish Jesuit, 1560-1620.
PAZZI, JACOPO, chief of the Italian faction opposed to the Medici, put to death 1478.
PEACHAM, HENRY, an accomplished gentleman, who is supposed to have been tutor in the earl of Arundel's family, and who wrote many works known to the readers of polite literature: among these are some complimentary poems, 'The Gentleman's Exercise,' intended as a treatise on art; 'Minerva Britannica,' a collection of emblems in verse, illustrated with plates; and 'The Complete Gentleman.' This latter work is the one for which he was most celebrated, and it has been frequently reprinted. Died about 1640.
PEACOCK, R., a learned prelate, 1390-1460.
PEARCE, NATHANIEL, a sailor famous for his long residence in Abyssinia, 1780-1820.
PEARCE, ZACHARY, successively bishop of Bangor and Rochester, distinguished as a classical scholar, and author of a 'Commentary on the Evangelists,' 1690-1774.
PEARSALL, R., a nonconf. divine, 1698-1762.
PEARSON, EDWARD, a learned minister of the Church of England, author of a Norrisian prize essay on the 'Goodness of God, as Manifested in the Mission of Jesus Christ,' a 'Collection of Prayers,' and Tracts against the theory of Paley on moral obligation, 1756-1811.
PEARSON, GEORGE, a physician of London, and writer on analytical chemistry, died 1828.
PEARSON, JOHN a learned English prelate, was born in Norfolk, where his father was rector of Creeke and Snoring, 1612, and died, bishop of Chester, 1686. He is regarded as the greatest divine of his age, and is best known by his 'Exposition of the Creed,' published while he was rector of St. Clement's Eastcheap, 1650. The principal of his other works is a 'Defence of the Epistles' of St. Ignatius.
PEARSON, MARGARET EGLINTON, distinguished for her skill in the art of painting on glass, d. 1823.
PECCHIO, G., an Italian economist, 1785-1835.
PECEI, J. A., an Ital. antiquarian, 1693-1768.
PECHANTRÉ, N. DE, a Fr. dram., 1638-1709.
PECHMEJA, J., a Fr. literateur, 1741-1785.
PECK, FRANCIS, a dignitary of the Church of England, known as an antiquarian and historian. His principal works relate to English history, and the antiquities of Stamford, 1692-1743.
PECKHAM, J., archb. of Canterbury, d. 1292.
PECKWELL, H., a Calvinist divine, 1737-87.
PECQUET, ANTHONY, grand master of the waters and forests of Rouen, known as a writer on the forest laws and general politics, 1704-1762.
PECQUET, J., a French anatomist, 1622-1674.
PEDRAZI, P., an Ital. antiquarian, 1644-1720.
PEDRO, emperor of Brazil, was eldest son of John VI, king of Portugal, eldest brother of Don Miguel, and nephew to Ferdinand VII., king of Spain. He was born in 1798, and was married in 1817 to Leopoldine, archduchess of Austria, daughter of Francis I., emperor; and in 1829, when that princess had been dead three years, to Amelia, princess of Leuchtenberg, daughter of Eugene Beauharnais. In 1831 he abdicated the throne of Brazil in favour of his son, Pedro II., and came to England; his object being to solicit aid against his brother, Miguel, who had usurped the throne of Portugal. The defeat of Miguel's fleet in 1832, by Admiral Napier, decided the war, which had been marked by some sharp engagements on land. Pedro died in 1834, and his daughter by his first wife, Leopoldine, ascended the throne. She was the late Queen Donna Maria.

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, father of the celebrated statesman, was the third son of Mr. Peel, of Peel Cross, Lancashire. He was born in 1750, and amassed great wealth in the cotton trade, became a member of parliament, and in 1801 was created a baronet. Died at Drayton Manor, 1830.

[Birth place of Sir Robert Peel.]

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, was born on 5th February, 1788. His father was a celebrated manufacturer, whose successful career was intimately connected with the development of the industrial energies of Britain during the great European war. The elder Peel left a princely fortune to be inherited by his distinguished son, and there is no doubt that the peculiar position in which he was placed had much influence on the mind of the statesman. In wealth and rank he was nominally among the aristocracy, and his own character was reserved and somewhat haughty. In the external movements of society he would feel his place a high one, and the proudest aristocracy were naturally ever willing to acknowledge a considerable position to the clever, rich, and highly educated cotton-spinner's son. Yet he would have opportunities of being conscious that he was not admitted within the sacred arena of the old feudal aristocratic families, whose generations had been intermarrying for centuries. His was a nature to see and feel this, while the history of his father's rise, and all the antecedents of his own greatness, would concur to throw his sympathies into the cause of progress and energy. He studied at Harrow and Oxford, where he early distinguished himself among the most brilliant men of his day. When just twenty-one years of age he entered

parliament as member for Cashel, and thenceforth the sphere of his exertions and triumphs was the House of Commons, in the history of which his career will form a large feature. He was no orator, nor was he properly speaking a natural and simple debater. His manner was the artificial one of thorough training, but for an artificial manner it was a good one, and the house from his practice got to like it, though to a stranger it was generally unpleasant. He could state his case clearly and forcibly, but he seldom liked to abandon a subject until he had discussed it at great length. He avoided in a marked manner the statement of general principles, as if he feared that he might afterwards have to say or do something inconsistent with them, and he generally made out his case on the details of the matter, rather than on any wide rule or principle of political opinion. At the beginning of his parliamentary career he was appointed to serve on Horner's bullion committee, and the peculiarities of his mind were then distinctly remarked. It was seen that he went into the inquiry with opinions totally unformed—that he proceeded with the examination systematically and calmly, as if it had related to some philosophical question about the composition of metals, but that after having formed his opinions, he deemed it his function and duty to carry them resolutely into practice. In 1811 he was made under secretary for the colonies, and in 1812, while only twenty-four, he received the very responsible appointment of chief secretary for Ireland.—After carrying his celebrated currency measure of 1819, he became in 1822 home secretary. Refusing to take office under Canning, he joined the ministry of the duke of Wellington in 1828. Here by conceding catholic emancipation, against which he had previously protested, he did one of those acts which have been called tergiversation by some, and the result of honest conviction, rising above original prepossession by others. He still, however, professed to belong to the Conservative party, and he became a strenuous opponent of Earl Grey's ministry and the Reform Bill. When a Conservative government was, from mere accidental and personal causes not well explained, established in 1834, he gallantly undertook the attempt to work it, though conscious that the task was hopeless. He became prime minister in 1841 with better prospects. The position in which he was placed was that of the head of a protectionist government, established to defeat and suppress the free trade party. As circumstances developed themselves in the few critical years from 1841 to 1846, some indications of opinion created alarm among the thorough protectionists, and it was seen that the prime minister becoming convinced of the truth of free trade, was determined to carry its principles into practice. After a repeal of the corn laws and other measures in the same spirit, he resigned office to the party to whom his later opinions legitimately belonged, in the summer of 1846. He died on the 2d of July, 1850, of internal injuries caused by a fall from a horse. [J.H.B.]

PEELE, GEORGE, a dramatic writer and poet of the age of Elizabeth, was a native of Devonshire, and died some time before 1598. He took the degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1579, after which he removed to London, and is supposed to have had the ordering of the city pageants plays are still extant.

PEGEL, M., a German *savant*, di

PEGGE, SAMUEL, father and son same name, distinguished as antiqua the former, a minister of the Church flourished 1704-1796; the latter, a b 1800. SIR CHRISTOPHER, son of Samuel, was regius professor of me ford, and died 1825.

PEINS, G., a German painter, 18

PEIRCE, J., a nonconform. divin

PEIRESC, NICHOLAS CL. FABRI man of Florence, descended from the dist. as an antiquarian, Oriental sch mer, and naturalist, and equally fa protection of the learned, born 1580, arms of his friend and biographer, G

PEIROUSE, PHILIP PICOT, Ba distinguished French naturalist, 174

PELAGIUS, sometimes surnam usually supposed to have been a n country, his Greek name being a tran Celtic one,—MORGAN. The opinio afterwards advocated were probabl of many years, for at first during hi Rome, whither he came in the yea noted only for his earnest zeal and tivities. He had even the address t course with Augustine, when he v and also with Jerome, without his be of heresy. At length the agitation Pelagius, who had meanwhile gone to accused before John of Jerusalem and Diospolis, but acquitted, though he anathematized by Pope Innocentius, Other sentences were passed upon t and his subsequent history is unknow trines were a denial of the distinctive t ture and evangelical theology,—suc sin and depravity, moral inability, a divine grace to renovate. In fact ascribed to Pelagius, ignore the guilt o but make him his own deliverer. I to denude redemption of mystery, be reality. His opponents, however, com lubricity, and perhaps his own views judged of by the extreme sentiments Several of the works of Pelagius ha to us, such as his 'Commentaries on tles,' and his 'Confession of Faith.'

PELAGIUS, a king of the Austu

PELAGIUS, the *first* of the name reign of Justinian, 555-559; the sec

PELAGIUS, MAGLOIRE, a man became a general in the French army

PELAGIUS, ST., a convert of An

PELETIER, CLAUDE LE, one of tinguished members of the ancient P trature, provost of merchants, and b quay which bears his name at Pari His brother, MICHEL, a learned ma cillor of state, died 1725.

PELETIER, JAMES, a French m and man of letters, 1517-1582. JOH a theologian, died 1588. JAMES, an ecclesiastic, executed in effigy fo share in the death of the president B

PELL, JOHN, a learned divine a

, who settled at Breda as professor of philo- and mathematics, and was a great corres- nt of Cavendish. Besides the works pub- by him, his MSS. and letters, in the British um, occupy nearly forty folio volumes. Born thwick, in Sussex, 1610, died 1685.

LLEGRIN, Simon Joseph, a French eccle- kn. as a dramatic wr. and poet, 1663-1745.

LLEPRAT, P., a Fr. missionary, 1606-1667.

LLERIN, J., a Fr. numismatist, 1684-1782.

LLETIER. See Lepelletier.

LLETIER, B., a pharmacopolist, 1761-97.

LLEW, Edward See Exmouth.

LLICAN, C., a Germ. Hebraist, 1478-1536.

LLICER, J. A., a Span. *savant*, 1740-1806.

LLICO, Silvio, was born at Saluzza, in nont, 1789. He was known in early life as a and dramatic writer, especially by his fine dy 'Francesca da Rimini.' In 1819, he started Conciliator,' a literary and scientific journal, h brought him under the Austrian censorship, n 1821, he was arrested and condemned to with Count Gonfalonieri and others; all ged with conspiracy as members of the *Car-* societies. This punishment was commuted e scaffold, and the patriots consigned to a hor- imprisonment; that of Silvio Pellico, chiefly d in the fortress of Spielberg, lasting till the al amnesty of 1830. The pathetic account of fferings, 'Le Mie Prigioni,' produced an im- e effect, and the name of Pellico, connected those of Gioberti and Balbo, has kept alive rest flame of patriotism that has yet burned r unhappy country. He died in the house of Marchesa Barolo, in February, 1854. [E.R.]

LLIEUX, J. N., a Fr. antiquary, 1749-1832.

LLISSON-FONTANIER, Paul, an emi- historian and member of the French Aca- , who was educated for the law, and at the f twenty-one published a 'Commentary on stitutes of Justinian.' He is famed also for ourage with which he defended his old pro- , Fouquet, on whose disgrace he was con- d to a five years' imprisonment in the Bastile. orks are a 'History of the French Academy,' tory of Louis XIV.,' 'History of the Conquest anche-Comté,' and 'Reflections upon Religious rences.' Born at Béziers 1624, died 1693.

LLOUTIER, Simon, a German of French nt, an. of a 'History of the Celts,' 1694-1757.

LOPIDAS, a famous Theban general, com- n-in-arms of Epaminondas, died B.C. 364.

LS, A., a Dutch miscellaneous wr., d. 1681.

LTAN, T. A., a Germ. theologian, 1552-84.

LTIER, J. G., a Fr. journalist, died 1825.

MBERTON, Henry, professor of medicine resham College, and a member of the Royal ety, bears a distinguished name as a mathe- ian and natural philosopher. He was the mporary and friend of Sir Isaac Newton. n in London 1694, died 1771.

MBLE, W., a learned divine, 1591-1623.

MBROKE, Mary Herbert, wife of Henry, of, a poetical writer, died 1821.

MBROKE, T., a painter, about 1700-1728.

NA, John, a Fr. mathematician, 1530-1560.

NA, John Nunez De La, a Spanish histo- of the Canary Islands, 1676.

NA, Peter, a French botanist, 16th century

PENINGTON, Isaac, son of an alderman and mayor of London, famous as a writer among the Quakers, was born about 1617, joined that religious body 1658, and died 1679. A daughter of his wife, by her former husband, was married to the celebrated William Penn.

PENN, Sir William, a brave and patriotic admiral, dist. in the war against the Dutch under the duke of York, born at Bristol 1621, died 1670.

PENN, William, was born in Windsor, on the 14th of October, 1644. His father was Sir William Penn, a distinguished admiral, who boasted a high and ancient lineage. While the young man studied at Oxford, the great feud between the Puritan and Carabic party then raging was interrupted by the appearance of a new claimant to their allegiances, in a representative of the startling opinions of George Fox. From their boldness and originality, and their rejection of the authoritative restraints laid on both the other factions, this had a charm for one of young Penn's bold and original nature, and he joined the new sect resolving to brave all the consequences. A far more painful portion of them, even than his expulsion from college, encountered him in the domestic circle, where the feelings of the proud old admiral were deeply wounded by finding his son a schismatic. It was one of the veteran's maxims, however, that conscience and honour were before all things, and the spirit and manliness with which his son carried out the principles he adopted seem to have appeased his indignation. In 1668, Penn published the first of his voluminous works 'Truth Exalted,' and two years afterwards he was imprisoned, under the conventicle act, for seditious preaching. In 1677, he travelled on the continent with his celebrated brethren, Robert Barclay and George Fox. It was in the year 1681 that, in compensation for a debt to his father by the crown, he received a grant of the province on the Delaware, called the New Netherlands. It was a signally fortunate incident that in the reckless disposal of such gifts at that time, one should have fallen into hands like his. Such was the foundation of the colony of Pennsylvania, now an empire. It was commenced in a spirit of magnanimous justice, incomprehensible to that age, in an agreement with the natives, and the admission that they had claims to be considered before the colonists took absolute possession. When the relaxations with which James II. wished to purchase the assent of the dissenters to his Romish projects began, the conduct of Penn created suspicions and accusations which have clouded his fame. His position was peculiar, since it was not easy to find among the dissenting bodies any other man whose rank and importance made him so likely a medium of communication with the court, and, at the same time, the Quakers not having much harmony with the others, and being little liked by them, were more apt to accede to measures not generally acceptable to dissenters at large. Thus Penn had friendly communications with the court, and gave his support to its measures. Whether he dishonourably implicated himself, is matter of too extensive controversy to be here entered on, and reference must be made to the vindication in Mr. Hepsworth Dixon's Memoirs, published in 1851. One charge against him is that when in Mon-

mouth's rebellion, some young girls of Taunton were threatened with the punishment of death for having worked standards for Monmouth, Penn became the looker for their pardon, as a pecuniary consideration in favour of the maids of honour. Mr. Dixon has given reason to suppose that the negotiator was a different person, named George Penne. After the Revolution, Penn lived under the suspicion of favouring the Jacobite cause, and his latter days were clouded. The death of his first wife in 1693, was followed by that of his eldest son. He married a second time in 1696. He was afterwards encumbered with debt, and died on the 30th of July, 1718. [J.H.B.]

[Grave of Penn.]

PENNA, L., an Italian composer, died 1693.

PENNANT, THOS., a celebrated naturalist, was born in 1726. He died in 1798. His father was the proprietor of an estate in Flintshire, north Wales, to which he succeeded at the age of thirty-seven. He devoted almost all his spare time to travelling and the study of natural history and antiquities. He is the author of many works, some of which retain a considerable reputation. His 'British Zoology' is a work of much excellence, and his 'Tour in Scotland' obtained for him a high character as an accurate observer. He made that country much better known to the English than it had hitherto been, and he assisted Lightfoot materially in his excellent work 'The Flora Scotica.' Amongst his other works we may more particularly mention his 'Synopsis of Quadrupeds,' and the 'Arctic Zoology;' his 'Tour through Wales,' and the 'Antiquities of London.' He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and many others, both at home and abroad, and corresponded with Linnæus, Buffon, Haller, and many of the distinguished men of the day. Foster has named a genus of plants after him, Pennantia. [W.B.]

PENNI, G. F., a Florentine painter, 1488-1528. His brother, LUCAS, born about 1500.

PENNICUIK, A., a Scot. physician, 1652-1722.

PENNY, EDWARD, a painter, 1714-1791.

PENNY, THOMAS, an Engl. naturalist, 16th c.

PENROSE, THOMAS, a poetical wr., 1743-79.

PENRY, or AP HENRY, JOHN, the author of the famous tract which gave him the name by which he is generally known, *Martin Mar-Prelate*, was born in Wales 1559; and after taking his degree at Oxford became an anabaptist, puritan, as he is variously called. cuted for his opposition to the church

PENTHIEVRE, L. J. M. DE BO De, regarded as one of the most up men of France in the last century, 17

PENTZ, G., a German engraver,

PENZEL, A. J., a Ger. philologist

PEPIN OF HERISTAL, called als GROS, was the stock of the secon Carlovingian line of French kings. H son by the mother's side to Pepin de governed Austrasia in the reign of D stood in the same relation by his famous Arnaud, archbishop of Met bined in his own person the characters statesman, diplomatist, and prince o Pepin of Heristal took his surname fro the Meuse, near Liege, while the Ch derived from his maternal grandfath been chosen as a recommendation to Austrasia. The Austrasians, in fact, mayor of the palace of Neustria, becau governor by the death of Dagobert preferred the hazard of a contest Pepin, to the yoke of the well-known a struggle was then begun which assassination of the latter, and ma Heristal the virtual master of the Fran It is an historical question how far and the Dagoberts contributed to of this family, who at length ove dynasty, but there can be no doubt facts,—1, that it was the period between the local and the national po we often recognize at a later age in of feudalism; and 2, that the Merovin line of kings, descended from Clovis, a feeble, cruel, and debauched race. reigned nominally during this strug exception to the rule in point of fee when Ebroin was vanquished, who ha over him as well as the people, h make the *amende honorable* to the been injured. It was the disaffecti duced that armed the followers of P their common sovereign, and the ki feated, found that he had exchang hated by all his subjects for one wh garded as their saviour. Pepin, be tented himself with the old title, 'M Palace,' and not only propped up Th but crowned three of his descendant who are called in French history, *Les R* —'Do-nothing kings.' The real pow grasped in the hands of Pepin Herist dued the tributary princes by contin and consolidated the order of the daring to assume the pageantry of it. 714, leaving his natural son, Charl take the next step in advance, which administering the kingdom, not w of king indeed, but with the throu vacant.

PEPIN LE BREF, son of Charles grandson of the preceding, is the France of the Carlovingian dynasty ceeded to his father's authority conjo brother Carloman, in 741, and by

throne with Childeric, a foolish prince of the Merovingian line, surnamed 'the idiot,' acquired the sanction necessary to support the continued assumption of power by his own family. While Childeric acted the part of the *roi fainéant*, Pepin le Bref, so named from his short stature, was reaping glory in the field, and in 746 was left without a competitor by the retirement of Carloman to a monastery. The clergy and the pope were easily conciliated in favour of a power which promised to preserve the church from the surrounding anarchy, and stop the progress of the Saracens, now spread as far as the south of France. In 750, therefore, Pepin le Bref dethroned Childeric, and having shaved off his long hair, which was an essential character of royalty with the Merovingian kings, confined him in a monastery. In 752 he caused himself to be consecrated at Soissons, and in 754 received the pope himself (Stephen II.) as a petitioner for intervention in Italy. This was the beginning of the Frankish empire, successor of the old Roman, which had ended in universal anarchy. Pepin and his queen Bertha were crowned in the church of St. Denis by the pope, and the king then accompanied him into Italy at the head of an army, besieged Astolphus, king of the Lombards, in Pavia, and compelled him to abandon his pretensions to the sovereignty of Rome and the exarchate of Ravenna. Another expedition was rendered necessary by the revolt of Astolphus, who was again subdued by the champion of the church, who also obtained a signal victory over the Saracens, reunited Aquitaine to his kingdom, and waged successful war against the German princes. Pepin le Bref died in the seventeenth year of his reign, 768, and was succeeded by Charlemagne. It is admitted by late historians that this change of dynasty was coincident with the elevation of the eastern Franks, whose fresher energy, guided by the chiefs of the Pepin family, enabled them to push upwards to the seat of government, and take the place of their feebler kindred. [E.R.]

PEPIN, the second son of Charlemagne, born 776, became king of Italy 781, died 810.

PEPIN, the *first* of the name, king of Aquitaine, was the son of Louis le Débonnaire, and was born 803. Aquitaine was apportioned to him in 817, died 838. The *second* of the name was son of the preceding, died in a monastery 864.

PEPIN, M., a Flemish painter, born 1578.

PEPOLI, a rich Italian family who aimed at the sovereign power in Bologna, 14th century.

PEPOLI, A. H., an Italian poet, 1757-1796.

PEPUSCH, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, one of the greatest theoretical musicians of modern times, was born at Berlin, about 1667. He came to London in 1700, and was engaged as musician at Drury Lane theatre, where it is believed he assisted in adapting the operas which were performed there. In 1713, the university of Oxford admitted him to the degree of Doctor in Music. At the instance of Gay and Rich he undertook to compose and adapt the music for the 'Beggar's Opera.' Having written a paper on the ancient genera, which was read before the Royal Society, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, in the year 1746, he was afterwards was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1752. [J.M.]

PEPYS, SAMUEL, born in 1632, was the son of a tailor in London, but related to persons of distinction, whose patronage procured him public offices, and introduced him into aristocratic society. After having served with much ability as a clerk in the Navy Board, he became secretary of the Admiralty under Charles II., and held the place till the Revolution. He died in 1703. Pepys was one of the strangest of mortals: with great talents and activity in business he united a considerable knowledge of several of the fine arts, and a sufficient turn for science to make him no unworthy president of the Royal Society: he was a man of much shrewd observation on the follies of others and the habits of his time, and yet himself a fop and an egotist, vain to the extreme of the ridiculous, and delighting in trifling and gossipping as much as in his more serious occupations. His own character is most amusingly shown, and that of his profligate age most instructively painted, in his 'Memoirs' and correspondence. A collection of books and manuscripts which he bequeathed to Magdalen College, Oxford, contained 2,000 old English ballads, which were among the chief authorities of Percy in the compilation of his 'Reliques.' [W.S.]

PERANDA, S., a Venetian painter, 1566-1638.

PERAU, GABRIEL LOUIS CALABRE, a French writer, author of the 'Secrets of the Freemasons,' a continuation of the 'Lives of Illustrious Men of France,' and editor of editions of Rabelais, Boileau, and Bossuet, 1700-1767.

PERAULT, W., a Dominican writer, died 1275.

PERCEVAL, JOHN, fifth baronet of the family, and first earl of Egmont, was born at Barton, in Yorkshire, 1683, and died 1748. He was one of the founders of the colony of Georgia, and wrote several works of temporary interest. His son, of the same name, second earl of Egmont, was a member of parliament, and one of the privy council on the accession of George III. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Lovel and Holland, and wrote some political tracts. Born at Westminster 1711, died 1770. His second son is the subject of the following notice.

PERCEVAL, SPENCER, a lawyer and statesman, the second son of John Lord Egmont, was born in the year 1762. His education appears to have been private until he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn, in 1786. This connection was of a sort which, at that time, secured immediate success even to ordinary abilities. He was made a king's counsel in 1796, when he entered parliament. He attracted the notice of Pitt by a constitutional pamphlet, and soon found himself in the path to political or professional advancement as he might incline. In 1801 he was made solicitor, and in 1802, attorney-general. When the Grenville ministry was overturned in 1807, he led the new ministry as chancellor of the exchequer. This appointment marked the decided opposition of the new government to the tolerant views which had destroyed its predecessors. Perceval is one of the few men in the rank of statesmen, in this country, whose names are associated with rancour or intolerant religious views, and they seem in him to have sprung less from a desire to oppress than from a cold ungenial nature. One of his rivals said that

he was like a fish, and the comparison seems to have been accepted by those who knew him. On the 11th of May, 1812, he was shot while passing through the lobby of the House of Commons by a man named Bellingham. Great alarm was, of course, felt that the maniac represented some political or religious combination, but it was soon discovered that his enmity was entirely on personal grounds. [J.H.B.]

PERCIVAL, THOMAS, a physician, who practised his profession at Manchester, and was dist. as an ethical and miscellaneous writer, 1740-1804.

PERCLIGIA, a Turkish visionary, who excited a commotion in Natolia, and was put to death, declaring himself an apostle of God, in 1418.

PERCY, the family name of a follower of William the Conqueror, from whom sprang the lords of Alnwick, in Northumberland. The members of this family best known to history are—WILLIAM DE PERCY, whose grand-daughters were married to the earl of Warwick, and to the brother-in-law of Henry I. After him a HENRY DE PERCY, reign of Edward I. A second HENRY was married to the Princess Mary of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward III., and it was his sons whom Richard II. created respectively earl of Northumberland and earl of Worcester. The latter was beheaded after the victory of Henry IV., near Shrewsbury, while the son of the former, HENRY PERCY, called 'Hotspur,' fell gallantly in the battle; and his father, Northumberland, was killed in Yorkshire 1408. The son of Hotspur was restored by Henry V. to the title of earl of Northumberland, and was killed in the battle of St. Albans 1455.

PERCY, PETER FRANCIS, Baron, a French army surgeon, time of Napoleon, famous for his professional skill and devoted zeal, and the contriver of perambulating hospitals, which he organized for the army of the Rhine, 1754-1825.

PERCY, THOMAS, the well-known editor of 'Ancient English Poetry,' was the son of a grocer of Shropshire, who was educated at Oxford, and became a minister, and finally a prelate, in the Church of England. He was born 1729, obtained a vicarage in Northamptonshire 1756, and commenced his literary career by publishing a Chinese romance in 1761. The fame of his first-named publication procured him an introduction to the Percies of Northumberland, and he became, in 1765, chaplain to the duke. In 1770 he published the 'Hermit of Warkworth,' and his translation of Mallet's 'Northern Antiquities' Died at his episcopal palace of Dromore 1811.

PERDICCAS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, killed while aiming at the sovereignty after the death of Alexander, 322 B.C.

PEREDA, A., a Spanish painter, 1599-1669.

PEREFIXE, HARDOUIN DE BEAUGMONT DE, a French prelate and historian, 1605-1670.

PEREGRINUS, a Cynic philosopher, 2d cent.

PEREIRA, D. NUNEZ ALVAREZ, a Portuguese statesman and commander, 1360-1431.

PEREIRA-DE-FIGUEIREDO, ANTONIO, a Portuguese ecclesiastic, theologian, and ecclesiastical historian, 1725-1797.

PEREIRA, G., a Spanish physician, 16th cent.

PEREIRA, JONATHAN, late physician to the London Hospital, distinguished for his knowledge of pharmacy and general science, author of 'Elements of Materia Medica.' Born of h
tage at Shoreditch 1804, died 1853.

PEREIRE, JACOB RODRIJUES, a
famous as a teacher of the deaf and du

PEREYRA, D., a Portug. painter,
PEREYRA, M., a Portug. sculptor
PEREYRA, V., a Spanish painter,
PEREZ, A., a Spanish painter, 16
PEREZ, A., a Spanish jurisconsult

PEREZ, DAVID, who was born of
rents at Naples, in the year 1711,
musical education from Antonio Gall
cisco Mancini. He early showed a
genius for music, and his progress i
remarkably rapid. After having broug
at Palermo and in Naples, he was invi
where he soon became extremely
1752, Joseph, king of Portugal, offered
ation of chapel-master at Lisbon, w
accepted, and where his talents we
prized as they had been in Sicily and
died in the service of the king of P
sixty-seven years, after having reside
much admired and respected, during
twenty-seven years. Though wanting
compositions were valuable from the ge
and power displayed in them. Like H
was blind during the latter years of
when labouring under this severe dep
confined to his bed, he frequently, wi
of any instrument, dictated compositio
parts. Besides twelve operas, he
sacred music, which possesses almos
beauty.

PEREZ, DON ANTONIO, a Spanish
celebrated by the unhappy story of hi
Princess d'Eboli, mistress of Philip
persecution it brought upon him.
also as an historian. Died in poverty a

PEREZ, J., a Spanish writer, 1512

PERGOLA, ANGELO DE LA, one
able Ghibeline commanders of Italy, d

PERGOLESI, GIOVANNI BATTIS
near Naples, about the year 1704, and
under Gaetano Greco, and Durante.
covered that music, previous to his ov
too much loaded with mere scientific en
he determined to leave the style in w
been taught, and to adopt the more n
simple one of Vinci and Hasse. He c
eral operas, which did not meet with
His sacred compositions, however, w
preciated, and upon these his fame no
died of consumption in 1737, and
his death made public, than all the c
that had paid no attention to his wo
was alive, strove which should do m
them when he was dead; and every p
anxious to possess even the most t
compositions.

PERI, J. D., an Italian poet, 17th

PERIANDER, who is one of the
sages of Greece, was a tyrant of Corin
ceeded his father, Cypselus, B.C. 633,
the reputation of an able ruler B.C. 56
man of licentious manners, and, in t
of his reign, became a cruel ruler.

PERICLES, the greatest of Athens
was the son of Xanthippus, the conque

and Agarista, niece of the famous Cleisthenes. The date of his birth is unknown, but as he first took a share in public business in B.C. 469, we may

[Pericles—*From an Ancient Bust.*]

legitimately infer that he was born soon after the beginning of the fifth century B.C. He early gave indications of a mind capable of great achievements, and, following his natural inclinations, spent his youth in retirement, devoting himself to those studies which he felt to be best calculated for fitting him to enter upon political life. His rank and fortune opened to him the schools of the most eminent teachers of their respective arts and sciences. He was taught the higher music by Damon, who contributed mainly to train him for his political career; was initiated into the subtleties of the Eleatic school under Zeno, and especially profited by the philosophical teaching of Anaxagoras, with whom he was long united in intimate friendship. By his intercourse with the last named philosopher, his habits of thought, and also the style and tone of his eloquence, were believed to have been formed; and an abiding effect on his future life was produced by the sublime speculations to which he listened. No specimens of his oratory remain to us; but by the unanimous testimony of ancient authors it is admitted to have been of the highest kind. In the year B.C. 469, two years after the ostracism of Themistocles, and about the time of the death of Aristides, Pericles began to engage in the political movements of the time. His hereditary prepossessions led him to espouse the cause of the people, and his pre-eminent talents, combined with untiring assiduity in public affairs, soon placed him at the head of the democratical party, and in opposition to Cimon, who was the acknowledged leader of the aristocracy. From this period till his death, the biography of Pericles is the history of his country. He aimed his first blow at the aristocracy through the council of the Areopagus, which, notwithstanding the powerful opposition of Cimon, he succeeded in depriving of its judicial power, except in inconsiderable cases. This triumph was soon followed by the ostracism of Cimon, an event which for some time left him without a formidable rival. After B.C. 444 the power of Pericles was nearly absolute. But the boundless influence which he had thus acquired was not debased by the promotion of selfish objects. Averse to the further extension by conquest of the Athenian dominions, he employed himself chiefly in consolidating the empire already acquired, in establishing the surplus population as additional colonies, and proving, when necessary, by military achievements, which place him high as a commander, that the resources at his disposal were sufficient to maintain the position which he claimed for his country. Believing that the supremacy of Athens rested on her maritime superiority, he bestowed especial care on the navy, and maintained a well-trained fleet in constant readiness for action. But Pericles found a more congenial occupation in cultivating the arts of peace. The public funds, which had been greatly increased by his management, were expended in the erection of those magnificent temples and public buildings which rendered Athens the wonder and admiration of Greece. Architecture and sculpture attained to a degree of perfection which modern ages have in vain endeavoured to rival, poetry started into full maturity, and the drama, in the hands of Sophocles, reached the highest excellence. From these peaceful pursuits Pericles was withdrawn by the Peloponnesian war (B.C. 431), which he lived to conduct for the first two years. At the conclusion of the first campaign he delivered the funeral oration in honour of those who had fallen, a speech which, as reported by Thucydides, is one of the most remarkable of all the compositions of antiquity. During the following year Athens was visited by the plague, which carried off his two sons, his sister, and most of his intimate friends. In the middle of the succeeding year (B.C. 429) Pericles died of a lingering illness, which was perhaps connected with the epidemic, though not attended by any of its violent symptoms. [G.F.]

PERIER, Casimir, a statesman of the reign of Louis Philippe, was born at Grenoble 1777, and from 1798 to 1800, or shortly after, served in the French army. In 1802 he commenced those commercial and manufacturing speculations, by which he acquired an immense fortune; in 1816 brought himself into notice by a financial pamphlet, and in 1817 was elected one of the deputies for the Seine. From that period till 1830 he opposed the ministry, and on the 30th July became minister of the interior. He succeeded Lafitte as head of the government, in March, 1831. Died 1832.

PERIER, James Constantine, associated with his brother, Charles, in the famous cannon foundries of Chaillot and Liege, and more lately in the manufacture of steam engines, was born at Paris 1742, and died 1818. He is author of an 'Essay on Steam Engines,' the construction of which he had studied in England.

PERIERS, B. De, a French writer, died 1544.

PERIGNON, Dominique Catherine, Marquis De, a peer and marshal of France, was born 1754, became a deputy to the legislative assembly 1791, succeeded Dugommier, and distinguished himself at the battle of Escola 1794, ambassador to Madrid 1796, marshal 1804, governor of Parma and Placenza 1806, and successor of Jourdan at Naples 1808, joined the Bourbons, and became a peer after the fall of Napoleon; died 1818.

PERINGSKIOELD, JOHN, professor at Upsala, and secretary and antiquary to the king of Sweden, 1654-1720.

PERKINS, ELISHA, and his son, BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, American physicians, known as advocates of metallic tractors as a means of healing, once famous by the name of PERKINISM; the latter died 1799.

PERKINS, WILLIAM, a minister of the Church of Eng., kn. as a Calvinistic theologian, 1558-1602.

PERNETTI, DOM ANTHONY JOSEPH, a learned French ecclesiastic of the Benedictine order, author of a curious Historical Journal of a voyage to the Falkland Isles, where he accompanied Bougainville; a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving, a Dictionary of Hermetic Philosophy and Mythology, and several works on physiognomy and ethnology. He also published a translation of Columella, of Wolff's Mathematics, and of some of Swedenborg's works, 1716-1801. His brother, JAMES, a priest, and historiographer to the city of Lyons, 1696-1777.

PÉRON, F., a French naturalist, 1775-1810.

PERONI, J., an Italian sculptor, 1627-1663.

PEROTTI, N., a Italian grammarian, 1430-80.

PEROUSE. See LAPEROUSE.

PERPENNA, a Roman general, and partizan of Marius, put to death by Pompey B.C. 74.

PERPINIAN, P. J., a Spanish painter and theologian, one of the best modern Latinists, d. 1566.

PERRAULT, CHARLES, a French barrister, who became comptroller-general of the royal buildings, and a member of the Academy, and acquired great celebrity as a literateur and a poet, was born at Paris 1628. He commenced that famous controversy concerning the comparative merits of the ancients and moderns, in which Boileau advocated the former and Perrault the latter. His principal work is The Age of Louis XIV. Died 1703. CLAUDE, brother of the preceding, celebrated as an architect, mechanician, and naturalist, flourished 1613-1688. Among his artistic productions are the colonnade of the Louvre, and most of the vases which ornament the gardens of Versailles. The principal of his writings are a Translation of Vitruvius, Memoirs of the Natural History of Animals, and Medical Essays. PETER, a third brother, wrote on fountains, 1674. NICHOLAS, a fourth brother, died young in 1661, and left a treatise entitled 'La Morale des Jésuits,' which was published in 1667.

PERREAU, J. A., a French writer, 1749-1813.

PERREIN, J., a French naturalist, 1750-1805.

PERIER. See DUPERIER.

PERRIER, F., a French painter, 1590-1650

PERRIER, F., a French jurist, 1645-1700.

PERRIN, A. S., a French painter, 1761-1832.

PERRON. See DUPERRON.

PERRONNET, JOHN RODOLPH, a celebrated French engineer and bridge builder, 1708-1794

PERROT, SIR J., a naval officer, died 1592.

PERROT D'ABLANCOURT, NICHOLAS, a Fr. wr., au. of several classical translations, 1606-64.

PERRY, JAMES, known as a miscellaneous writer and journalist, was son of a man of business at Aberdeen, where he was born 1756. He came to London 1777, and was employed as a reporter on the *General Advertiser* and the *Evening Post*. In 1782 he projected and edited the *European Magazine*, and finally became sole edi prietor of the *Morning Chronicle*. It suggestion that the modern plan of re adopted, by employing a succession instead of a single one. Died 1821.

PERRY, JOHN, an English engineer ler, au. of 'The Present State of Russi

PERSEUS, or PERSES, the last ki don, was a natural son of Philip V., w ceeded B.C. 179. He was vanquished mans B.C. 167, and died in prison at

PERSEUS, AULUS FLACCUS, a Ro who directed his shafts against the ruption of the times, and died young.

PERSIUS, a Roman orator, 2d cen

PERTI, J. A., an Italian composer,

PERTINAX, PUBLIUS HELVIUS, t of Commodus as emperor of Rome, wa a charcoal burner, and was born 126, of Adrian. He was assas. by the praeto three months of his elevation to the th

PERUGIUS, PIETRO, whose family VANUCCI, is most celebrated as the Raphael. He was born at Citta Della Perugia, 1446; and first distinguished a 'Descent from the Cross,' painted fo of Saint Chiara, at Florence, 1485. best pictures is said to be an Infant C Albani Palace, at Rome. Died 1524.

PERUSE, J. DE LA, a French poet

PERUZZI, B., an Italian painter, 1

PESARESE, the surname of SIM RINI, an Italian painter and engraver,

PESCATORE, GIAMBATTISTA, an and senator of Ravenna, died 1558.

PESCENNIUS NIGER, CAIUS, a Syria, proclaimed emperor of Rome at the death of Pertinax 193, slain 195.

PESSELIER, CHARLES STEPHEN dramatic author and poet, 1712-1763.

PESTALOZZI, HENRY, descend family of Italian origin, was born at January, 1745. He was educated for and even commenced preaching, bu reason abandoned this occupation w twenty-eight years of age. He then the law, wrote an essay on the Con Sparta, and on discovering the intens of the profession, bound himself appr farmer. With the experience thus spent the remainder of his property in t and cultivation of a piece of land, sake of employing the poor became cotton mill; it is probable that he w both these enterprises by the 'Æmilia seau, which afforded him a view of his and the only one which he could recon benevolent feelings. He began his e educator on his farm of *Neuhof*, b orphan children into his own house, w vided with food, clothing, and edu Helvetic government refusing to take ance of his projects. This was in 177 however, some time after publishing romance, entitled 'Leonard and Gertru he partly developed his ideas, he wa by the Swiss Directory to the charge number of children who had been left the French wars. He was allowed t

suppressed convent at Stantz, the capital of Underwalden, and being compelled to abandon this by the approach of the French army, was transferred to the canton of Berne, where the chateau of Burgdorf, with its surrounding domain, was placed at his disposal. Pestalozzi availed himself of this opportunity to enlarge his plans, pupils flocked to him who paid for their instruction, and he was able to engage assistants. In 1804, after a temporary removal elsewhere, he established himself in the castle of Yverdun, in the canton of Vaud, which, with its surrounding estate, was generously given to him by that government. This change had been rendered necessary by the increase of his pupils, and Yverdun became a normal school, where young men of all nations surrounded the venerable philanthropist, and were instructed in his new system of education. The fame of Pestalozzi was widely spread, and his name everywhere honoured. The canton of Zurich nominated him member of the Helvetic Consulta, convened by Buonaparte, and the emperor of Russia graced him with the order of St. Wladimir. He continued at Yverdun till 1825, when he retired to Neuhof, and in 1826 was named president of the Helvetic Society of Olten. Meantime, indeed, for some years past, the institution of Yverdun had been going to ruin, and soon after the retirement of Pestalozzi, his successor, M. Schmidt, was ordered to leave the country. The works of this great benefactor are 'Leonard and Gertrude,' already mentioned, 'How Gertrude Instructs her Children,' 'Researches on the Course of Nature in the Education of the Human Race,' 'Elementary Education,' and several others, developing his plan of instruction by objects, the essential principle of which is the drawing forth of the internal faculties. Whatever may be thought of his system as a whole, the present generation is deeply indebted to Pestalozzi for the fresher thoughts and experiments which his plans suggested. It is his grand distinction to be among the first benefactors of the poor—the first to claim for their squalid children the full advantage of all that is impressive in art and beautiful in nature—the first to share his bread with them, and to dwell amongst them, as a poor man himself, in order, as he expresses it, that he might 'Teach those harassed with poverty to live as men.' [E.R.]

[Tomb of Pestalozzi.]

PESTALOZZI, J. J., a physician and professional writer at Lyons, 1674-1742. ANTHONY JOSEPH, probably his son, a physician, 1703-1779.

PESTEL, F. W., a German jurist, 1724-1805.

PETAN, PAUL, a chronologist and antiquarian, flourished at Orleans, 1568-1614. His great-nephew, DENIS, commonly called *Petavius*, one of the most learned chronologists of his age, 1583-1652.

PETAVIUS, DIONYSIUS. See PETAN.

PETER, THE APOSTLE, whose name was originally Simon, was born at Bethsaida, in Galilee, and was about forty years of age when he became a follower of our Lord. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom at Rome, along with Paul, 65.

PETER, the name of five saints of Rome:—1. A bishop of Alexandria, martyred 311 under Maximinus. 2. PETER, surnamed *Chrysologus*, an Italian prelate, author of Sermons and Homilies, died 452. 3. An archbishop of Tarentaise, died 1174. 4. PETER NOLASQUE, founder of the order for the redemption of Christian slaves from the infidels, entitled 'The Confraternity of Mercy,' died 1256. 5. PETER OF ALCANTARA, a Franciscan friar, 1499-1562.

PETER I., emperor of Russia (next article.) PETER II., son of Alexis Petrowitz and the Princess Charlotte of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, born 1715, succeeded Catharine I. 1727, died 1730. PETER III., son of Anne, eldest daughter of Peter I. and of Charles Frederic, duke of Holstein Gottorp, born 1728, was created grand duke by his sister, Elizabeth, 1742, and succeeded her 1762. He was put to death the same year by his wife, Catharine, who succeeded him as Catharine II.

PETER THE FIRST, czar of Russia, was born May 30, 1672. He is usually called PETER THE GREAT, nor can the epithet be justly denied to the man who gave his country sea ports, commerce, fleets, and manufactures, arts, and educational institutions; and who changed the despised and barbarous Muscovy, which our ancestors spoke of as we now speak of Timbuctoo, into the Russia whose ambitious schemes and preponderating force all the world now anxiously watches. Moreover, the exploits which Peter achieved, were mainly due to his own innate strength of character, and not to the favourable coincidence of circumstances. If it be true that the secret of greatness lies in energy of the will, in resolute endurance, and in self-sacrifice, there are few historical personages in whom its elements have been more strongly developed than in the imperial organizer of the Russian power. Peter succeeded to the crown of Russia at the age of ten; but his half-sister Sophia, who held the regency, strove not only to keep him as long as possible from the exercise of power, but to render him unfit for it, by giving him a purposely defective education, and by placing in his way, as he grew up, every temptation to idleness and sensuality. Much of the coarseness, the vice, and the savage violence which deformed Peter's career in after life, may be traced to the taints thus early given to his moral system; the spirit must have been surpassingly strong and self-relying that could rise to any greatness in manhood, after a boyhood and early youth of such neglect and corruption. In 1689 Peter emancipated himself from the regent's domination, and took the reins of government into his own hands. He strove hard to repair

the defects of his education; he acquired, almost entirely by self-teaching, a knowledge of several foreign languages; he studied earnestly the mechanical arts, especially such as related to ship-building; his darling object being to give Russia ships and commerce, though, when he began his reign, she possessed no sea-port except that of Archangel in the northern sea. He endeavoured also to form a body of troops on the model of the armies of the civilized nations of western Europe. He exercised them in hostilities against the Turks and Tartars on his south-eastern frontier, during which he gained the important city of Azoph. In 1697, having provided for the safety of his empire, and left troops under the command of the best of the foreign officers who had aided him in his reforms, so as to curb any reactionary movements of the discontented part of his subjects, Peter travelled as a private person through Germany, Holland, and England. He laboured hard to improve his knowledge of ship-building, and other useful parts of practical knowledge. To do this the more effectually he worked with his own hands as a common shipwright in the dockyard at Amsterdam, and

[House in which Peter lived at Zaandam.]

afterwards in the English yard at Deptford. During his absence from Russia the Strelitzes (the old Muscovite soldiers) mutinied, but were put down by General Gordon, whom Peter had left in command of his new troops. Peter hurried back to Russia, and punished the mutineers with frightful cruelty. He now proceeded with renewed vehemence in the changes of manners and dress, as well as the introduction of useful arts, which he forced upon his barbarous subjects. In his zeal to do good he was too frequently injudicious in choosing times and seasons for the work; and the least show of opposition irritated him into ferocity, which was fearfully aggravated by the habit of drunkenness, which he had acquired during his neglected youth, and from which he never set himself free. In 1700 the war between him and Charles XII. of Sweden commenced. At first the Swedes always defeated the Russians; but Peter was not disheartened. He recruited his armies; improved their discipline, and foretold that in the long run the Swedes would teach them how to win. Charles XII. neglected the coast of the Baltic; and Peter took advantage of this to pour troops into Ingria, Carelia, Livonia, and Esthonia. In 1702 he laid

the foundation of St. Petersburg
Not less than 100,000 lives are said
sacrificed in raising the future capi
among the swamps, where Peter or
tion, and where, with characteristic
purpose and indifference to human
urged on the completion of the work,
aware of its perils and difficulties.
defeated Charles XII. in the deci
Pultowa; and when the war betwee
Russia was ended, by the peace of Ny
Russia gained as part of her domi
Esthonia, and Livonia. Her empire w
planted along the coast of the Baltic
fluence upon Poland, and other easte
Europe, christendom, was developi
paramount ascendancy. Peter was
in his wars against the Turks. In
on the Pruth in 1711, his army was
the enemy; and he was only saved b
of his empress, Catharine, who was
who succeeded in either bribing or p
Grand Vizier of the Turks into a
which the Russian army was permi
and peace was restored, though at t
restoration of Azoph. In his fam
perienced heavy sorrows. His first
duced mutual unhappiness; and h
Alexis, thwarted all his projects,
himself with the disaffected party,
abolish all Peter's reforms and r
Muscovite fashions. Peter compell
renounce all claim to the succes
him before a high court, which cond
death. Two days after this, Alexis
It was said that he sickened when
that his illness was natural; but th
of his death is a mystery. Peter
favourite wife, Catharine, was a Liv
girl, who married a Swedish soldier,
prisoner of war to Peter's favourite
zikoff. Menzikoff made her his
Peter saw her and fell in love with
her as his own. Seven years afterw
he married her; and she ruled Rus
after his death. Peter died in 1725.
collect anecdotes of coarse debauch
frantic cruelty, and injudicious obst
acts of his long reign. But, to estim
he and his deeds must be taken for
their grand result upon his country'
be considered. Nor must the defe
tages of his early education be eve
those who sit in judgment on his
ruler and a man. His last words
that in respect of the good I have d
people, God will pardon my sins.'

PETER, king of Castile, surnam
born 1334, succeeded his father,
1350, assassinated, after a cruel re
his natural brother, 1369.

PETER I., king of Arragon,
King of Navarre, reigned 1094-110
succeeded his father, Alphonso II.,
put himself at the head of the Alli
defeated and killed at the battle of
by Simon de Montfort, 1212. Pe
1239, succeeded his father, James
inherited the kingdom of Sicily b

with Constance, daughter of Manfred. He took an active part in the expulsion of the French, and was crowned in Sicily, after the massacre of the Sicilian vespers, 1282; died 1285, after sustaining, gloriously, a war with Charles of Anjou and Philip of France. PETER IV., born 1319, succeeded his father, Alphonso IV., 1336, died, after a fruitless war for the sovereignty of Castile, 1387.

PETER I., king of Sicily, same as Peter III. of Arragon. PETER II., son of Frederick I., was crowned 1321, during the lifetime of his father, and succeeded him 1337, died 1342.

PETER I., king of Portugal, born 1320, succeeded his father, Alphonso IV., 1357; died, after a beneficent reign, 1367. This prince was secretly married to Inez de Castro, who was murdered by order of his father 1339. PETER II., second son of John IV., born 1648, became regent after the fall of his brother, Alphonso VI., 1667, compelled Spain to recognize the independence of Portugal 1668. On the death of Alphonso, 1683, he received the title of king; died, while effecting the conquest of Estramadura, 1706.

PETER, king of Hungary, reigned 1038-1047.

PETER I., king of the Bulgarians, succeeded his father 927. His reign was troubled with internal dissensions, and wars with the Russians and Greeks; died 970. PETER II., obtained the royal power, in association with his brother, Asan, 1186, and they were both slain about 1195.

PETER I., king of Cyprus and Jerusalem, succeeded his father, Hugh IV., 1361, and was assassinated 1367. PETER II., son and successor of the preceding, died 1382.

PETER I., duke of Brittany, succeeded by his marriage with Alix, daughter of Guy, 1212, and, after her death in 1221, became chief of the league of the great vassals against Blanche of Castile. He went to Palestine 1240, accompanied Louis IX. to Egypt 1248, and died on the voyage home. PETER II., second son of John VI., succeeded his brother, Francis I., 1450, died 1457.

PETER, count of Savoy, surnamed 'the Little Charlemagne,' succeeded his father, 1263, d. 1268.

PETER OF ALCANTARA. See above (Saints.)

PETER OF ST. ANDREW, a theologian, philosopher, and hist. of the Carmelite order, 1624-71.

PETER OF BLOIS, an ecclesiastic who settled in England in the reign of Henry II., and is esteemed one of the most learned men of his age, died about 1200.

PETER CHRYSOLOGUS. See above (Saints.)

PETER OF CLUGNY, an abbot of that monastery, called also PETER THE VENERABLE, and by his proper name PETER MAURICE, a distinguished theologian and Latin poet. He was born 1092 or 1094, became abbot after Hugh II. in 1122 or 1123, and in 1140 gave shelter to the unfortunate Abelard, and interceded for him at Rome. Died 1156. His works were published in 1522.

PETER OF COTTONA, a name by which the Italian painter, F. Berettini, is known, 1596-1669.

PETER THE HERMIT, preacher and leader of the first crusade, was born in the eleventh century, and was first known as an officer in the army of the counts of Boulogne, serving in Flanders, about the year 1071. After this he passed some years in the quiet of domestic life, had several children, and on the death of his wife became a professor of religion, and devoted his days to solitude and austere practices. About 1095 he was led by the prevalent feeling of the age to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, then in possession of the Turks, and was deeply impressed by the profanation of the holy places, the indignities suffered by the pilgrims, and the general oppression to which the Christian inhabitants of the East were then subject. The same feeling was universal throughout Christendom, and the popes had long cherished the design of an expedition against the Mahommedans, which it only required the enthusiasm of a man like Peter the Hermit to render practicable. Urban II. received him as a prophet, and authorized his mission. He now traversed the greater part of continental Europe, riding on an ass, his head and feet bare, his body clothed with the coarse garment of a hermit, girded round the waist with a rope, and bearing a heavy crucifix in his hand. To understand his success, we must take into account the poverty of the masses, and the alluring prospect of a residence in Eastern lands, the scenes of which were painted in glowing colours by the apostle of the holy war. Thousands of outcasts had always been ready to follow the princes in their marauding expeditions or political wars, and how much more in a war which enlisted the highest sympathies of their nature in its behalf, which received the sanction of the ministers of religion, and was regarded as the will of God! The pope summoned a council, which met at Placenza and Clermont, and making an eloquent appeal to the assembly, was frequently interrupted by their acclamations. He was acknowledged chief of the crusade, and ordered that every one engaged in it should wear a cross of red stuff. Peter, meanwhile, collected a vast body of adventurers, estimated at a hundred thousand souls, from the borders of France and Lorraine, and while Godfrey of Bouillon mustered those of higher rank in a more soldierlike and deliberate manner, proceeded with this fanatic crowd, by way of the Rhine and Danube to the East. Ignorant of the route, and without the means of subsistence, it is fearful to contemplate the disorders and sufferings of such a march. About a third part reached the mountains of Thrace, and Peter himself took refuge in Constantinople, where he awaited the coming of Godfrey of Bouillon. At the same time he induced the emperor Alexis to send troops in aid of his followers, about three or four thousand of whom were rescued. Peter accompanied the army of Godfrey, and was present at the storming of Antioch, and before the capture of Jerusalem addressed the crusaders on the Mount of Olives. He then acted a short time as vicar-general for the patriarch of the holy city—the Jesuit Outreman says, as viceroy. The latter part of his life, like the commencement, is wrapt in obscurity. It is not known when he returned to Europe, but he died in a monastery he had founded in the diocese of Liege, 1115. The movement he had commenced continued to agitate Europe for nearly two centuries, and its general effect upon the march of civilization may be pronounced almost incalculable. [E.R.]

PETER OF ST. LOUIS, a French ecclesiastic of the Carmelite order, kn. as a poet, about 1626-84.

PETER MAURICE. See PETER OF CLUGNY.

PETER NOLASQUE. See above (Saints.)

PETER OF SICILY, a political negotiator in the service of the emperor Basil in 870. He wrote a History of the Manichæans, published 1604.

PETER THE VENERABLE. See P. OF CLUGNY.

PETERBOROUGH, earl of. See MORDAUNT.

PETERKIN, ALEXANDER, son of a Scottish minister, and known of late years as a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1781. He was educated as a solicitor, and, in 1843, was engaged professionally for the Strathbogie clergymen—in the struggle which led to the disruption in the Scottish national church. Died 1846.

PETERS, BONAVENTURA, a Flemish painter, famous for his storms and shipping, 1614-1615. JOHN, his brother and pupil, 1625-1677.

PETERS, C., a German painter, 1808-1830.

PETERS, C., a learned Eng. divine, died 1777.

PETERS, F. L., a Flemish painter, 1606-1654.

PETERS, G., a Dutch painter, born 1580.

PETERS, HUGH, an English Jesuit, known as the counsellor and confessor of James II.

PETERS, HUGH, a disreputable character who connected himself with the English republican party as a pamphleteer and pulpit demagogue. He was born in Cornwall 1599, educated at Cambridge, and figured successively as an actor, a minister in the Church of England, and a preacher among the independents. Executed 1660.

PETERS, WILLIAM, a minister of the Church of England, best known as an artist, died 1814.

PETERSEN, H., a Swiss minister, died 1820.

PETERSEN, JOHN WILLIAM, born at Osnaburg 1649, and pastor at Hanover, became celebrated about 1692 for his prophetic announcements. He was then deposed, and died in obscurity. His wife, JEANNE ELEANORA DE MERLAN, partook in his enthusiasm, and published his life.

PETERSEN, P. N., a Ger. musician, 1761-1830.

PETHION DE VILLENEUVE, JEROME, a Girondist leader of the French revolution, was the son of an attorney at Chartres, and was himself an advocate when chosen deputy to the *Tiers Etat* of the Estates-General. His character placed him in a political situation between the Girondists and Jacobins, but his political and philosophical creed was the same as Brissot's, and he held it sincerely and implacably. He was one of the most zealous parties to the propagation of the 'Rights of Man' as the basis of a constitution, and it was at his instance that the Jacobin Club was reorganized—which led to the foundation of the Cordeliers, and the separation of the more violent members. The nation at this time was with the moderate party, and the influence of Lafayette was only just on the wane. Pethion profited by it, as one of the most practical men in his party, and was successively president of the National Assembly, president of the Criminal Tribunal, and mayor of Paris. In the latter function he succeeded Bailly, November, 1791, and polled twice as many votes as Lafayette. On the famous 20th of June, 1792, when the mob of Paris compelled the king to put on the red cap, Pethion and Louis exchanged angry words; the next day, however, the mayor addressed a proclamation to the people calling upon them to defend the constitution and the king, and to respect his person. He maintained his position as mayor of Paris, after the victory of the Marseillaise on the 10th of August and the dreadful massacres of September, but found it impossible to prevent the excesses on that occasion. Returned to the National Convention, he was unanimously elected its first president, and voted for the king's death, but pronounced in favour of delay. From this time he was identified with the Girondists by the followers of Robespierre, and included in the proscription of that body on the 31st of May, 1793. He was among the few who escaped the guillotine to meet a more miserable fate. Having fled with Buzot and Salles to the department of Calvados, they made a fruitless attempt to raise the populace and were obliged to hide in the woods. Whether they put an end to their own existence, or were starved to death, is not known, but the remains of Buzot and Pethion were found by the gleaners in a corn-field gnawed by wolves. [E.

PETION, ALEXANDER SALIES, president of the republic of Hayti, was a man of colour, born free at Port-au-Prince, 1770, and educated at the military school of Paris. He served with distinction in the French army, and after the expulsion of the English, was an active party in the civil wars of the island. In 1804 Dessalines became chief of the infant republic, and having made himself emperor, was killed in October, 1806. His successor was Christophe, who also assumed the kingly title, and it was against this latter that Petion obtained his most signal victory on the 1st of January, 1808, a year after his own election as president. This success fully established his authority as chief of the republic, and he retained the presidency till his death in 1818, when he was succeeded by his friend General Boyer.

PETIS, FRANCIS, a learned French Orientalist and historian, 1622-1695. His son, FRANCIS PETIS DE LA CROIX, like him, a great Oriental scholar, but also a traveller in the East, and successor as royal interpreter, 1653-1713. MARIE, son of the latter, professor of Arabic in the Royal College, 1698-1751.

PETIT, A., a French medical writer, 1718.

PETIT, A. T., a French physician and writer on experimental philosophy, 1791-1820.

PETIT, F. P. DU, a Fr. naturalist, 1664-1

PETIT, JEAN LOUIS, a celebrated French surgeon, born at Paris on the 13th of March, 1 and died in that city on the 20th of April, 1 aged 76. Petit enjoyed a deservedly great re tion during his lifetime, and was undoubtedly of the founders of modern French surgery. was remarkable for his professional enthusiasm a industry; and his writings are still held in high timation. The first edition of his work on the was published at Paris, in 12mo, in 1705; but, 1758, it was enlarged to two volumes. His treatise Surgical Diseases was a posthumous work, and published by his pupil, Dr. Lesné, in 1774, twenty four years after the author's death. [J.M'C

PETIT, M., an advent. traveller, died 1815.

PETIT, M. A., a French surgeon, 1766-1811.

PETIT, P., a physician, distinguished as a writer on physiology, and Latin poet, 1617-1687.

PETIT, P., a dist. mathematician, 1594-167

PETIT, S., a philologist and theolog., 1594-16

PETIT-DIDIER, MATTHEW, a learned Fren

friend and advocate of ultramon-
uthor of critical, historical, and
lissertations on the Scriptures,
s brother, JOHN JOSEPH, a Jesuit
1664-1756.
UARS, ALBERT DU, a French
of 'Botanic Miscellanies,' d. 1831.
L. B., director-general of the Paris
or of several tragedies and trans-
25.
JOHN, a famous enameller and
r, born at Geneva 1607, died 1691.
, NICHOLAS, a learned French
1630-1705. His nephew, of the
loctor of the Sorbonne, and a very
in favour of Jansenism, 1665-1747.
EL, L. F., a distinguished French
1818. His brother, PHILIP, a
llenist, 1749-1815. A third bro-
NCIS, an archæologist, 1756-1836.
RAIMOND DE, author of a 'Lib-
Artists,' about 1715-1780.
AS., surgeon to the Charter House,
ished as a botanical wr., d. 1718.
T., a Danish Orientalist, d. 1673.
, FRANCESCO, was born at Arezzo
1304. His father, a Florentine
n exiled two years before, in the
e which drove out the poet Dante;
Italy for Avignon, where the papal
d. The son was educated there and
and then sent to study law at Bo-
Petrarch certainly loved the Æneid
andects, and copied ancient manu-
ingly than law papers, yet the sub-
f his public life proves that he did
essional pursuits, and that he pre-
or being a useful man of business.
ignon soon after he became of age,
f in possession of a small inherit-
ged for some years in an alterna-
studies and political composition,
y (sombre, perhaps, but not the
hat account) as the clerical court
year 1327 he conceived an attach-
ignonese lady, young but already
ttentions to her were treated much
f course; the admirer was cer-
nitted even to the most innocent
cicisbeism: there appears to have
e much intercourse between the
do not know with certainty so
dy's real name. She became fa-
etime, and is still celebrated, as
the verses in which Petrarch sang
t his passion does seem to have
a than a flight of imaginative
rkable only for the length of its
for the genius of the person by
tertained. About 1338 he retired
e years to dwell in the beautiful
lûse, near Avignon. He himself
thdrawal to the retreat which he
as caused by no reason more senti-
c than his disgust with the licen-
papal court, and the disappoint-
es of preferment which the pope
him. Long before this time his
mplishments had procured for him
not only distinguished patronage, but frequent and active employment. He now speedily quitted Vaûclûse for Italy, where he became the confidential friend and diplomatic agent of several sovereigns, and skilfully executed missions not only in Italy, but in France and Germany. Though he never took orders, his employers rewarded him by ecclesiastical benefices in the north of Italy; and his longest residences were at Parma, Milan, Padua, and Venice. In 1370, when his health was already failing, through attacks of palpitation and epilepsy, he left Padua for the neighbouring village of Arquà, seated among the lovely Euganean Hills. There he built a house, still preserved, but was hardly ever free from illness till his death in 1374.—Petrarch, whose life was thus active, is immortal in the history of literature in virtue of more claims than one. He is placed as one of the most celebrated of poets in right of his 'Rime,' that is, verses in the modern Italian tongue, of which he was one of the earliest cultivators and refiners. Celebrating in these his visionary love, he modelled the Italian sonnet, and gave to it, and to other forms of lyrical poetry, not only an admirable polish of diction and melody, but a delicacy of poetic feeling which has hardly ever been equalled, and a play of rich fancy which, if it often degenerates into false wit, is as often delightfully and purely beautiful. But, though Petrarch's Sonnets, and Canzoni, and 'Triumphs,' could all be forgotten, he would still be honoured as one of the benefactors of European civilization. No one but Boccaccio shares with him the glory of having been the chief restorer of classical learning. He was himself a voluminous Latin writer, both in prose and verse; and his fame as a poet in his own day, and his coronation in the Roman capitol in 1341, rested on his celebration of the second Punic war in his epic poem 'Africa.' But his greatest merit lay in his having recalled attention to the higher and more correct classical authors;

[Tomb of Petrarch.]

in his having been an enthusiastic and successful agent in reviving the study of the Greek tongue; and in his having been, in his travels and otherwise, an indefatigable collector and preserver of

ancient manuscripts. To his care we owe copies of several classical works, which, but for him, would, in all likelihood, have perished. [W.S.]

PETRE, Sir William, a chancery clerk, employed in the visitation of the monasteries by Henry VIII., for which he received a grant of abbey lands and knighthood, died 1572.

PETRI, B., a professor of Brabant, died 1630.

PETRI, C., a Danish divine, 16th century.

PETRI, Suffrid, historiographer of the states of Friesland, secretary to Cardinal Granvella, (see William I. of Nassau), and professor of law at Cologne, author of historical and philological works, died 1597.

PETRI, or PETERSON, Laurence, one of the three principal Swedish reformers, first protestant bishop of Upsala, and a theological writer, 1499-1573. His brother, Olave, also a reformer, whose vehement addresses almost produced a civil war, author of 'Memoirs,' 1497-1562. A *third* of the name, Jonas Petri, bishop of Linkoping in the 17th century, was author of a Latin and Swedish dictionary, published 1640.

PETROF, Wassilj Petrowitsch, a famous Russian poet and philologist, appointed her reader and councillor of state by Catharine, 1736-1799.

PETRONI, R., an Italian cardinal, died 1314.

PETRONIUS, Titus, called 'Petronius Arbiter,' a favourite of Nero, and supposed author of a fragment entitled 'Satiricon,' died 66.

PETRUCCI, Pandolph, a citizen of Sienna who obtained the sovereign power, and died 1512.

PETTUS, Sir John, a member of parliament, and deputy-governor of the royal mines, author of some professional and other works, died abt. 1690.

PETTY, Sir William, son of a clothier in Hampshire, and founder of the Lansdowne family, was born 1623, and being educated as a physician, became, in 1650, professor of anatomy at Oxford. His talents, however, were of the most versatile description, and he had the happy gift of turning them to some practical account in every way that promised to be a source of emolument; not satisfied with teaching anatomy and chemistry, he became Gresham professor of music; and as to inventions, a copying machine to write two letters at once, and a double-bottomed ship to sail against wind and tide, show what he was capable of. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, to which he added the office of contractor for surveying the forfeited lands, one of the commissioners for their division, clerk to the council, and secretary to the lord-lieutenant, Henry Cromwell. With the wealth thus amassed, he became a member of parliament in the time of Richard Cromwell; and as he succeeded in making his peace at the restoration, his lands were confirmed to him, with the honour of knighthood in addition, and the office of surveyor-general of Ireland. Even the fire of London, which destroyed the fortunes of so many, only provoked Sir W. Petty to fresh speculations, by which he recovered his losses. He died 1687, leaving great wealth to his successors, and numerous tracts on economy, especially 'Political Arithmetic,' 'Taxes and Contributions,' and other subjects growing out of his knowledge of Ireland. For his descendant, the celebrated statesman, see Shelburne.

PETTYT, or PETYT, William, keeper of the Tower records, author of writings on Constitution of Parliament, 1636-170

PEUCER, G., a Ger. mathematicia

PEUERBACH, G., an Austr. astr

PEUTEMAN, P., a Dutch painter

PEUTINGER, C., a Gr. antiquar

PEYER, J. C., a Germ. anatomist

PEYMANN, Henry Ernest D general, commander of Copenhage bombardment by the English in 18 tried by his countrymen for signing the and condemned to death,—a punis was commuted to a long imprisonmen

PEYRARD, F., a Fr. mathematic

PEYRE, Marie Joseph, a Fre 1730-1785. His brother, Antoine painter and architect, 1739-1823.

PEYRERE, Isaac De La, a Frenc the *protégé* and librarian of the prin author of a curious work on the ' and the 'Restoration of the Jews, His brother, Abraham, a jurisconsu

PEYRON, Jean Fr. Pierre, painter, and director of the Gobelins 1744-1815. His brother, J. Franco an author, 1748-1784.

PEYRONIE, F. De La, a Fr. surg

PEYROUSE. See Laperouse.

PEYSSONNEL, Charles De, a quary and consul of Smyrna, autho of the Kings of the Bosphorus, &c. His son, who succeeded him as consu distinguished historical and antiquar the same countries, 1727-1790. John Anthony, was appointed p naturalist to the island of Guadalo and was the first to write on the coral according to the received theory

PEZ, Bernard, a learned Benedi tria, 1683-1735. His br., Jerome,

PEZAY, A. F. J. Masson, M French historical writer, 1741-1777.

PEZENAS, Esprit, a French J as a mathematician and astronomer,

PEZRON, Paul, a monk of Bri as a chronologist, philolog., and antiq

PFAFF, J. C., a Lutheran theolo temburg, 1631-1720. His son, C Matthew, a voluminous protest. wr

PFAFFRAD, G., a Germ. philoso

PFANNER, T., a Germ. archivist,

PFEFFEL, J. Conrad, a nati distinguished as a jurisconsult and 1684-1738. Chr. Frederic, his learned writer on public law, 1726-1 philus Conrad, young brother of dramatic writer, poet, and literateu

PFEFFERCORN, John, a conver endeavoured to persuade the emper to burn all the Hebrew books except containing the principles of magic a gerous matter, died after 1517.

PFEIFFER, A., a Germ. Oriental

PFEIFFER, J. F., a Germ. econo

PFENNINGER, M., a Swiss des graver, 1739-1810. Henry, of the a painter and engraver, who execut for Lavater, born 1749.

PFIFFER, or PFYFFER, L., a S

the service of France, 1530-1594. FRANCIS LOUIS, an officer probably of the same family, retired from the French army after fifty years' service, and executed a beautiful plan of Switzerland in relief, still existing in his native Lucerne, 1716-1802.

PFISTER, A., a German printer, died 1462.

PFLUG, JULIUS, an Italian prelate, died 1564.

PFNITSING, M., a poet of Nuremberg, 1481-1535.

PFUGUER, M. A. D., a Swiss poet, 1777-1824.

PHÆDON, a Greek philosopher, who studied under Socrates, and subsequently founded a school of philosophy at Elis, since known as the Eleatic. Plato gave his name to one of his Dialogues.

PHÆDRUS, LUCIUS, a Roman slave freed by Augustus, and known as the author of Fables, first discovered to modern literature in 1596 at Rheims. In the reign of Tiberius he suffered from the tyranny of Lejamus. His fables are written in Iambic verse with remarkable purity.

PHAER, THOMAS, a Welch poet, died 1560.

PHALARIS, a cruel tyrant of Agregentum, in Sicily, who acquired his power about 572 B.C., and was put to death by one of his own horrible devices, that of the brazen bull, 556 B.C.

PHARAMOND, a half-fabulous personage, supposed to have been the first king of France, and to have reigned about 418 or 420. The Salic law is attributed to him. He was probably a chief of the Franks.

PHARNACES, the *first* of the name, king of Pontus, succeeded his father, Mithridates the Great, about 185 B.C., died 157. The *second*, born 97 B.C., became king of Bosphorus 64, and, after reconquering Pontus, was killed in battle 47.

PHAVORINUS. See FAVORINUS.

PHELIPEAUX, JOHN, a French theologian and historian of Quietism, died 1708.

PHELIPPEAUX, A. LE PICARD DE, a Vendean officer of artillery, born 1768, joined the army of Condé with the emigrants 1791, died in the English service after the siege of Acre, 1799.

PHELIPPEAUX, J., a Jesuit, 1577-1643.

PHELYPEAUX, RAIMOND BALTHASAR, Marquis De, French governor of Canada, died 1713.

PHERECRATES, a Greek poet, 5th cent. B.C.

PHERECYDES, a Greek philosopher, from whom Pythagoras is said to have acquired his doctrine of the Metempsychosis, 6th century B.C.

PHERECYDES, a Greek historian, 5th c. B.C.

PHIDIAS, a Greek sculptor and the most celebrated artist of antiquity, was the son of Charmidas, and the pupil of Ageladas of Athens, where Phidias was born, about 490 B.C., or even a year or two later, for according to this supposition he must have already reached the mature age of fifty before the execution of any of his most celebrated works, as the Minerva and other sculptures of the Parthenon, and the Olympian Jupiter. Phidias was the greatest ornament of the age of Pericles, and became eminent at Athens about 450 B.C.; the latter portion of the period of Pericles, however, 444 to 430, defines, probably in the best manner, the exact period of Phidias, for his greatest triumphs were achieved during the administration of the affairs of Athens by Pericles. Great patrons have generally found great instruments to carry out their schemes, or the patron is himself developed by the opportunity: in some respects both positions are true, but the former is the more easily explained: the magnitude of an undertaking regulates and developes accordingly the faculties of those who undertake. Thus Pericles, Julius II., and Ludwig I. of Bavaria, all found artists of the highest genius ready to accomplish all their desires. Pericles appointed Phidias superintendent of public works. The Parthenon was completed 438 B.C., the year also in which Phidias dedicated his colossal statue of Minerva in ivory and gold, placed in the temple; the architecture was the work of Ictinus. In the following year he commenced, aided by Colotes of Paros, the great sitting colossus of Jupiter at Olympia, in Elis, also of ivory and gold; this was completed in the year 433, and was considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. (See Quaktremere de Quincy, *Le Jupiter Olympien*, &c.) The great chryselephantine works, that is of ivory and gold, are the most remarkable monuments of which the ancient records give us any account; there seems to have been no limit to the magnificence or art-glory to which the anthropomorphistic worship of the Greeks might not lead them. These gigantic images, from 40 to 60 feet in height, apparently of solid ivory draped in gold, with all necessary enrichments in colour, must have more than realized the grandest notion of a human god that any of the Greek devotees can have brought to their shrines. The unparalleled height to which statuary has attained among the ancient Greeks is, therefore, to be attributed as much to the utilitarian end, the honour of religion and the stability of the priesthood, as to any æsthetic refinement, though this too did exist among the Greeks perhaps in a higher degree than any other people. The chryselephantine sculpture was the natural result of the Greek polychromy; once established the system of colouring images, the costliness must necessarily enter into the material as well as the external decoration of the image; thus we find these great images gradually progressing from rude wood and stone, to marble, and to bronze, and finally (ostensibly) to ivory. The ivory was, however, only a coating, the core of the statue was wood, the gold was real. Phidias executed six of these great works, but this of Elis cost him his life, for he was accused of having embezzled the gold given by the Elians for the draperies, &c. of the statue, and upon this accusation cast into prison, where he died within the year, 432 B.C. The accusation appears to have been found to be quite groundless; and in honour of the memory of the great statuary, the charge of the image was granted as an heir-loom to the family of Phidias, and when Pausanias visited Elis, 600 years afterwards, the descendants of Phidias still had the care of it. Another account states that it was in Athens, after his return from Elis, that he died, and that the charge in question related to the gold of the Minerva, which Pericles himself had taken off, and ordered to be weighed, and found exact; that he was finally committed on a charge of impiety for carving his own portrait on the shield of Minerva, and that he died during imprisonment for this offence. The Olympian Jupiter adorned Elis for about eight centuries, it was then removed to Constantinople, by the emperor Theodosius, and was either lost at sea, or destroyed in the fire of the Lauseion, 475 A.D. In carrying out so many and extensive works,

Phidias must necessarily have had many assistants. His principal scholars were Agoracritus, Alcamenes, and Colotes. Such were his assistants probably in the extensive sculptures of the Parthenon, now in this country, and known as the Elgin marbles; brought from Athens by Lord Elgin in 1803, and purchased by the British government in 1816. We have in these wonderful works adequate testimony of the deserved reputation of Phidias, and quite sufficient to show that the arts of Greece, at least of the time of Pericles, cannot be too highly esteemed. We have in these marbles the best exposition of the ideal, and a perfect illustration of the æsthetic element of style as distinct from mere representation or imitation. The so-called Thesens, the Ilissus, the Metopes, and the Panathenaic frieze all exhibit the most perfect ideality of form, at the same time of a grand generic character. The ideal or generic development of these sculptures can only have resulted from the long experience of centuries, or from extraordinary circumstances, but partly from the combination of both. All healthy bodies, subject to similar exercise, would most probably assume much the same character: the athletic games of the Greeks, common and popular, gave their artists such opportunities of viewing the naked form in all its perfection, that the general excellence of their sculpture is not surprising. In the Elgin marbles we have doubtless all the several beauties of the athlete combined in the individual, yet so modified as altogether to obviate the sense of any special individuality, leaving only the impression of the perfect human form, illustrating its general attributes themselves in all their wonderful versatility and perfection, without suggesting for a moment the notion of a limited individual fitness or quality; always excepting when such special limit or quality is not the specific object of the individual representation, as in the Farnese Hercules, the type of muscular strength. This is the ideal in its general and special development, and which we find invariably well illustrated in Greek sculpture, but nowhere with more refined grandeur than in the works of Phidias, as exemplified in the invaluable Elgin marbles.—(Müller, *Life and Works of Phidias de Phidiæ vita et operibus* &c., Göttingen, 1827. A very full account of Phidias and his works may be found in the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography*, edited by Dr. Smith.) [R.N.W.]

PHILASTER, an Italian prelate, 4th century.

PHILES, MANUEL, a Greek poet, 14th century.

PHILELPHUS, FRANCIS, a celebrated Italian philologist and state secretary, 1398-1481.

PHILEMON, a Greek poet, 4th century B.C.

PHILEMON, a Greek grammarian, 12th cent.

PHILIBERT, the *first* of the name, duke of Savoy, succeeded his father, Amadeus IX., 1472, died 1482. The *second*, succeeded his father, Philip II., 1497, died 1504.

PHILIBERT-EMANUEL, son of Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, grand prior of Castile and Leon, and grand admiral of Spain, died 1624.

PHILIDOR, ANDRE, born at Dreux in 1726, was the son of a musician, whose real name was MICHEL DANICAN, but who, for the excellence of his performances upon the hautboy was named Philidor by the king of France. The young Andre, in childhood, entered as page in the band of the king of France, then under the directi chapel-master Campra. After having le ation of page, Philidor settled in Paris supported himself from his income as t copier of music. Besides his musical had gained such a reputation as a ch that he was induced to travel; accor the year 1745, he left Paris for Holland, England, &c. During his travels h improved his musical taste. In 1753 England, when he set Dryden's Ode to to music. He had while here devoted tion principally to chess; and he gained fame from having published his analy game, which is still referred to as an On his return to France, in 1754, he agai his musical studies, and produced musi matic piece, which was performed with cess in 1759. This work laid the founda musical reputation. Philidor, along with Monsigny, is regarded as one of the foun modern French comic opera. After h duced about twenty operas at the Opera he came to London in the year 1779, whe duced the music to Horace's 'Carmen which is esteemed as his best work. London in 1795.

PHILIP, the name of three saints apostle, who is supposed to have pr Phrygia, and died at an advanced ag deacon chosen by the apostles who pr Cæsarea, where he received Saint Paul 3. PHILIP OF NERI, an Italian ecclesia der of the oratory, &c., 1515-1595.

PHILIP, son of Herod the Great and man named Cleopatra, obtained from the rank of tetrarch, and governed his great wisdom from B.C. 4 to A.D. 33. death his states were reunited to Syria.

PHILIP, king of Syria, son of Antioc dethroned by Tigranes B.C. 80, died 57.

PHILIP I., king of Macedon, reigne obscure period of its history when it wa as a barbarian territory by the Greek st B.C. 400. Nothing worthy of notice i of him. PHILIP II., see next article. III., a natural son of Philip II., reig years after the death of Alexander the was killed by order of Olympias 316 B. called Philip Arrhidæus. PHILIP IV., his father Cassander on the throne of B.C. 296, and died 295. PHILIP V., s metrius III., succeeded at the age of t B.C. 233, his uncle, Antigonus Dos guardian. After the battle of Cannæ into a treaty with Hannibal, and thus b Romans upon the stage of Grecian a was totally defeated 197, and though h reasonable terms, left the struggle to hi seus. Died B.C. 179.

PHILIP II., by whose valour and little state of Macedon was raised to the over all Greece, was the third son of and was born in 383 or 382 B.C. He his elder brother, Perdiccas, in the firs guardian of his infant son, but soon sovereign, in the twenty-third year of hi 360; the existence of rival claimants to and the exterior evils with which the

rendering his usurpation, if it may be
ceptable to the whole people. Philip
tained at Thebes as a hostage from his
his eighteenth year, and was thoroughly
e tactics of Epaminondas, with whose
d lodged; besides which, his brother,
ad intrusted him with a government in
and had allowed him to organize
s chief military arm was the after-
us Macedonian phalanx, a force or-
himself—the materials he drew upon
ntain peasantry accustomed to poverty
hout cities or even fixed habitations to
e more desirable than war to them.
Thebes had reached their highest vigour
came to the throne, but the latter
presiding genius in Epaminondas, and
was seriously weakened by the 'social
now broke out, and which raged
355 B.C. Philip took advantage of
period to possess himself of Amphi-
gave him access to the gold mines of
æus, soon a source of immense revenue
the reason of his founding the new
lippi. The 'sacred war' carried on by
tyonic council against the Phocians,
acedonians another great opportunity
in as armed arbitrators, and with the
ose in view of humbling the power of
Athens. After the capture of Methone
possession of the Athenians on the
coast—between 354 and 352, Philip
o Thessaly at the head of 20,000 men,
out as the champion of Delphi, and
soldiers with laurel, which they
he vale of Tempe. He was now joined
ous Thessalian cavalry, and having
ter of Thessaly in 352, he endeavoured
pass of Thermopylæ, but was repulsed
nians; Philip, however, compensated
quipping a navy to harass the Athenian
From 349 to 347 he became victor in
ian war, which made him complete
he Chalcidian peninsula and doubled
The terror of his name provoked the
of Demosthenes, who endeavoured to
people of Athens to form a general
st him—instead of which, each party
d or Phocian war was anxious to ob-
our against the others. This state of
o embassages, the members of which,
eption of Demosthenes, were cajoled or
hilip into a shameful peace, which in
master of the Phocian cities, of the
hermopylæ, and in the position of
he Amphictyon council. In the latter
was really the crowned protector of the
h, and in the spirit proper to his office
marched into Greece, but instead of
st the profane Locians, he seized the
ea, and began to fortify it. Demos-
exerted all his eloquence and states-
raise the ancient spirit of Grecian in-
and a powerful army was soon in the
eing without able or patriotic com-
as defeated at the decisive battle of
In August, 338 B.C. After this last
freedom, Philip was acknowledged chief
Hellenic world by all the states except
Sparta, and in 337 he summoned a congress at Corinth to organize an expedition against Persia. While preparing for this enterprise he repudiated his wife, Olympias, mother of Alexander the Great, and the same year espoused Cleopatra, niece of Attalus, who bore him a son, looked upon as the rival of Alexander in the succession. These circumstances led to dissensions at court, and in the year 336 B.C. to the death of Philip, who was murdered at the instigation of Olympias while engaged in a religious festival. He had several other wives or mistresses, and was addicted to intemperance; but as a king, for political and military genius, for persuasive eloquence, the general spirit of humanity, and for courage in the field, the name of Philip of Macedon may vie with any in history. At the time of his death the first division of his army had passed into Asia under the conduct of Attalus, and the young Alexander had already distinguished himself as commander of one wing of his army at the battle of Chæroneia. [E.R.]

PHILIP, emperor of Rome, was born in Arabia about 204, and having entered into the military service of the Romans, became prætorian præfect 243. The emperor Gordian was compelled to receive him as a colleague on the throne by the army which had conquered Sapor, king of Persia; and in the following year, 244, Philip assumed the whole authority by putting his rival to death. He was killed in battle by the soldiers of Decius 249.

PHILIP, emperor of Germany, was the second son of Frederick Barbarossa. He was born 1178, became king of Suabia and Tuscany after the death of his father 1190, and emperor after the death of his brother, Henry VI., 1198. He was assassinated 1208, and succeeded by Otho IV.

PHILIP I., king of France, son of Henry I. and Anne of Russia, was born 1052, and succeeded to the throne under the guardianship of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, 1060, died, after a troubled reign, mixed up with the affairs of William the Conqueror, 1108. PHILIP II., surnamed AUGUSTUS, son of Louis VII. and of Alix, daughter of Thibault, count of Champagne, was born 1165, succeeded his father 1180, accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land 1190, invaded Normandy during Richard's captivity 1193, confiscated the possessions of King John in France, after the supposed murder of Arthur, 1203, prepared to invade England at the instance of the pope 1213, turned his arms against Flanders and gained the celebrated battle of Bouvines 1214, died 1223. Philip Augustus was one of the ablest princes that ever reigned in France, both as a commander and an administrator. PHILIP III., called the *Hardy*, was the son of Louis IX. and Margaret of Provence. He was born 1245, and succeeded his father 1270. In 1271 he possessed himself of Toulouse on the death of his uncle, Alphonso; in 1272 he repressed the revolt of Roger, count of Foix, and in 1276 sustained a war against Alphonso X., king of Castile. The invasion of Sicily by Peter of Arragon, and the massacre of the French, known as 'the Sicilian vespers,' caused him to make war against that prince, in the course of which he died, 1285. PHILIP IV., called the *Fair*, or Handsome, son of the preceding by his first wife, Isabella of Arragon, was born 1268, and succeeded his father 1285. He

was engaged in wars with the English and Flemings; and in a quarrel with the pope, in the course of which he was excommunicated. In 1303 the estates-general were first assembled. In 1312 he suppressed the Templars (see MOLAI); died 1314. He was an able but most despotic sovereign. PHILIP V., called the *Long*, second son of the preceding, was born about 1293, and succeeded to the throne in virtue of the Salic law, which excluded the daughter of his brother, Louis X., who died 1316. In his reign a cruel persecution began against the Jews, in the midst of which he died, 1322. PHILIP VI., called *De Valois*, was son of Charles, count of Valois, a younger son of Philip the Hardy. He was born 1293, and succeeded Charles le Bel 1328. In his reign occurred the wars with Edward III. of England, who claimed the French crown as grandson, by his mother, of Philip the Fair. Philip lost the battle of Cressy in 1346, when 30,000 men, and the chief of his nobility, were slain. He died during a truce with the English, 1350.

PHILIP I., among the Spanish kings, was the son of Maximilian I., emperor of Germany, by Mary of Burgundy. He was born 1478, and on the death of his mother, 1482, became sovereign of the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands, the right of which he transmitted to his posterity of the house of Austria. In 1496 he married Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and in 1502 the young couple were acknowledged lawful successors to the crown of Spain. In 1506 they were declared joint king and queen of Castile, and Philip died the same year. He was the father of Charles V. PHILIP II., (next article). PHILIP III., son of Philip II. and Anne of Austria, born 1578, succeeded his father 1598, died 1621. PHILIP IV., son of Philip III. and Margaret of Austria, was born 1605, and succeeded his father 1621. Besides a war with the Dutch, he had to contend against the league formed against the house of Austria by Richelieu, by which he lost many provinces. In 1640 the duke of Braganza made himself king of Portugal, in 1647 Massaniello led the revolt in Naples, and in 1648 Philip was compelled to renounce all claims upon the United Provinces by the treaty of Westphalia (see article MAURICE OF NASSAU). In 1659, after the junction of Cromwell with France, and the victories of Blake, Philip concluded the treaty of the Pyrenees. In 1665 his forces were totally defeated by the Portuguese, and he died the same year. PHILIP V., second son of Louis the dauphin of France, great-grandson of the preceding, and grandson of Louis XIV., was born 1683. He succeeded to the throne of Spain by the testament of Charles II., and was proclaimed at Madrid 1700. The succession was disputed, and a league formed against it between England, Holland, Russia, Savoy, and Portugal, which led to a twelve years' war, concluded by the treaty of Utrecht 1713. By this treaty the English obtained Gibraltar and Minorca; Naples, Sardinia, the Milanese, and the coasts of Tuscany, were relinquished to the archduke Charles, who had been the rival of Philip, and was now become emperor; and the duke of Savoy possessed Sicily. Philip now married Elizabeth Farnese, princess of Mantua, and the notorious Alberoni became his minister, whom he was obliged to dismiss, in 1720, by a fresh combination. He then fell into a state of melancholy, abdicated i
of his son, Louis, and was obliged to re
crown in consequence of his death, 1724; d

PHILIP II., king of Spain, who proje
conquest of England by the famous '
was the son of Charles V., emperor, and of
of Portugal. He was born at Valladolid
eight years after his father's accession to
pire, and was married in succession to the
Mary of Portugal, 1543, and to Mary,
England, in the month of July, 1554, t
year in which he became king of Naples a
by the abdication of his father. The mos
precautions were taken on this occasion to
his assumption of any real power in this
and the temper of the people, and the qu
self, were so little to his taste, that in th
of 1555 (August) he retired to Flanders.
was a political reason for this journey,
Charles V. was preparing to resign the e
first investing his son with his hereditary
ions, and in the succeeding October he sole
nounced the sovereignty of the Low Cou
his favour, at an assembly of the states-g
Brussels. About a month after, Philip
the sceptre of Spain and the Indies by t
self-abnegation of his father, and his first
to propose a truce with France, which was
almost as soon as concluded upon. Till
ber, 1556, he lived rather a debauched
would appear, in his Flemish dominions,
came to England, where he had the mort
to be refused the ceremony of a coronat
the troops he demanded in aid of his
France. These, however, were at length
to him by Mary, in violation of her
articles, and the levy, joined to the
Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, and
Egmont, assisted to gain the battle of St.
10th August, 1557. On the death of Mary
Philip, who was still prosecuting the wa
proposals of marriage to her successor, E
and was refused; his military operations
while greatly retarding the Reformation
country. In 1559 the French were reduce
for peace, and the policy and the arms of
though he was no soldier himself, were
by the peace of Chateau-Cambresis on
of April in that year; one condition of
the marriage of Philip to the princes
beth of France, daughter of Henry II.
from this political war, Philip now applied
to the subjugation of the Moriscoes—the
dants of the Mahommedan conquerors o
and commenced that intestine struggle w
not terminated till the reign of his succes
the course of the year (1559) he returned
ladolid, having appointed his half-sister, M
sovereign of the Low Countries; his fir
that city was to send thirty-three protes
the stake, of whose torments he went to h
witness. About the same time he transf
seat of government to Madrid. In 1566 t
of the Netherlands commenced, which end
separation of the seven northern provin
the crown of Spain, and their formation
Dutch republic. This struggle lasted abo
years till the close of Philip's reign; the
incidents are noted in other articles, (V

r; MAURICE OF NASSAU). The protracted struggle were varied in estic tragedy—the rebellion, arrest, death of Don Carlos, the son of irst wife Mary of Portugal. Shortly lost the queen Elizabeth, his third ut the same time the Moors of ed, whose subjugation was effected 571 the archduchess Anne of Aus- fourth wife, and the same year his , Don John of Austria, obtained victory of Lepanto over the Turks. oops under Alva subdued Portu- and all its dependencies, Philip vereign. By this time the protes- its policy had become centred in Elizabeth, who at length openly in behalf of the Netherlands, and eatened the security of Philip; the e being ruled by our great Admiral 88 the pope, Sixtus Quintus, offered Philip, and the *Invincible Armada* r the invasion of England. It was the duke of Medina Sidonia, and by the combined Dutch and Eng- d by a great storm in the British The remainder of Philip's reign ith his French wars as a party to pursuance of the same dark policy IV. This struggle was concluded Vervins, 1597. (See NAVARRE). Madrid, 13th September, 1598; for himself the character of a cruel the most desperate efforts to sus- nderance of Spain in Europe, and he papacy. No European sovereign to resume the struggle on the same cence to this day. [E.R.]

count of Savoy, succeeded his 1268, died 1285. PHILIP II., succeeded Charles II., 1496, died PHILIP, born 1278, was prince of e Morea. He began to reign over death of Count Philip 1285, but s uncle, took the sovereignty, and of Piedmont; died 1338.

first of the name, count of Bur- d his mother, Jeanne of Valois, as 1335, and obtained the county of his brother 1338; died 1346. The of the preceding, succeeded to the f Burgundy, Auvergne, Boulogne, the age of eighteen months, and e *third*, PHILIP THE HARDY, born the duchy of Burgundy from his ohn, 1364, and, by his marriage of Flanders, became count of Flan- of Rethel, and of Nevers. He was nces appointed to administer the France during the incapacity of d whose rivalry with the duke of great troubles; died 1404. The n of the preceding by his son John, of Bavaria, was born 1396, and father 1419; died 1467. He was lois, afterwards Charles the Bold. ke of Brabant, reigned 1427-1430. nt of Flanders, called PHILIP OF is father, Thierry, 1169, died 1191.

PHILIP, elector palatine, born 1448, succeeded his uncle, Frederick, 1476, died 1508. A *second* of the name, PHILIP WILLIAM OF NEUBOURG, born 1615, succeeded the elector Charles 1686, died 1690.

PHILIP, duke of Parma, born 1720, was son of Philip V. of Spain and Elizabeth Farnese, and son-in-law of Louis XV. He became duke of Parma, Placenza, and Guastalla, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748; died 1759.

PHILIP, duke of Suabia. See PHILIP, EMP.

PHILIP OF ALSACE. See PHILIP, COUNT OF FLANDERS.

PHILIP OF ORLEANS. See ORLEANS.

PHILIP THE SOLITARY, a Gr. monk, 12th ct.

PHILIP OF THESSALONICA, a Greek epigrammatist, supposed no later than the age of Augustin.

PHILIP OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY, a famous missionary to Persia and the Indies, born at Avignon 1603, died 1671.

PHILIP OF VALOIS. See PH. VI. OF FRANCE.

PHILIPPE, C. A., a Fr. magistrate, 1614-98.

PHILIPPE, LOUIS. See LOUIS PHILIPPE.

PHILIPPI, H., a learned Jesuit, 1575-1636.

PHILIPPICUS-BARDANES, emperor of the East, proclaimed, after causing the assassination of Justinian II., 711, dethroned by the people 713.

PHILIPPIDES, an Athenian poet, B.C. 335.

PHILIPPON, BARON, the French general who defended Badajoz in 1811; 1760-1836.

PHILIPPUS OF ACARNANA, the friend and physician of Alexander the Great, whose life he saved, B.C. 333.

PHILIPPUS, the name assumed by the impostor, Andriscus, who pretended to be the son of Perseus, and became king of Macedonia.

PHILIPS, AMBROSE, descended from an ancient family of Leicestershire, known as a poet and miscellaneous writer. He was the associate of Steele, Addison, and the wits of that period; born about 1671, died 1749.

PHILIPS, CATHARINE, an accomplished lady, authoress of Translations from Corneille, 1631-64.

PHILIPS, FABIAN, a lawyer and royalist, author of several political pamphlets, and of books relating to ancient customs and privileges in England, 1601-1690.

PHILIPS, JOHN, a poetical writer, 1676-1708.

PHILIPS, RICHARD, F.R.S., F.G.S., an English chemist, died 1851.

PHILIPS, THOMAS, a Roman Catholic minister and theologian, author of the 'Study of Sacred Literature,' 'Life of Cardinal Pole,' &c., d. 1774.

PHILISTUS, an ancient historian, supposed to be a native of Syracuse, about 431-356 B.C.

PHILLIP, ARTHUR, an English naval officer, first governor of Botany Bay, 1738-1814.

PHILLIPS, EDWARD, son of Anne, the sister of Milton, and of Edward Phillips, secondary in the crown office, was born 1630. He was educated by his illustrious uncle, of whom he wrote a life. The best known of his works is a complete collection of the Poets, with observations upon them, in which it is supposed Milton assisted him. His brother, JOHN, at first a political adherent of his uncle, afterwards wrote in favour of the restoration. Dates unknown.

PHILLIPS, MORGAN, or PHILIP MORGAN, a Roman Catholic controversial writer, 16th century.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, R.A., a distinguished portrait painter and writer on art, born at Dudley, Warwickshire, 1770, died, after co-operating in the foundation of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, 1845.

PHILO OF BIBLOS, a Greek historian, chiefly known as translator of Sanconiatho from the Phœnician into the Greek language, fragments of which have been preserved in the works of Eusebius. He flourished in the reign of Nero.

PHILO OF BYZANTIUS, a Greek architect, au. of a Treatise on Machines of War, abt. 3d ct. B.C.

PHILO, JUDÆUS, was born of Jewish parents at Alexandria, not long before the commencement of the Christian era. He was a devotee of the Platonic philosophy, and it tinges all his interpretations of the sacred books. In A.D. 41, he was sent as chief deputy from the Jews in Alexandria to the emperor Caligula, in order to defend them against Apion, who had charged them with the crime of disloyalty. Again did he go to Rome in the reign of Claudius. Several of the writings of Philo have escaped the wreck of time, such as his treatise *De Mundi Opificio;* his 'Allegories of the Law,' full of strange fancy and wild interpretations, his book 'On Dreams,' and numerous tracts on biblical subjects, filled with Platonism and allegory. His works have been edited by Turnebus, fol., Paris, 1552; by Mangey in 2 vols. fol., 1742; reprinted under the care of Pfeiffer, at Erlangen, in 1820, and by Richter in 8 octavo vols., Leipzig, 1828-30. [J.E.]

PHILO OF LARISSA, a philosopher of Athens, who quitted that city on the success of the arms of Mithridates and went to Rome, where he had Cicero for a disciple.

PHILODEMUS, an Epicurean philos., B.C. 100.

PHILOLAUS: a later Pythagorean: born at Crotona, or Tarentum, towards the close of the fifth century before Christ. Aresas, a probable disciple of Pythagoras, was his master; so that we receive the doctrine from Philolaus, only as it appeared to the third generation. (Article PYTHAGORAS). It has been repeated once and again that Philolaus, divined the true theory of the Universe, and was the virtual predecessor of Copernicus. Nothing can be more false. In his scheme indeed, not the Earth, but FIRE is placed in the centre of the Universe: that Fire, however, is not the SUN, which, on the contrary, he makes revolve around the central πῦρ. The scheme, in so far as it can be understood, is altogether fantastic, based on no observation or comparison of phenomena, but on vague and now unintelligible metaphysical considerations. The only predecessor of Copernicus in Antiquity, was Aristarchus of Samos, whose remarkable conjectures appeared first, in the Editio Princeps of Archimedes—published after Copernicus wrote. [J.P.N.]

PHILOPOEMEN, called *the last of the Greeks*, was really their last great commander. He was born in Arcadia B.C. 253, became in 210 generalissimo of the Achæan League, and conquered the Spartans—at which time he abolished the laws of Lycurgus. The greatest of his victories in this long struggle was the battle of Mantinea. He was put to death by poison when a prisoner of the Messenians B.C. 183, the same year that proved fatal to Hannibal and Scipio.

PHILOSTRATUS, FLAVIUS, a
cian, author of 'Lives of the Sophists
on the Heroes of Homer,' and a des
on art, entitled 'Icones,' known abo
ther PHILOSTRATUS, his nephew,
similar to the 'Icones,' and bearing
He was known about 217.

PHILOTHEUS, a patriarch of C
author of several learned works, died

PHILOXENUS, the name of thr
most ancient a didactic and burlesq
380 B.C. The *second*, a painter,
porary with Apelles, and is known
cuted a battle-piece, B.C. 316. Th
also XENAIAS, was a bishop of He
writer in favour of the Syrian J
A.D. 518.

PHILPOT, JOHN, son of Sir Pet
sheriff of Hampshire, known as a lea
writer and minister of the Church
burnt in Smithfield in the reign of M

PHILPOT, or PHILIPOT, JOH
and antiquarian, assistant of Camd
of his Remains, time of James I
THOMAS, his son, wrote a History o

PHLEGON, a Greek historian, 2

PHOCAS, emperor of the East, 6

PHOCION, a famous Athenian g
man, orator, and diplomatist, chief
cratic party at Athens, and a grea
Philip and Alexander. He was pu
poison B.C. 317, and afterwards ho
regrets of his countrymen.

PHOCYLIDES, a Greek poet, 4t

PHOTIUS, one of the most illus
his age, was born of noble parents in
of the ninth century. He was also
the marriage of his brother with the
He held various secular offices unde
such as that of proto-a-secretis, or
and the captaincy of the royal life
literary attainments were of a very h
result of diligent and continued st
rose suddenly and unexpectedly to
ecclesiastical dignity. The patriarch
been deposed and banished, and Ph
a layman, was elected in his room.
week he summarily passed through
grades of office, was in as many s
monk, reader, sub-deacon, deacon,
finally patriarch. This questionable
confirmed by two councils, one in
other in 859. But, in 862 Pope Ni
sequence of a dispute about jurisdi
the election void, and excommunicate
his adherents. Photius, however,
place, but a schism was produced
Eastern and Western churches.
Michael III. was assassinated in A.D
murderer and successor, Basil I., e
brought back Ignatius his predece
general council held at Constantinop
transaction was solemnly ratified.
tius died, in 877, Photius was ch
former position, and his restoration
by the head of the Western churc
immediately laboured by the machi
councils, to have all the previou
against himself declared null and v

…t, he incurred again the anathema of the Ecclesiastical intrigue and manœuvre, and …ath and right in those days determined the …r. Leo VI. succeeded Basil in 886, and be …iately, but probably on unjust grounds, …ed the restless patriarch to Armenia, where …ained in exile till his death. The date of …th is unknown, but some place it in A.D. 891. …s was a scheming diplomatist, keenly alive to …n interests, but not without a happy mixture …ignity and decision. His weapons of self- …e and self-aggrandizement where those of the …which he lived, suppleness and chicanery, …us watch over all rivals, and the unscru- …use of every means to enjoy, retain, and …the most of the imperial favour and patron- Photius had been a voracious reader, and was …n accomplished critic. His Myriobiblon or …theca is a review and epitome of ancient … literature in 280 divisions, and contains …s of many rare and valuable works which …selves have been lost. The best edition is that …kker, Berlin, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo. Numerous works were composed in the long life of this …rious prelate and statesman, and many of his …s have been collected. We have his Com- …um, his Amphilochia,—a theological treatise … form of question and answer—his collection …nons, Homilies, a tract on the Procession of …oly Spirit, one against the Manichæans, Com- …aries on St. Paul's Epistles, and a Catena on …salms, &c., but many of these still slumber in …

No collected edition of his works has ap- …d. Had Photius been a professional writer …nterrupted leisure, he could scarcely have writ- …more, and when we reflect on his long and …ing life, on his chequered and absorbing …, as courtier and patriarch, polemic and exile, …uer and preacher, we cannot surely with- …our admiration of his industry and erudi- [J.E.]

…RAHATACES, a king of Parthia, succeeded …ther, Phrahates IV., and killed in the year 9.

…RAHATES I., king of Parthia, succeeded …ther, Priapatius, 178 B.C., and, dying soon … left his kingdom to his brother, Mithridates.

…AHATES II., son of Mithridates I., reigned about …27 B.C. PHRAHATES III., about 70-58 B.C. …AHATES IV., obtained the crown by killing his …r, Orodes, 37 B.C., and was killed in turn by …on, Phrahataces, A.D. 9. PHRAHATES V., …f the preceding, was absent at Rome when his …her usurped the throne, and was invested with …oyalty by Tiberius. He departed for Syria to …n his kingdom while Abraham III. reigned …it, and died on his journey 35.

…IRANZA, G., a Greek historian, 15th cent.

…HRYGIO, F. C., a German divine, died 1543.

…HRYNICUS, three distinguished Greeks:— … earliest, an Athenian writer of tragedy, con- …porary with Æschylus, 5th century B.C. The …nd, a comic poet of Athens, known B.C. 430. … third, surnamed ARRHABIUS, a sophist and …rician of Bithynia, 2d century.

…HRYNIS, a Greek musician, 5th century B.C.

…IA, PHILIP N., a French chemist, 1721-1799.

…IACENTI, D. G., an Ital. antiqu., 1684-1754.

…IALI, an Ottoman admiral, 16th century.

…IAZZA, C., an Italian painter, 16th century.

PIAZZA, JER. BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian convert to the Church of England, formerly a judge of the inquisition, author of an historical account of the inquisition and its proceedings, d. abt. 1745.

PIAZZA, P., an Italian painter, 1547-1621.

PIAZZI, J., an Italian astronomer, 1746-1826.

PICARD, J., a French astronomer, 1629-1682.

PICARD, L. B., a Fr. dramatist, 1769-1828.

PICARD, M., a German *savant*, 1574-1620.

PICART, STEPHEN, a French engraver, 1631-1721. His son, BERNARD, a designer and engraver, author of 'Illustrations of the Religious Ceremonies of all Nations,' 1663-1733.

PICCADONI, J. B., superior-general of the order of Minors, a theologian and philoso., 1766-1829.

PICCART, M., a Germ. philologist, 1574-1620.

PICCINI, NICOLAI, was born at Bari in Naples in 1728. This composer has been regarded as the most fertile and original that the school of Naples ever produced. Like many other musicians, he was first meant to be brought up to the church, but the ruling passion frustrated all parental intentions. He studied in the conservatory of San Onofrio under Leo and Durante. In 1758 he was invited to Rome, where he brought out several operas. In Dec. 1776, he arrived at Paris, where he, in the course of a year afterwards, found himself opposed to Gluck, who about this time effected a revolution in French music. For some time the musical feuds of the admirers of the Italian and the German kept Paris in a ferment. Gluck was, however, at the termination of the war, pronounced victor. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, he returned to Naples, but the ministry there having forbidden him to appear in public, he remained almost a close prisoner in his own apartments. In 1799 he returned to Paris, when the Emperor Napoleon appointed him inspector in the National Conservatory of Music, which situation he held till the time of his death, which took place in 1801. [J.M.]

PICCINI, JOSEPH, eldest son of the preceding, known as a dramatic writer, 1758-1826.

PICCOLOMINI. See PIUS II.

PICCOLOMINI, CARDINAL, the name by which JAMES AMMANATI is best known, a famous name in the history of Italy, 1422-1479.

PICCOLOMINI, ALESSANDRO, archbishop of Patras and coadjutor of Sienna, known as a philologist, 1508-1578. FRANCESCO, a relation of the preceding, known as a learned writer, 1520-1604.

PICCOLOMINI, ALPHONSO, duke de Montemariano, an Italian adventurer who ravaged the states of the church, and was hung 1591.

PICCOLOMINI, OCTAVIA, an Austrian general of the same family as the preceding, 1599-1656.

PICHAT, M., a French dramatist, 1786-1828.

PICHEGRU, CHARLES, was born in 1761, of parents in a humble rank of life, in Franche Comté. He was educated for the army at the Military College of Brienne, where he was monitor to Napoleon Buonaparte. The Revolution found him in the rank of adjutant; and he rose rapidly during the campaigns of 1792 and 1793. At the end of that year he obtained the chief command of the army of the Rhine, which was then disorganized by a series of reverses. Pichegru restored discipline and spirit; gained the victory of Haguenau, Dec. 23, 1793, and drove the allies before him into the Dutch territory. The severity of that winter made

the passage of the frozen rivers practicable, and in January, 1794, Pichegru invaded and conquered Holland. He captured not only towns and fortresses, but also some of the Dutch fleet, which was frozen up in the Texel. Pichegru sent his cavalry over the ice; and the strange spectacle was presented of ships being attacked and taken by horse soldiers. Pichegru was favourable to the restoration of the Bourbons, and entered into a secret negotiation with their emissaries for this purpose. The French Directory suspected him, and recalled him from his command. He took part in the unsuccessful attempts at reaction in Paris in 1797, and was exiled to Guiana. He escaped thence to England, where he was well received. In 1804 he came secretly to Paris with other royalists; but he was arrested by Buonaparte's police and thrown into prison. He was found dead, in his bed there, on the morning of the 6th April, 1805. The Imperialists said that he had committed suicide; the Royalists, that he had been murdered. There may be too much cause to suspect that Pichegru came foully by his death; but we believe Napoleon's assertion at St. Helena, that he, at least, was personally free from guilt in the matter. [E.S.C.]

PICHLER, CAROLINE, one of the most prolific novelists and dramatic wrs. of Germany, 1769-1843.

PICHLER, G., a Germ. theologian, died 1736.

PICHON, J., a French missionary, 1683-1751.

PICHON, T., a French writer, 1700-1781.

PICHON, T. J., a Fr. theologian, 1731-1812.

PICKEN, ANDREW, a Scottish novelist and miscellaneous wr., born at Paisley 1788, died 1833.

PICPAPE, N. J. P. DE, a Fr. Jesuit, 1731-93.

PICTET, BENEDICT, professor of theology at Geneva, author of a History of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, 1655-1724. His relation, JOHN LOUIS, an astronomer, 1739-1781.

PICTET, MARK AUGUSTUS, a naturalist and philosopher, president of the Society for the Advancement of the Arts, at Geneva, 1752-1825. His brother, CHARLES PICTET DE ROCHEMONT, a political negotiator, agriculturist, and miscellaneous writer, 1755-1824.

PICTON, SIR THOMAS, a gallant officer, descended from an old family of Pembrokeshire, entered the army as ensign in 1771, and, after serving in the West Indies, rose to the rank of colonel, and became governor of Trinidad in 1797. His next services were at the capture of Flushing, of which also he was appointed governor in 1809. He afterwards distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, at Badajoz, Vittoria, Ciudad Rodrigo, and other great actions. Killed at Waterloo 1815.

PICUS, MIRANDULUS. See MIRANDOLA.

PIDOUX, J., physician of Henry III., d. 1610.

PIERCE, EDWARD, a famous painter of altar-pieces, ceilings, and architecture, died about 1715.

PIERQUIN, J., a French priest, died 1742.

PIERRE, CORNELIUS DE LAPIDE, a learned Jesuit, an. of commentaries on the Bible, d. 1637.

PIERRE, J. B., a French painter, 1714-1789.

PIERRES, P. D., a French printer, 1741-1808.

PIERSON, C., a Dutch painter, 1631-1714.

PIERSON, J., a philologist, 1731-1759.

PIETERS, B., a Flemish marine painter, 1614-1652. JOHN, his brother, same profes., b. 1625.

PIETERS, G., a Dutch painter, born 1580.

PIETRE, S., a French physician, di

PIETRI, P. DA., an Italian painter,

PIETRO, M. DI, an Ital. cardinal,

PIGALLE, J. B., an Italian sculpt

PIGANIOL-DE-LA-FORCE, J. French literateur and geographer, 167

PIGAULT-LEBRUN, G. C. ANTO tile novelist and dramatic writer, 1753

PIGHIUS, ALBERT, a Dutch ma and Roman Catholic controversialist, 1490, died 1542. His nephew, STEPH a learned antiquarian, 1520-1604.

PIGNA, GIAMBATTISTA, a learned torian of the house of Este, 1529-1575

PIGNATELLI, F., a Neapolitan st 1732, capt.-general of the Two Sicilies general of the kingdom of Naples 1806

PIGNONE, S., an Italian painter,

PIGNORIA, L., an Ital. antiquary,

PIGNOTTI, LORENZO, professor philosophy at Pisa, distinguished as a and the most celebr. of Ital. fabulists,

PIGRAY, PETER, a French surgeon

PILATUS, LEONTIUS, a monk of C at the revival of letters in Europe, 14

PILES, ROGER DE, a Fr. art-writer,

PILKINGTON, JAMES, a learned late, created bishop of Durham by Eliz the Marian persecution, 1520-1575.

PILKINGTON, LETITIA, a lady of traction, born in Dublin 1712, and ma Rev. Samuel Pilkington. She wrote se some poems, and her own 'Memoirs. separated from her husband in con irregular conduct, and was supported s contributions obtained for her through of Cibber. Died 1750.

PILLET, C. M., a Fr. biographer, d

PILON, F., an Irish actor, 1750-17

PILON, G., a French sculptor, died

PILPAY, an Indian fabulist, Bramin cillor of state to one of the rajahs, s lived 2,000 years B.C. His fables were into French by Galland in 1704, and b Dubois in 1826.

PIMENOFF, a Russian sculptor, di

PINA, RUY DE, a Portug. historian

PINART, M., a French Orientalist,

PINAS, J., a Dutch painter, 1597-1

PINDAR, the greatest of the Greek was born, according to the best aut Cynocephalæ, a village of Bœotia, betw and Thespia, B.C. 518, and died B.C completing his eightieth year. As is t most of the celebrated authors of an few particulars respecting his life have mitted to us, and even these are derive ancient biographies of uncertain au valua. According to one of these, he of Daiphantus and Cleidice, and was the time of the celebration of the Py (August or September), the latter fa rived from one of his own fragments to have been twice married, and to h son and two daughters. His family, w descent from Cadmus, ranked among in Thebes, and enjoyed a hereditary skill in music, especially for flute-pl fession which, at that time, was held

ɔtian capital. The youthful poet, ily talent had descended, at first to that branch of poetry which d to the accompaniment of the ther, who had observed in him the etical genius, sent him to Athens, e tuition of Lasus of Hermione, he Athenian school of dithyram- ceived that instruction in the art sary to enable him to attain dis- at Athens, he likewise availed ɪtructions of Agathocles and Apol- ning to Thebes in his twentieth profited by the instructions and s and Corinna of Tanagra, two that time enjoyed great celebrity ith both of whom he afterwards cessfully for the musical prize. ed his career as a composer of e early age of twenty, and his re- tended to all parts of the Hellenic ductions of his muse were eagerly rent states and princes to com- kable events; the tyrants and reece paid homage to his superior free states vied with each other in s the great lyric poet of his age. and Opus conferred upon him the g him a public guest; the inhabi- ployed him to compose for them a , to the exclusion of two celebrated ; and by the order of the priestess ceived a portion of the banquet of Pindar manifests in his works a feeling, and entertaining a pro- or the gods, rejects those forms of nds which ascribes to them the orality of mortals. He dedicated Great Mother near his own house rected statues to Jupiter-Ammon, he market-place. Extraordinary id to him after his death. The d to him a statue of brass, repre- a diadem and a lyre, and a book nees; while the Lacedæmonians, Thebes, spared his house and e same mark of veneration was n to his memory by Alexander. tion of his works have come down these, with a single exception, all lass, the *Epinician* or *triumphal* rating respectively the victories ur national games of Greece, the an, Nemean, and Isthmian. Be- wrote dithyrambs, hymns to the es, drinking songs, mimic dancing aidens, and panegyrics on princes, we possess numerous fragments. Pindar as a poet must be formed n odes alone, though it is evident ny of the ancient writers, and par- ce, that he was equally celebrated nents of poetry. The subjects d for his muse do not appear, at e well fitted for sublime poetry; f the poet, summoning to its aid thology of the oldest times, and bits of the heroes and demigods, t of his panegyric with a fascina- tion which seems really genuine. 'He is chiefly remarkable for the gigantic boldness of his conceptions and the daring sublimity of his metaphors, which stamp him the Æschylus of lyric poetry. The flights of his imagination are not, however, like those of the great tragedian, mingled with the intensity of human passion, which, while they carry us beyond ourselves, still come home to the heart. He has the light without the heat, his splendours dazzle, but do not warm us. There is little of human feeling in his works.' [G.F.]

PINDEMONTE, Ippolito, Count, an Italian poet, biographer, and miscellan. wr., 1753-1828.

PINE, John, a highly talented English engraver, appointed Blue Mantle in Heralds College, and engraver of the royal signets, 1690-1756. His son, Robert Edge Pine, a portrait and historical painter, died 1790.

PINEAU, G. Du, a French lawyer, 1573-1644.

PINEAU, S., a French surgeon, 1550-1619.

PINEDA, J. De, a Sp. theologian, 1557-1637.

PINEL, Le P., a French priest of the oratory, known as a controversial writer, and for his visionary enthusiasm, died before 1777.

PINEL, Philip, a celebrated physician of Paris, distinguished for his treatment of the insane, and his valuable works on the subject, 1742-1826.

PINELLI, Gianvincenzo, a great collector of books and manuscripts, and patron of literature, born at Naples, of Genoese descent, 1535; died 1601. Maffeo, sometimes confounded with the preceding, also a learned bibliopole, and friend of Morelli, flourished at Venice, 1736-1785.

PINELO, Antonio De Leon, a laborious writer on Spanish America, born in Peru 17th ct.

PINET, Antohny Du, lord of Noroy, a miscell. writer and defender of protestantism, 16th ct.

PINGERON, J. C., a French writer, died 1795.

PINGRE, A. G., a Fr. astronomer, 1711-1796.

PINI, E., an Italian naturalist, died 1825.

PINKERTON, John, a native of Edinburgh, dist. as a poet, antiquarian, and geogr., 1758-1826.

PINKNEY, William, an eloquent lawyer and statesman of America, distinguished as a political negotiator for the state of Maryland, and as a member of the senate, 1765-1822. His son, Edward Coate, a naval officer, known to literature as a poet, 1802-1828.

PINSON, ——, a French surgeon, famous as a modeller of anatomical subjects in wax, 1745-1828.

PINSON, or PYNSON, Richard, an early English printer, who was originally servant to Caxton, and introduced the Roman letter into this country, died about 1530.

PINSSON, F., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1612-1691.

PINTO, F. M., a Portuguese traveller, 16th ct.

PINTO, H., a Portuguese divine, died 1584.

PINTO, Isaac, a Portug. economist, died 1787.

PINTURRICHIO, Bernardino, a famous Italian painter, scholar of Perugius, and associate in the labours of Raphael, 1454-1513.

PINZI, J. A., an Ital. numismatist, 1713-1769.

PINZON, Alonzo, Vincent Yanez, and Martin, three brothers, Spaniards, who had commands in Columbus' first voyage, and by whose exertions mainly it was that a sufficient number of men were induced to risk their lives on the perilous enterprise. Vincent Yanez was the most distinguished of the brothers; he made

several voyages, on the most important of which he sailed in December 1499, and discovered Brazil, and the river Amazon, three months before Cabral took possession of South America for the crown of Portugal. [J.B.]

PIOMBO. See SEBASTIANO.

PIOZZI, ESTHER LYNCH, a distinguished name in the literary circle of Dr. Johnson, was the daughter of John Salusbury, Esq., of Bodvel in Carnarvonshire, where she was born 1739. In 1763 she married Mr. Thrale, a brewer, and member of parliament for Southwark, and this gentleman having made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, the latter became a constant visitor at their house, at Streatham, in Surrey. In 1784 Mrs. Thrale, after a three years' widowhood, married Gabriel Piozzi, an Italian music-master, with whom she went abroad; this match cost her the friendship of the great moralist, who had been greatly opposed to it. In 1786 she published 'Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson during the Last Twenty Years of his Life,' and in 1788 her correspondence with him. Her other literary productions consist of poems and fugitive pieces of a miscellaneous description; the chief of them is her poetical story, entitled 'The Three Warnings.' She returned to England after the death of Piozzi, and died at Clifton, near Bristol, 1821.

PIPELET, F., a French surgeon, 1722-1792.

PIPER, CHARLES, Count, councillor of state, and minister to Chas. XII. of Sweden, 1646-1716.

PIPER, FRANCIS LE, an English painter, of Walloon descent, died about 1740.

PIPPI. See ROMANO.

PIPPING, H., a Germ. theologian, 1670-1722.

PIRANESI, GIAMBATTISTA, *Cavaliere*, was born at Rome in 1707; he studied some time in Venice as an architect, but settled in Rome, and henceforth devoted himself to archæology, and etching the various ruins and monuments of Rome, in which he was assisted by his son, the CAV. FRANCESCO PIRANESI; and together they have produced the most extraordinary and interesting work, as a whole, that we possess on the magnificence of the ancient Romans. Yet it must always be borne in mind that the archæological was secondary to the artistic element in their admirable etchings, and much is supplied by enthusiasm and imagination, as well as what has been afforded by the actual monument; but the existing ruins as they were, are powerfully and faithfully given, and even the ornamental fragments have their pictorial truth, if not their exact proportions or details. The elder Piranesi died at Rome in 1778; the son at Paris in 1810, he was born at Rome in 1750. The son completed what the father commenced: the early editions are the most valued; a complete collection is very rare, as all the monuments or series were published separately, and was worth, before the publication of the new Paris reprint, between three and four hundred pounds. The new edition in 29 volumes, atlas folio, published at Paris, 1835-37, is worth about £70; it contains plates by some other artists besides the Piranesi, and some modern as well as ancient monuments. [R.N.W.]

PIRES, THOMAS, a Portuguese ambassador to China,—the first European who ever went there in that capacity; the date of his mission 1517.

PIRINGER, B., a Germ. engraver

PIRON, AIME, a French apothe
as a poet, 1640-1727. His son, A
dramatic author, and man of wit, 16

PIROT, E., a French theologian,

PIRRO, R., a Sicilian historian, 1

PISAN, C. DE, an Italian poetess

PISANI, N., a Venetian admiral,
in the third war between the V
Genoese, from 1350 to 1354, when
captive with all his fleet by Paganino
released at the conclusion of peace
in obscurity. VICTOR, son or nephe
ceding, obtained a victory over th
Antium in 1378, and was beaten by
1379. After three months' imprisonm
he was restored to his command, and
whole Genoese fleet at Chioggia. D

PISANO, the surname of several
artists of Pisa, very important in the
of art in Italy. GIUNTA PISANO, o
GIUSTINO of Pisa, is the earliest k
painter, and a crucifixion painted
church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, a
the year 1236, is still preserved; it
in impasto and absolutely great as
compared with anything we know
period in Italy. Giunta was anterio
This shows how little reliance is to
local and partial histories, especially
duals are made heroes of. This pict
a fac-simile has been published by t
painter, Ramboux, in his 'Outlines f
illustrating the Old Christian Art in
that so far from Cimabue being the fa
painting, he was scarcely equal to Gi
inferior in style of drawing. If an
have the credit of reviving painting i
belong to Giunta Pisano, for anythin
yet, to the contrary; he is said to
with the Greeks about 1210. Ther
ously an influx of Greek artists into
Venetian capture of Constantinople
we know of no Greek works equal to t
by Giunta. There are several other
preserved, and the progress of the art
very slow, even down to the time of
withstanding the great impulse give
works of Giotto. Giunta was not n
sari. NICCOLA PISANO was equally
as sculptor and architect, and must
rank in the former art that Giunta do
He distinguished himself as early as
logna, were he executed the celebrate
Domenico. Niccola was also a gr
he executed the church of the Frari
was the pioneer of the *Renaissanc*
sculpture and in architecture. He
GIOVANNI PISANO, the son and ass
cola, and likewise one of the greate
sculptors and architects of Italy, di
1320, and was placed in the same t
father in the Campo Santo. ANI
was another early artist of Pisa, but
tury later than Giunta; he was a
architect, and the friend of Giotto, a
senior. Andrea was born about 128
works still extant by Andrea 'th
of the Baptistery of St. John (see G

most important. These two gates are still per-
t; the exact date of their execution is disputed,
ether they were finished in 1330, or only com-
nced in that year. The reliefs are from the life
John the Baptist, and the general design of the
e is said to have been made by Giotto; but
otto's share, if any, must have been more that of
architect than the sculptor, though even defin-
the panels and indicating the subjects; he can
rcely have had more to do with the design than
s, or his name would have been more intimately
ociated with them. The work appears to have
en modelled by Andrea and his son Nino, and
e castings commenced by some Venetian artists
1330, and the complete gates to have been
nished and gilded in 1339, with the exception of
me decorations of the architrave, which were
dded many years afterwards by Vittorio, the son
f Lorenzo Ghiberti, in order to make them har-
monize with the other two sets of gates executed
by his father. The gates of Andrea were originally
in the centre of the Baptistery, opposite to the
cathedral, but were afterwards removed to the side,
to give place to the more beautiful work of Ghiberti,
in the year 1424. Andrea was made citizen of
Florence, and died there in 1345; he was buried
in the cathedral Santa Maria del Fiore. All three
sets of gates have been well engraved in outline by
Lasinio, *Le tre Porte del Battisterio di Firenze.*
Florence, 1823.—(Vasari, *Vite de Pittori*, &c.
Ed. Flor., 1846, seq.; Cicognara, *Storia della
Scultura*; Rumohr, *Italienische Forschungen*;
Rosini, *Storia della Pittura Italiana.*) [R.N.W.]

PISANSKI, G. C., a Ger. philologist, 1725-90.

PISISTRATUS, a citizen of Athens who raised
himself to the sovereign authority in the time of
Solon, to whom he was related, B.C. 560. Com-
pelled to retire from the city by the conspiracy of
Megacles and Lycurgus, he returned soon after by
effecting a compromise, but was obliged to retire
again, and suffer an exile of eleven years, which
he spent in making preparations to recover his
authority. In the eleventh year he reappeared at
the head of an army and regained his power, which
he retained till his death, B.C. 527. He was a
beneficent ruler, and did much to promote the rise
of Greek literature. We owe to him the poems of
Homer in their present form, Pisistratus having col-
lected them, as they were scattered in detached parts
throughout Greece, and digested them into order.

PISSAREF, A., a Russian poet, 1801-1828.

PISSELEU, ANNE DE. See ESTAMPES.

PISTORIUS, JOHN, a Ger. controversialist, son
of Lutheran divine of the same name, 1546-1608.

PITCAIRNE, ARCHIBALD, an eminent phy-
sician, born and educated at Edinburgh, and even-
tually settled there after holding a professorship
at Leyden. He founded his medical system upon
his knowledge of mathematics, and wrote several
medical works in support of it. Among his more
medical writings may be mentioned a vindication
of the claims of Harvey, 1652-1713.

PITHOIS, C., a French writer, died 1676.

PITHON, PETER, a French magistrate, pro-
foundly learned as a jurisconsult and philologist,
the first to publish the laws of the Visigoths.
He is represented by De Thou as one of the first
men of his age, as well for probity, candour, and
learning as for the extent of his learning, the
soundness of his judgment, and his political wis-
dom; born at Troyes 1539, died 1596. His brother,
FRANCIS, also a jurisconsult, 1543-1621.

PITISCUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a German mathe-
matician and astronomer, 1561-1613. His nephew,
SAMUEL, a learned philologist, 1637-1717.

PITOT, HENRY, a French mathematician, tac-
tician, and engineer, especially of canals, 1695-1771.

PITROU, R., a French engineer, 1684-1750.

PITS, JOHN, a native of Southampton, who
went to France, and becoming a catholic was pro-
tected by the cardinal of Lorraine, known as a
theologian and biographer, died 1616.

PITT, CHRISTOPHER, an English clergyman,
author of miscellaneous poems, and a translation
of Virgil, Vida's Art of Poetry, &c., 1699-1748.

PITT, THOMAS, the founder of the family of
the great earl of Chatham, was born in Dorset-
shire 1653, and towards the end of the century be-
came governor of Fort St. George, in the East
Indies. He made a large fortune, chiefly owing to
his possession of a diamond, by which he cleared
considerably more than £100,000. In 1716 he
was appointed governor of Jamaica. He sat in
four parliaments for Old Sarum and Thirsk, and
died 1726. His eldest son, ROBERT PITT, father of
William, earl of Chatham, d. 1727. See CHATHAM.

PITT, WILLIAM, the second son of the great
Lord Chatham, was born at Hayes in Kent, on
the 28th of May, in the year 1759. He was edu-
cated at home under private tuition until at the age
of fourteen he entered at Cambridge. His biogra-
phers are profuse in their testimonies to his precо-
cious capacity and readiness in acquiring know-
ledge. He was indeed saturated with tuition of
all kinds, and taught from his earliest youth by
his haughty father to consider himself the hope of
the country. He thus acquired at the age when
young men are just ridding themselves of boyish
shyness an austere self-possession, which im-
parted to everything he did an air of wisdom and
authority. He never knew the nature of diffi-
dence, and the easy assurance with which he took
whatever duty or office presented itself, is sup-
posed, not without good reason, to have deceived
the world as to the extent of his capacity. In
January, 1781, he was returned to parliament for
Appleby, and at once threw himself into the busi-
ness of the session with the confidence of an old
debater. He boldly adopted the projects of reform,
then rising into shape in Britain side by side with
the discontents in France, and in 1782 brought on
his motion for a reform in the representation of the
people. On the accession of Lord Shelburne's admin-
istration in July, he was made chancellor of the ex-
chequer, and this invitation to retire from the party
who were deemed utopian theorists, showed that a
well-founded reliance was placed in his ambition,
overcoming his reforming propensities. It was in
the December of 1783 that King George dismissed
the coalition ministry, and placing young Pitt at
the head of the cabinet, conducted with his able
championship that battle in which the crown de-
feated the political aristocracy. Among the states-
men of the day, Dundas, afterwards his right
hand man, had the sagacity to see beforehand that
he would be victorious, and to sacrifice other pros-
pects for a participation in his fortune. Once
established in power, he ruled through seventeen

of the most eventful years of European history. When his reign began he had not quite abandoned his old reforming views, and being well versed in the newly promulgated philosophy of Adam Smith, he was partial to the principle of free trade. But the French revolution drove him back from all progressive projects, and the frightened country submitted to a sort of ministerial and parliamentary despotism. The great conflict in which the young minister of a constitutional country measured his strength with the young military despot of France, is matter of history familiar to all. That Pitt, although perhaps his powers have been somewhat exaggerated by panegyrists, showed great resources cannot be denied. His readiness in debate and promptness in comprehending business have seldom been equalled. What chiefly surprises people of the present day in the history of his career, is the vast amount of dissipation, and especially of drinking, with which his great labours were diversified; but perhaps his frailties have, like his abilities, been exaggerated. It was said of him that he never was truly young, that he never had the freshness, naturalness, and openness of youth; it is certain that he grew old before his time, and he died of a broken and exhausted constitution, on the 23d of January, 1806. [J.H.B.]

PITTACUS, one of the seven sages of Greece, was a native of Mitylene, in the isle of Lesbos, where he was born about B.C. 650. He was invested with the sovereign power by the people of Athens, and voluntarily abdicated after re-establishing the authority of the laws. Died abt. 570 B.C.

PITTERI, J. M., a Venetian engraver, 1703-87.

PITTIS, T., an English divine, died 1687.

PITTON, J. S., a Fr. historian, about 1620-90.

PITTONI, J. B., a Venet. painter, 1687-1767.

PITTS, WILLIAM, an English artist, 1790-1840.

PIUS I., pope and saint of Rome, is supposed to have commenced his pontificate, or rather bishoprick, about 152 or 153, and to have died 157. The date of his reign, however, as given by other authorities, is from 127 to 142. He was succeeded by Anicetus. PIUS II. (ÆNEAS SYLVIUS PICCOLOMINI), born 1405, succeeded Calixtus III. 1458, died 1464. He was a great theologian, diplomatist, canonist, historian, orator, and, in fact, a pontiff univerally accomplished. He made great efforts to organize a crusade against the Ottomans. PIUS III. (ANTONIO TODESCHINI), enjoyed a pontificate of twenty-five days, 1503. PIUS IV. (GIOV. ANGELO MEDICI, or MEDICHINO, of Milan), succeeded Paul IV. 1559, died 1565. In his reign the council of Trent finished its sittings, which lasted from 1545 to 1563. PIUS V. (MICHELE GHISLERI), born of an obscure family in Piedmont 1504, succeeded the preceding 1566, he died 1572. In his reign, the bull *In Cœna Domini* was published, which claims privileges for the clergy irreconcilable with the civil authority; he was succeeded by Gregory XIII., and canonized by Clement XI. in 1713. PIUS VI. and PIUS VII. (following articles.) PIUS VIII. (FRANCESCO XAVERIO CASTIGLIONI), born near Ancona 1761, suc. Leo XII. 1829, and d. after reigning twenty months 1830. His successor was Gregory XVI.

PIUS VI., pope of Rome, by name GIOVANNI ANGELO BRASCHI, descended from a noble family, was born at Cesena 1717, and succeeded Clement XIV., better known as Ganganelli, 15th February, 1775. The first five years of his reign were occupied with public works and economical projects —among others the draining of the Pontine marshes, which helped to embarrass his finances and impoverish the state. In 1780 his political troubles commenced by the accession of Joseph to the power of the empress Queen Maria Theresa, the new emperor being bent on separating the church from the papal jurisdiction. This he did by suppressing a great number of monasteries, forbidding any intercourse between the remainder and Rome, and taking upon himself the nomination of bishops—even of those in Italy. The agitation, intrigues, and social troubles consequent on these proceedings, kept the pope fully occupied till the French revolution; and then, the invasion of Italy by the French occasioned him still greater difficulties. In 1791 Avignon was united to France, the pope pretended to a neutrality which he did not observe; heavy contributions were imposed on him; Ferrara, Romagna, and the Bolognese, were incorporated with the newly-formed Cisalpine republic; the price of peace, in fine, was the revocation of the papal edicts launched against the Jansenists, and the acknowledgment of the civil constitution of the French clergy. Some disorders in Rome between the French and Italians, in course of which the French general Duphot was shot, led to the expedition of Berthier, who arrived in Rome on the 10th of February, 1798, and on the 15th proclaimed it a republic. The Vatican was now occupied by the French troops, the apartment in which the pope sat plundered before his eyes, and even the ring stolen from his finger. He was then taken prisoner, and being carried to France, died there in August, 1799. [E.R.]

PIUS VII., successor of the preceding, by name GREGORIO LUIGI BARNABA CHIARAMONTI, also of noble descent, and a native of Cesena, was born 1740. He became a cardinal in 1785, and in that character propitiated the favour of the French at the period of his predecessor's humiliation. On the fall of Pius VI. the papacy was taken under the protection of the coalesced powers, and just about the time of his death the combined troops of Austria, Russia, and Naples, had succeeded in extinguishing the Roman republic. Cardinal Chiaramonti was elected pope, and took the name of Pius VII., at Venice, on the 15th of March, 1800; at the same time he appointed Cardinal Consalvi his secretary. The power of the French revolution was now grasped by the hands of a master spirit, and instead of destroying the papacy, Napoleon was resolved on moulding it to his purposes by whatever force might be necessary. This great man knew that a nation could not subsist without a religion, and that the genius of the French demanded it rather as an institution than an internal life. By the concordat of 1801, he restored catholicism in France, and bound Pius VII. to recognize the independence of the French church. In 1804 the pope was induced to meet the emperor at Paris, hoping, perhaps, to deter him from his purpose of extending the same principles of independence to Germany and Italy. In this effort Pius VII. had the mortification to fail, and as he still resisted the policy of the emperor, the

1808 and 1809, united all the states of
h to the French empire, and on being
nicated, arrested the pope himself, and
rried him prisoner to Fontainbleau.
the 25th of January, 1813, the pope
concordat granting all that Napoleon
, but retracted again, when the French
were expelled from Germany. He now
i and awaited the issue of events, and
ed to his capital on the 24th of May,
the coalition of the protestant states,
house of Austria, against Buonaparte.
ow resumed his functions as papal secre-
a people reduced to servitude under
o were the mere tools of Austria, and a
conclave at Rome, who governed by a
mere terror and corruption—and with-
ghtest regard for the privileges and pros-
he papal subjects. In 1817 Pius VII.
e concordat of 1801, and concluded a
with the French crown, one effect of
the restoration of Avignon. This year,
mmenced the persecution of the secret
f patriots, known as the Carbonari, but
e deterred by the revolutions of 1820 and
ain, Naples, and Piedmont; the patriots
ne time being soothed by the friendly
of Gonsalvi. Affairs were in this fever-
hen the aged pope died, as the result of
t, on the 20th of August, 1823. His
was Leo XII. [E.R.]

I, G. F., an Italian *savant*, 1689-1764.

ART, an Eng. dramatist, d. about 1720.

ATUS, a king of Caria, in Asia Minor,
n as the father of Mausoleus and Arti-
se names are familiar to history. He
in the 4th century B.C.

RO, FRANCISCO, the conqueror of Peru,
egitimate son of a Spanish colonel of in-
a peasant girl of Estremadura. He was
ruxillo about 1571. Neglected by his
e was suffered to grow up in ignorance
ss. But he had a strong frame and a
; and, stirred by the marvellous tales
h Spain was filled about the newly-dis-
orld beyond the Atlantic, Pizarro left
r Hispaniola, and served for many years
rilous and painful expeditions which
boa, Pedrarias, and others, led into the
d to the western coast of the American

Pizarro was fifty years old before he
he means of undertaking his great enter-
st the Peruvian empire, the wealth and
of which had long been rumoured among
h settlements on the isthmus of Darien,
no European had previously dared to
formidable were the reports of its power,
rific were the hardships of the voyage
narch, which were to be overcome before
r of Peru could be reached. Pizarro's
iate in his enterprise was Diego Almagro,
f fortune like himself. The first attempt
eru was made in 1524, but produced
eyond the discovery of some islands and
he coast of the Pacific, though the suf-
the adventurers were extreme. Pizarro
in for Panama in 1526; and succeeded
ng part of the Peruvian territory, and
he wealthy city of Tumbez. Nothing but the most heroic constancy on the part of Pizarro could have overcome the toils and sufferings which he and his little band experienced. On one occasion he and a few followers were detained for several months on an almost barren island. Worn down with famine, cold, and disease, many of the Spaniards wished to abandon the disastrous enterprise and return to Panama. Pizarro assembled them, and traced with his sword a line on the sand from east to west; then turning towards the south, he said, 'Comrades, on that side are toil, hunger, nakedness, the drenching storm, battle, and death. On this side are ease and safety; but on that side lies Peru with its wealth; on this side is Panama and its poverty. Choose, each man, what best becomes a brave Castilian. For my part, I go to the south.' Saying this, Pizarro stepped across the line, and thirteen of his band followed. At the head of this scanty but determined remnant, Pizarro persevered; and the arrival of succour soon enabled him to leave the scene of suffering and trial, and to gain ocular proof of the value of the great prize which he aimed at. In 1528, Pizarro sailed to Spain, and there sought and obtained from Charles V. ample authority and rank for conducting the conquest of the great South American empire, the existence and results of which he was now able to demonstrate. But it was left to the adventurers themselves to provide the means of conquest; and when Pizarro, in January, 1531, sailed from Panama, on his third and last expedition, he had only 180 men under his command, 27 of whom had horses. Some reinforcements reached him after he had landed on the coast near Peru; but the whole force, with which he ultimately advanced into the heart of that empire, did not exceed 110 foot soldiers, 67 cavalry, and two small pieces of artillery called falconets. With this force (aided, however, largely by fraud) Pizarro overthrew the dominion of the Peruvian Incas, which extended over 35 degrees of latitude, over many millions of an orderly, industrious, civilized, and wealthy population, and which was supported by large armies of well disciplined and veteran soldiers. Pizarro, after a march of great difficulty across the mountain chain of the Andes, reached the city of Caxamalca, near which the Peruvian Inca, or sovereign, Atahualpa, was encamped with numerous forces. Pizarro persuaded Atahualpa to visit the Spanish camp, and then suddenly attacked the Peruvians who attended their monarch, and after a frightful massacre succeeded in making the Inca his prisoner. The submission of part of the empire was now easily effected, as the Peruvians obeyed implicitly the commands which their captive monarch issued at the Spaniards' dictation. After immense quantities of gold had been extorted from the natives as a ransom for their sovereign, Pizarro brought him to trial under a charge of exciting insurrection against the Spaniards, and put him to death. Pizarro then set up another member of the Peruvian family as Inca, and marched upon Cuzco, the capital of the empire. The Spaniards now encountered frequent and obstinate resistance from the natives; but the terror of the European fire-arms, and of the cavalry, told strongly in favour of the invaders; though consummate generalship and indomitable bravery were also required. Pizarro's skill was

ever ready in each emergency, and his courage was a quality in which the Spanish soldier was never deficient. Unhappily, he was equally signalized by insatiable avarice, remorseless cruelty, and habits of brutal license and outrage. Cuzco was taken by the Spaniards; and a desperate attempt, which the Indians made a few years afterwards to recapture it, was ultimately repulsed, though not till after the European power in Peru had been brought to the very brink of destruction. Feuds and civil war soon broke out among the conquerors: and Almagro, Pizarro's old comrade, was put to death, after being defeated in a pitched battle which he and his partizans fought against Pizarro's adherents. Pizarro, who now bore the title of marquess, ruled Peru for some time with almost royal power. He had founded the city of Lima as the new capital of Peru, and he devoted himself to its adornment, to planting European settlements in various parts of the provinces, to sending out expeditions of discovery beyond the frontier, and to working the mines, with which the conquered regions abounded. The lot of the natives under him was miserable; and though he lavished wealth and land on his own favourite followers, he treated the other Spaniards, especially those who had followed Almagro, with harshness and contempt. A conspiracy was at last formed against him by some of the surviving friends of that chief. They suddenly attacked Pizarro in his palace on the 26th June, 1541, and killed him after a desperate resistance. [E.S.C.]

PIZZI, J., an Italian writer, 1719-1790.

PLAAT, Andr. H. J. Vander, a famous Dutch engineer and hydraulic mechanician, 1761-1819.

PLACE, Cl. De La, a French priest, 17th ct.

PLACE, Francis, a native of Durham, dist. for his etchings of landscapes, &c., died 1728.

PLACE, Francis, well known as a politician, was born in humble circumstances 1772, and began his public career as secretary to the Constitutional Association, which numbered Hardy and Horne Tooke among its members. He afterwards participated in the agitation for every great measure of reform, and especially in that for the abolition of the corn laws. He was also a great promoter of inventions and the industrial arts. Died 1854.

PLACE, J. De La, a Fr. protestant, 1596-1665.

PLACE, Peter De La, in Latin *Platianus*, or *Platea*, a French jurisconsult, historian, and magistrate, born about 1520, killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572.

PLACE, P. A. De La, a French novelist and dramatic writ., once editor of the *Mercury*, 1707-93.

PLACENTINUS, or PLACENTIUS, Peter, author of a Latin poem, entitled 'Pugna Porcorum,' in 360 verses, every word of which begins with a P, died about 1548.

PLACETTE, J. De La, a Fr. protes., 1639-1718.

PLACIDIA, daughter of Theodosius the Great, born at Constantinople about 388, became, in second nuptials, the wife of Constantius, a general of Honorius. Her son by him became emperor of the West under the title of Valentinian III., but the government was really administered by the empress-mother Placidia. Died at Rome 450.

PLANCHE, R. De La, a Fr. historian, 16th ct.

PLANCHER, Urbain, a learned Benedictine of St. Maur, au. of a history of Burgundy, d. 1750.

PLANCIUS, P., a Flem. prot

PLANCUS, Lucius, a Ro consul, supposed founder of Ly

PLANCY, W., a French Hell

PLANER, J. J., a German bo

PLANK, T. J., a German his

PLANQUE, F., a French phy

PLANT, J. T., a German wri

PLANTA, Joseph, minister formed church in London, librari Museum, and historian of the deracy, 1744-1827.

PLARTIN, C., a French prin

PLATEN, D. F. De, a Pruss.

PLATER, F., a physician of

PLATIERE, Imbert De La, known as the marshal de Bourdi

PLATINA, the commonly rece tolomeo De Sacchi, an Ital. h

PLATNER, John Zachary, gical writer and professor at L His son, Ernest, a physician, m physician, 1744-1818.

[Plato—*From an Ancient*

PLATO, born at Athens or B.C.; died in his eightieth year. name in Speculative Philosophy stands to the whole world of T spere in Modern Times; not neither unapproached, but posse lengeable and scarcely explicabl is very wonderful—the catholic p of this illustrious man, the entire ledge and sympathy, and of cou his intuitions. M. Cousin has him as an *Eclectic*; falsely, if h would indicate a philosopher w roaming through all by-gone found a piece here and a piece fused them cunningly, so that solitary Thinker might feel tha no part in him: but, with truth degree, if he desired to claim Plato a range so vast, a power deep and soar so high, that, what existent, and that have flourishe partially, he saw completely, and off their contentions, and adjust dences into one grand Orb. Th

al view we can take of him, tends directly to- such an estimate. Greece—and the preced- ed subsequent World as well—was divided be- two opposing inclinations, that evolved two e camps; the one searching after Unity —the other finding in Phenomena the secret ings. PLATO, grasped both, with all the of his powerful and perfectly balanced he comprehended both sides of the medal of Athirst, at every moment of his life, and ry movement of his mind, for intercourse hat Absolute Good, which is the Universal ver, and for whose sake all things are,—he t sympathy as thorough, with every discur- endency of the Intellect, rejoicing in its ies and distinctions, loving Art and Politics, Human Interests and Laws, no less than the mundane philosopher of them all. Turn hase of the Mind of Plato towards Modern e, there is no feature of our ever shifting ognomy—not an event amid the buzz, and ng around us—on which he would not have some welcome light: carry him to Egypt e land of Menu—there too, he would have felt ne, only aloft, because nearer the centre of ral Life, than those already absorbed, emo- ss Eremites. Notice his *Theodicee*. On the one MATTER, the slave of *Necessity*, and itself t Order; on the other, GOD, *Intelligence*, *Freedom*, transforming and organizing for his rude Substance—incited by his Eternal ess: the Idea of Good labouring ever more rge through multiplying forms into clearer earer expression: hence that march ever on- hence, also, the possibility of Wisdom and ophy. From the extreme beginnings of ht, what School which has ascended among ysteries, ever elaborated a fairer Synthesis? not merely the profoundity, but this very sness of Plato, which renders the due com- sion of him, arduous. A System, one can at ne survey; but a noble and a full grown is in variety as well as reach, a type of the prehensible Universe: didactic Thinkers, o great as ARISTOTLE, may by dint of ear- ss be gone round and round; but what for- s adequate for a SHAKSPERE, or a GOETHE? Genius, instinct with Poetry as with Know- with which Science is not higher than Art, hich permits no single Faculty to be exclu- an be defined only by its unexhausted In- over the unfolding of the World, and there- elongs essentially to the category of the In- sible. Nevertheless the student must be atively warned against those ordinary com- s of ordinary interpreters of Plato. No man rote more clearly. The Truths he utters, are hard to realize; but the Expression is trans- t as a mountain brook: no marvel though has been held in this country obscure, see- that a similar charge is laid, and moder- approved, against a writer of a much more ed order, but in distinctness and precision not ior to old Euclid himself,—IMMANUEL KANT! ems too, that Plato is a *Mystic*, and veils, or defaces Truth, through the excesses of his *gination*. Plato is as real as his immortal ter: he is not a Mystic, unless SOCRATES was *Imagination*, he has to overflowing. BEAUTY hovers ever over him, and immortal fragrance is shed on the fluttering of her wings. The music of his periods reminds one of the murmuring of the Bees on Hymmetus: But Plato's sense of Beauty, only led him nearer to the Centre and Cause of Existence; and his Imagination—unlike fashionable freaks of Fancy—was the purest and loftiest phase of the REASON: it helped him to the discernment of pure Truth, because liker than any other Faculty in the Finite Mind, to the Creative Thought which preluded the birth of these myriads of gorgeous Worlds.——In proceeding to give an account of Plato's writings, we desire to acknowledge our obligations to the sketch by MR. MAURICE. Unless, in one or two points, at which we may detect the presence of the general Theory of the accomplished Writer, that sketch quite surpasses in its method and sympathy every other known to us:—on behalf of SCHLEIERMACHER, an exception might indeed be entered; but we cannot be detained by AST or SOCHER. Taught by SOCRATES, it could in no wise fail, that Plato, should discern, equally with his Master, that the first step in Philosophy, is to persuade men to ascertain that they *know* what they *talk* of—that they really comprehend the significance of the propositions on whose behalf they are prepared to contend. No form or vehicle for teaching could so well subserve this purpose as the Dialogue: it was the written representative of the unforgotten way-side interrogatories of Socrates; and in the hands of Plato—who, as we have said, held Reality as firmly as he held Speculation—the Dialogue was no fiction, but an actual ascent, through the obstructions of Individual Character and Virtues, up towards unseen and manifold *Truths*, lying as a substratum underneath the most vague and confused *Opinion*. How superbly, in this respect, each dialogue unwinds! Never to discourage, far less to countenance the faintest element of Doubt, but to awaken the Conscience, and show Mankind that, superior to shadow-land, there is Reality and Light;—for this, and no lesser purpose, Plato followed his immortal Master, and constructed and exemplified that unrivalled Dialectic. In the *first* (speaking according to *Method*, not to *Time*) class of the Platonic Dialogues, we find accordingly, an earnest effort to establish the cardinal Truth, that even beneath Fantasy there is Substance; that beneath whatever *end*, has been seriously pursued as a true end by Humanity, there is something, which if disentangled from the adventitious, would appear adequate as a purpose to arrest the attention of a healthful mind. While fusing in this way the *Cyrenaic*, *Cynic*, and *Megaric* Schools, —*i.e.* divesting them of their speciality and exaggeration, Plato, once and again, demonstrates that the main error betokened by incomplete systems, is not the mere incompleteness of such assertions as—'Pleasure is the Good'—'Self-denial is the Good'—'Being is the Good;' but that it lies in the carelessness, often amounting to moral inaptitude for all Inquiry, which hinders men from distinguishing between the *reality* inhering in the proposition they maintain, and its simple *accidents*. And his invariable inference is, that the mental condition adequate to Inquiry, is indeed a high *moral* attainment; for that he only who

governs himself, who has subjected himself to continuous discipline, and can restrain his lower Nature, will ever be capable of that highest exercise of the Faculties which conducts to Truth. It may be asserted with all justice—*that*, which, ages afterwards, BACON accomplished for Physical Investigations, by his masterly exposition of the misleading *Idolæ*, Plato in the course of his Dialogues has thoroughly accomplished, in a way not less masterly, for the wider and more arduous sphere of Moral and Social Inquiry. Men have long practically acknowledged the authority of the dicta of Bacon: unhappily they are as yet little skilled in the precepts of the more ancient *Organon*.—In the *second* class of the Platonic Dialogues, we are led to a more difficult order of contemplations;—our Inquirer now passing to the Ante-Socratic Philosophers, and discoursing of *Xenophanes*, *Parmenides*, *Heraclitus*. It is singular that extremes almost always meet:—*Xenophanes* and *Heraclitus*, or—still farther down—*Protagoras*, no sympathy can bind them, and yet we can trace a closest resemblance. Did not Xenophanes simply inculcate, that, of BEING however real, Man can know nothing? And Protagoras, holding by the flux of Heraclitus, only went to say, that, immersed amid *notions*, and subject to temperament and circumstance, each Man is reduced to frame a Universe for himself. Plato confronted, while, in one sense, accepting both; and during the polemic that ensues, we find gradually coming out into prominent relief, that chief peculiarity of what we may term his Metaphysics, viz.: the DOCTRINE of IDEAS. Most true, with Xenophanes, that BEING, or the Parmenidean ONE, is not representible or expressible, by the floating confused notions which occupy the sensual understanding: nevertheless, is not the existence of these very notions—these efforts, however imperfect, of the Understanding, to express it,—proof that there is in Being a reality to be expressed; nay that attributes belong to it, in so far answering to these notions? So also with *Protagoras*; it is very certain that men practically differ as to the Actions and Forms, entitled to rank under the Categories of Justice, Goodness, and Beauty. but is there not inherent in all men, conviction of the existence of a very Just, a very Good, a very Beautiful,—else, whence sprung those imperfect notions, and what upholds them? Thus far, it is evident that Plato merely asserts the reality of what in modern nomenclature we term *Absolute Truths*; but thereupon the question arises, what are these, and whence come they? How does the Mind reach them? Can knowledge reposing on mere *Negations*, or on the *Contingent*, ever take on the character of the *Absolute*? Many of our Modern Philosophies have remained satisfied with asserting the existence of Absolute Truths, and offering an enumeration of them. KANT, it will be recollected, went farther—he found the *Origin* of the characteristics of *Universality* and *Necessity*, in *Laws* or *Conditions* of the Thinking Organism: that element of our Judgments, he said, is absolute, which—irrespective of their subject-matter—depends on the mind's own essential structure: —*absolutism*, with him has thus a purely *subjective* origin. The immortal Greek adventured beyond both. Too scientific to remain with mere enumerations; neither was he arreste
at the boundary of mere subjective k
considered that Absolute Truths or
duct us towards the mist-enshrouded
TOLOGY—directly connecting the
with the INFINITE. The general c
markable conception, is the follow
things that exist, there are pure fo
types, imperfectly discerned by ou
sensual understanding; but in the
which alone, *Knowledge*, as distin
Opinion, consists. This *Form*, or
Idea, is a Thing's very *Essence:* it
reality belonging to it. Far from b
or conclusion framed by the Mind, it
dependent of the perceiving mind; an
so, whenever true Knowledge is att
therefore, is not a system-builder;
attainment reaches no higher than t
endeavour, through discipline, throu
may *see* what *is*. Neither, howev
substantial archetypal Forms, in the
pendent. Every Idea depends on so
rior to it, and the root, consummat
mony of all, is in the Idea of that
Perfect Being, to whom, as Thoug
long; and in whose proper Eternit
can be thought of as Eternal. Assu
not to defend this Platonic system h
we fear, have the few words permitt
to offer more than a vague hint o
student, however, ponder well, on
ledge must have meant, as conceive
how lofty the aim of his *Dialectic*
objects, and how worthy the energies o
most gifted speculative Genius wh
impress upon the Earth! Nay, m
our reader has made himself acqua
History, with its various proposals
thorny problem as to Knowledge, l
on what these have offered, in relation
our Human Spirit demands—and say
all, has recognized the conditions of
or—down even to this later day—
satisfying these, better than Plato's?-
chief class of the Dialogues, we hav
say anything adequate. Having e
nature of Knowledge and the way
Plato proceeds to search after U
sphere of Inquiry—in reference to
and *Nature*. Of Plato's Physics
that puzzling and wonderful *Time*
to speak:—let us just glance at hi
results in social speculation, as se
Republic;—earnestly recommending
reader, the study of the work itself,
recent translation by Messrs. Vaug
of Cambridge. The dialogue op
dramatically. But as soon as the
defined, the question is mooted wh
something eternal, or the mere Cre
—that is, whether Society has a
principle of Unity, independent of
What then is *Justice* in a *State*?
the first two books, there cannot b
Justice—a private Justice and a
the bond which unites man to his
other, is the bond which bestows o
its proper degree of coherence.

take up the picture of an actual Society, and critise its arrangements. Nowhere is Plato less a mere speculator than in this part of the *Republic*. So far from being an *Utopian*, he starts with the premise that every selfishness exists, and every evil result of it: and his practical question is, under what conditions Society may nevertheless cohere? Would that the ensuing discussion had been accepted as a lesson, by all Time! Not concerning himself with *outward* or *police* regulations for the *repression* of evil, Plato inquires, what are the Principles of life in any possible Society, and how they may best be developed? And his extensive treatment of this momentous subject has caused the Republic sometimes to be accounted a formal Essay on Education. Classes are named as essential to all living Societies—the Magistracy representing the idea of Wisdom—Guardians representing the idea of Fortitude—and the Masses, subsisting through temperance of desire, self-restraining and submitting. Underneath all which, lies the fundamental conception of Justice, *that*, by the assertion of whose Supremacy, he preluded the whole. There are parts of this superb dialogue so far reaching, that the conflicts and consequent morals of Modern Civilization can hardly as yet find appreciation for them. We refer especially to what has been termed Plato's *Communism* and his views of the ultimate relation of the *Sexes*. Concerning Problems, whose practical solution lies in the Future, it is wisest not to pronounce over absolutely: suffice it to refer only with indignation to the uses made of his doctrines here, to disparage his great name.—Again referring to the Dialogue itself, we must close this brief notice. The wisdom of Plato has taught and nourished the most learned and the greatest of past times: there is no healthier exercise for the earnest man now, than the study of his works. Nay there are errors all around us—errors in practical and speculative Politics, errors in speculative Religion—having their roots deep in the imperfect portions of our Modern Civilization, which can find nowhere a surer corrective.—The best edition of the works of this immortal Greek, is the recent one by *Stallbaum*. [J.P.N.]

PLATO, a Greek poet, 5th century B.C.

PLATOFF, or PLATOW, COUNT, a famous hetman of the Cossacks, distinguished against the Turks in Moldavia, and during the French invasion of 1812, born about 1763, died 1818.

PLATON, BEFFSCHIN, a Russian prelate, and distinguished theological writer, 1737-1812.

PLAUTUS, TITUS MACCIUS, regarded as the father of Latin comedy, is supposed to have been of mean parentage, and was born in Umbria about 227 or 224 B.C. About twenty-one of his plays are still extant, the vast number attributed to him having been reduced within that limit by the critic Varro. These have been frequently translated into Italian, French, German, and English, and Lessing has devoted an essay to the life and writings of Plautus. Died B.C. 184.

PLAYFAIR, JOHN, Professor, first of Mathematics, and then of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; born 10th March, 1749, at Manse of Benvie, Forfarshire; died at Edinburgh, 19th July, 1819. Mr. Playfair, the son of a Scottish clergyman, was destined for the Church; and indeed he occupied the living of Liff and Benvie, for a few years after the death of his father in 1773; but his scientific and literary tastes, and the power he could bring to the illustration of whatever scientific subject arrested his attention, quickly embarked him on a different and very distinguished career. His bent towards Science, manifested itself quite early in life; for, previous to the date just mentioned, he had stood, although a young man, competitor for several Chairs in our Scottish Universities: in his earliest attempt in Marischal College Aberdeen, he was defeated only by the veterans Trail and Hamilton. From the manse of Benvie, he passed, after a short interval of connection with Mr. Ferguson of Raith, to the joint professorship (in company with Dr. Adam Ferguson) of Mathematics in Edinburgh; and from that year—1785—he devoted himself, with remarkable success, to the advancement and adornment of all leading Inquiries concerning the Laws of Nature. Were proof needed of Playfair's unresting activity in the path of his affections, surely that is ample which the pages of the *Edinburgh Review* and of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions*, will, to posterity, always afford. But activity was not his chief characteristic. With the instinct of a Mind placed above the Inquiry of its time, and therefore descrying its headlands, or the points at which it was passing farthest into the unknown, he seldom thought or wrote, unless on those questions on whose solution in either way, depended the shape and course of some opening and future science. To Playfair, Scotland owes its introduction to the arduous works of Laplace; it was he who first publicly explained the value and criticised the methods of great National Surveys; he was the exponent of the labours of Maskelyne, in determining the density of our globe; earliest he broke ground on the subject of Imaginary quantities, and renewed discussion on Porisms; he led the way in Modern Geology by his masterly Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth; and he left as a model for Scientific Histories, that exquisite, although unfinished 'Dissertation on the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science,' which prefaces the recent Editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Playfair was distinguished by yet higher attributes. No man ever excelled him in the power of effective exposition; and this is equivalent to asserting that he had that appreciation of *Method*, which appertains only to minds of the highest order, for it involves an almost instinctive power of separating between the important and the unimportant, and seizing the features of that Harmony, which underlies all phenomena. An *intuition*, we say; for the gift seems inexplicable, unless as an expression more or less distinct, of that correlation between Mind and the external Universe, which LEIBNITZ designated as a *Pre-established Harmony*. But even these excellencies, great and rare as they are, do not in our estimation equal another—viz.: the exquisite temper and *wholeness* of the Man. The memory of Playfair has yet scarcely faded amid the best circles of Edinburgh; and affection for him, is, with many, as an heir-loom or favourite tradition that will descend. He was an example, in all things, of what *culture*—apart from mere *attainment*—can make a Man. The finest pas-

sage of the Roman Orator in his *Archias*, or the well-known lines of OVID:—

——— ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros;

when laid beside practical life and actual character, seem oftener a satire than a laudation; but Playfair might have recited them and never blushed. Mild and manly, liberal generous and sedate, the best of the rising minds of his time thronged around him, and drew strength and fair resolve from the symmetrical nature they contemplated. It is a good thing to advance science by original discovery; but infinitely greater that scientific thought should advance and emancipate the Man. Our Scottish Metropolis was at that period rarely fortunate. Beside Playfair, Dugald Stewart taught,—a man of corresponding equality and command of temper, of singular openness and moral reach. Others resembled them; for, in virtue of their power of assimilation, two Minds so distinguished, could not stand alone. Nor must we omit from the list, Professor John Millar of Glasgow—author of the Historical View of the English Government. It is not too much, to say that by giving tone and expansion to the hearts and intellects around them, and growing up under their care, these remarkable persons have exercised most important influence on the recent progress of Britain, and thus on the destinies of the world. May Scotland never present herself under another garb! We have certainly no ambition to ejaculate,—

Roma! Roma! Roma!
Non è più come era prima! [J.P.N.]

PLAYFAIR, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, an ingenious inventor and author, 1759-1823.

PLAYFORD, J., a writer on music, 1613-1693.

PLEE, A., a French botanist, died 1825.

PEYEL, J., an Austrian pianist, 1757-1833.

PLINY, the Elder, (Caius Plinius Secundus,) a distinguished writer on natural history and botany, was born A.D. 23, most probably at Novocomum, the modern Como (though Verona disputes with it the honour of being his birth-place). He died in A.D. 79. Inferior in grasp of intellect, but ranking only second to Aristotle as a natural historian, the name of Pliny shines out through the mist of antiquity with particular lustre. In his youth he served in the army, and in his more mature years held some important appointments in the state. Possessing an extraordinary aptitude for collecting information, and endowed with an amazing love for study, his whole life was devoted to the prosecution of scientific pursuits. Rising before day-break, the early part of the morning was employed by him as his time for transacting business. The rest of the day was spent in study, and even during his meals, while taking his bath, or while on a journey, he had a reader attending him, to read from some favourite author. He took notes from every work he read, for he used to say, 'There was no book so bad but what might afford something valuable to be derived from it.' His writings were numerous, but the only one that has reached our times is his famous 'Natural History.' This great work is a perfect mine of observations; though unfortunately the true and the fabulous are mixed up in nearly equal proportions. It contains, he says himself, extracts from no fewer than 2,000 volumes, from authors of all kinds, travellers, historians, philosophers, philosophers, and physicians. part of it to the natural history of ani the four books which treat of them, he an immense number of facts, such known and believed at that time. rangement he adopts is according to importance. The part which treats occupies a much larger space; ten bo ing the history of plants, and five, derived from them. It is unfortunatel now to recognize many of the plants scribed; but his merits as a botanist or not to be judged of by comparing hi with ours, but by recollecting the age lived, and the effects which his works keeping alive the knowledge of nature dark ages which succeeded him. His remarkable. During a tremendous Mount Vesuvius, Pliny, who had the mand of the fleet, wishing to save the tants of the country, in the neighbour volcano, and, at the same time, anxious in person the awful phenomenon, sailed of terror, and was unfortunately suffoc noxious fumes. It is generally believe was the same eruption of Vesuvius th Herculaneum.

[Pliny the Younger—*From an Ancient*

PLINY, the Younger, a nephew a son of the preceding, distinguished a historian, and statesman, was born at or 62. His mother, Plinia, was a sis the Elder, and he remained under the latter till his eighteenth year, when of Vesuvius took place, which proved protector. He began his career as a vocate the year following, and in the r jan held a government in Bithynia. his death is uncertain.

PLOT, ROBERT, a native of Kent 'The Natural History of Oxford sh shires,' 1640-1696.

PLOTINUS, the most famous te new Platonic school, was born at

t about A.D. 204. The original bent of his was to speculation, and he had prosecuted studies under Ammonius Saccas, at Alexan- for eleven years, when, in his thirty-ninth he joined the expedition of Gordian against arthians, as a means of enabling him to study ilosophy of the East. At the emperor's death nd his way back to Antioch, and afterwards o Rome, where he taught for six-and-twenty with great popularity, and where he gradually ped his system and composed many books, were corrected and arranged by his pupil yry. He died in Campania in A.D. 274. yry divided his master's 54 books into six ads, or sections of nine. The metaphysics of us are obscure in their subtlety, though Plato s acknowledged guide and pattern. He held order to perfect knowledge, the subject and must be united, that the intelligent agent e thing understood—the apprehending and prehended, must not be in separation; the having everything spiritual within itself. stress was laid by him upon pure intuition, as e one of its gleams even the absolute and un- ioned might be discovered. Out of the spirit eloped the soul, which is brought into contact the sensuous world. Plotinus had learned icism from Ammonius, but he added to ysticism peculiar to himself, while he at- ed to clothe Paganism in the garb of a philo- al theism. Probably towards the end of his is transcendental visions and extacies were sult of a diseased organization, which had reduced and emaciated by continued absti- . His system acquired great popularity in sub- nt years, and sometimes opposed Christianity ften modified it. Creuzer's edition of Plo- in 3 vols. 4to was printed at the Oxford rsity press in 1835, and the Ænneads ap- d in a Latin translation by Marsilius Ficinus, nce, 1492. [J.E.]

OUCQUET, G., a Ger. metaphys., 1716-90.

OWDEN, C., an English Jesuit, 1743-1821.

OWDEN, EDMUND, a Catholic lawyer, au- f 'Commentaries and Reports,' 1517-1584.

OWDEN, FRANCIS, an Irish barrister, known historian and miscellaneous writer, d. 1829.

UCHE, NOEL A., a professor of rhetoric at s, distinguished as a naturalist and man of , and for his opposition to the bull 'Uni- us.' He is author of 'Spectacle de la Nature,' 'Histoire du Ciel, Idées des Poètes, des ophes et de Moise,' 2 vols., 'La Mécanique ngues,' and some lesser works, 1688-1761.

UKENET, L., an Eng. botanist, 1642-1710.

UMIER, C., a French botanist, 1646-1706.

UMPTREE, JAMES, a Church of England er, known as a miscellaneous wr., 1770-1832.

UNKET, OLIVER, a Roman Catholic pre- ecuted on a false charge of treason, 1681.

UNKET, WILLIAM CONYNGHAM, Lord, was n of the Rev. Thomas Plunket, pastor of a terian congregation, Enniskillen, Ireland. as born there in 1761; and after practising uccess as a barrister, became a member of ish parliament, under the patronage of Lord ermont. He soon distinguished himself in op- on to the government, and especially in re- g the legislative union, notwithstanding which he appeared for the crown on the prosecution of the patriot, Emmett, and addressed the jury with inhuman earnestness, in order to dissociate himself, it is said, from the failing fortunes of those who were once his friends. Promotion followed as a matter of course. In 1803 he became solicitor-general for Ireland, and two years later attorney-general, from which time his rising fortunes were associated with those of Grenville and Fox in the government. In 1806-7 he was a member of the Whig cabinet with Lord Grenville and the late Earl Grey, and for many years afterwards was attached to the political interests of the former. The discontent which pervaded the country at the period of the Manchester massacre, and, in fact, to the end of the Castlereagh government in 1822, found no sympathy in the bosom of Lord Plunket, who earned the gratitude of the Tories by his oratorical services in the extenuation of their errors, and the defence of their policy. As the first law officer of the Irish government during the viceroyalty of Lord Wellesley, in the time of Canning, he shared in their general unpopularity, but somewhat later he acquired great credit by promoting the act of catholic emancipation. In 1827 he was raised to the peerage, and from that time to 1830 was chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. After the retirement of Wellington, Lord Plunket had no further share in the legislation of the country, but remained chancellor of Ireland under the Whigs for many subsequent years, being succeeded in that office by Lord Campbell. His public life ended in 1841, and he died at the advanced age of eighty-nine in January, 1854. [E.R.]

PLUQUÉT, FRANCIS ANDREW ADRIAN, a learned French abbé, author of a 'Dictionary of Heresies,' 'Essay on Luxury,' and 'The Classical Books of the Chinese,' 1716-1790.

[Plutarch—*From an Ancient Gem.*]

PLUTARCH (PLUTARCHUS), was a native of Chaeronea, a city of Bœotia. The time of his birth is uncertain. From the few facts which he has recorded of himself, we learn that he was studying philosophy under Ammonius, at Delphi, when the Emperor Nero made his progress through Greece in the twelfth year of his reign, A.D. 66. His family was one of some importance in Chaeronea, and members of it had held the highest civic offices in their native city. Of the events of his

life very little is known. It appears from his writings that he visited Italy and Rome, perhaps more than once; and that he delivered lectures in his vernacular language on philosophy, in the imperial city, during the reign of Domitian, which were attended by most of those who pretended to be employed in the study of philosophy. It is probable that the substance of these lectures was afterwards embodied in his moral writings. At a late period in life he began to read the Latin authors, having, as he states, during his residence in Italy, been prevented from acquiring a knowledge of the language by the circumstance of 'having so many commissions to execute, and so many people coming to him to receive his instructions in philosophy.' The latter part of his life was spent in honour and comfort in his native city, where he passed through various magisterial offices, and enjoyed the honour and emoluments of a priesthood. He had four sons and a daughter. The time and circumstances of his death are unknown; but his intellectual attainments and character have been transmitted to us in his works. The great work, which has immortalized the name of Plutarch, is his 'Parallel Lives,' which contains the biography of forty-six distinguished Greeks and Romans. The Lives are arranged in pairs, each pair containing the life of a Greek and a Roman, followed by a comparative estimate of the two. In a few cases the comparative estimate is omitted or lost. Besides these there are four other biographies which were written by Plutarch, and a life of Homer, which is sometimes attributed to him. Fifteen other biographies have been lost. Few of the ancient writers have attained so extensive celebrity as Plutarch. His 'Parallel Lives' have delighted and instructed every successive generation since they were given to the world; and are equally acceptable to people of every age and class. As materials for history they have been found not altogether trustworthy; but the chief object of the author was to delineate character as exhibited by the events of a man's life, whether these were important or trifling, and without a strict regard to the order in which they occurred. His other writings, which amount to upwards of sixty, are comprehended under the title of 'Moralia,' or 'Ethical Works;' though some of these are of an historical or anecdotical character. In all his writings a moral end is apparent. 'A kind, humane disposition, and a love of everything that is ennobling and excellent, pervade his writings, and give the reader the same kind of pleasure that he has in the company of an esteemed friend, whose singleness of heart appears in everything that he says or does.' [G.F.]

POCHARD, J., a French theologian, 1715-1786.

POCOCK, Edward, son of a minister of the Church of England, bearing the same name, was born at Oxford 1604, died 1691. He is greatly distinguished as an Oriental scholar, and for his learning as a theologian. His eldest son, Edward, published, in 1671, the 'Life of Hai Ebn Yokdan,' translated into English by Ockley; and his son, Thomas, a translation from Menasseh Ben Israel 'On the Term of Life,' 1699.

POCOCK, Sir G., a brave admiral, 1706-1762.

POCOCK, Isaac, a native of Bristol, first known as an historical painter, and afterwards a prolific writer for the stage, 1782-1835.

POCOCKE, Richard, a native of South... ton, who became bishop of Ossory and Meath is known as the writer of travels, 1704-1765.

PODESTA, J. B., an Italian Orientalist, 1...

POELENBURG, Cornelius, a Dutch ... scape painter, employed by Charles I., 1586-...

POERNER, C. G., a Ger. chemist, 1732-1...

POGGI, S. M., an Ital. dramatist, 1685-1...

POGGIANI, J., an Italian writer, 1522-1...

POGGIO-BRACCIOLINI, a philologist ... historian, one of the first promoters of ... literature, 1380-1459.

POHL, J. C., a German physician and ... on vampyres, 1706-1780. J. Emmanuel, ... a physician and botanist, 1746-1800.

POHL, J. E., an Austrian botanist, 1784-...

POILLY, Francis, a French engraver, ... 1693. Nicholas, his brother and pupil, ... 1696. J. Baptist, son of Nicholas, died ... Francois, brother of J. Baptist, died 1723.

POINSINET, A., a French dramatist, 1735-...

POINSINET-DE-SIRRY, Louis, a Fren... dramatic wr., translator, and antiquar., 1733-18...

POINTER, J., an English historian, last cent.

POIRET, Peter, one of the greatest mystic... writers produced in the protestant church, was born at Mentz, where his father was a sword-maker, ... 1646, and became pastor of Anweil, in the duch... of Deux-Ponts, 1672. He was a master of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, but having no taste for a merely scholastic divinity, he studied the philosophy of Descartes, and during the first years that he retained his pastoral charge, published a work on Cartesian principles, entitled 'Cogitationes Rationalia de Deo, Anima, et Mal...' which produced a considerable sensation, and was attacked by Bayle. In 1676, the conquest of Louis XIV. occasioned Poiret's retreat to Hamburgh, where he became acquainted with Madame Bourignon, and through her experiences, in the first place, with the grounds of the mystic philosophy, the further study of which led him to point out the defects of the philosophy of Descartes, whose admirers have applied to his criticisms the fable of *the viper and the file*. He published a digest of the mystic philosophy, including the experience of Madame Bourignon, wrought into a system, under the title of 'De Œconomiâ Divinâ, or universal system of nature. The principle of it is *abstraction*, or the preference of a pretended illumination to reason; the same in essence as the *quietism* of Molinos, the *annihilation* of the Hindu philosophy, and the *divine vision* of Boehmen. In all these cases we are presented with a vast fabric of assumption, demonstrating the existence of a super-sensual wisdom, as manifested to the consent sceptical age in some rare examples of *clairvoyance*, the physical preparation being nearly the same, though produced by different means. From Hamburgh Poiret removed to Rheinsberg, in the neighbourhood of Leyden, where he died. A complete list of his works would be ... without a description of them, for which ... not space. The curious may consult the *Catalogue raisonné*, in the Memoirs of J. P. Nic... lished at Paris 1727-1745.

POIREY, F., a French theologian, 1...

, G., a learned ecclesiastic, 1724-1803.
, J. B., a Fr. geographer, 1761-1831.
, N. J., a Fr. theologian, died 1710.
. See POMPADOUR.
, RAIMOND, a French actor and dra-
r, died 1690. His son, PAUL, an ex-
e actor, 1658-1735. PHILIP, son of
or and dramatic author, 1682-1743.
br. of Philip, a comic actor, d. 1753.
, D. S., a French analyst, 1781-1840.
NIER, PETER ISAAC, a physician
one of the first to read chemical lec-
s, and to devise the means of procur-
ter from the sea, 1720-1798.
N, J., a Fr. astronomer, 1742-1807.
S, DIANA OF. See DIANA.
S, P. DE, a Fr. theologian, died 1205.
N., a French naturalist, 1719-1786.
PETER, a French ecclesiastic, known
r and philosophical observer, 1715.
DE, a French Orientalist, 1714-1782.
O, C., a Spanish painter, 17th cent.
, P., a doge of Venice, 1130-1148.
EGINALD, the famous cardinal and
in the reign of Queen Mary, was a
of Lord Montacute, cousin of Henry
s born at Stourton castle, in Stafford-
and after completing his studies in
and Italian universities, appeared at
Henry VIII. in 1525. In 1529 he
a to avoid any share in the discussion
divorce, but when Henry had resolved
e question to the foreign universities,
r step caused his selection of Pole to
n in that city. Instead of yielding,
y returned home, and in 1531 refused
oprie of York, which was offered him
of compliance. The king having dis-
in anger, he consulted his safety by
ingdom, and rejoined the company of
shed men he had known at Padua and
e literary circle in which he moved was
raffa, Sadolet, Gilberto, Fregoso, arch-
lerno, Bembo, and Contarini. These
nbraced the doctrine of Justification,
social meetings discussed the means
g the papacy—their great principle
serve the unity of the church under
vernment. In Italy, during the reign
III., Reginald Pole rose to great dis-
d, on the accession of Paul III. in
aised to the cardinalate, as were his
mentioned. On the death of Paul, in
almost determined to put the triple
head. His place in English history
nder the date 1553, that of the acces-
en Mary, who at once invited him to
nd gave him the place of Cranmer,
leposed, as archbishop of Canterbury.
n London, dignified as papal legate, in
1554, and was received by Mary in
her husband, Philip II. of Spain, at
ross. On this occasion, as we read in
ndence of Bullinger, he addressed the
the salutation of the Virgin—'Hail
f grace,' &c. He advocated moderate
the council, as may be supposed from
disposition and his inclination to pro-
ions. After his death, we find Paul IV. complaining that England might have been retained with ease had Cardinal Pole been supported in his measures. In 1556, Pole was created chancellor of both universities, Oxford and Cambridge, having previously been ordained priest, and inaugurated into his archbishopric—the latter after the burning of Cranmer, which took place in March of that year. It is curious that Cardinal Pole survived the queen only a few hours. The circumstance is thus satirically alluded to in a letter addressed to Bullinger by E. Sandys,—'We yesterday received a letter from England, in which the death of Mary, the accession of Elizabeth, and the decease of Cardinal Pole is confirmed. That good cardinal, that he might not raise any disturbance, or impede the progress of the gospel, departed this life the day after his friend, Queen Mary, (17th November, 1558.) Such was the love and harmony between them, that not even death itself could separate them. We have nothing, therefore, to fear from Pole, for dead men do not bite.'—(*Letters from the archives of Zurich, published by the Parker Society.*) Some allowance must be made for the asperity of party, for no one can doubt the sincerity, humanity, and learning of Cardinal Pole. Ranke shows that he injured himself in Italy by boldly stating the doctrines of the Gospel at the council of Trent in 1545. [E.R.]

POLEMBERG. See POELENBURG.

POLEMO, three distinguished Greeks:—1. A philosophical teacher, who had for his disciples Zeno and Arcesilas, and who differed but little from Aristotle, died B.C. 270. 2. A geographical and historical writer, surnamed Periegetes, about 200 B.C. 3. A native of Laodicea, one of the most celeb. rhetoricians at the beginning of the 2d cent.

POLEMO, the *first* of the name king of Pontus, under the triumvirate of Mark Antony, died 1. The *second*, his son and successor, was recognized king by Caligula 39, and deposed by Nero 65.

POLENI, J., a Venetian antiquar., 1683-1761.

POLHEM, CHRISTOPHER, Count, a Swedish engineer, member of the Academy at Stockholm, and contributor to its transactions on subjects of commercial economy and mechanics. The great works over which he presided are the docks at Carlscrona and the Trolhetta canal. The celebrated Swedenborg was his coadjutor, 1661-1751.

POLI, G. S., an Italian physiologist, 1746-1825.

POLI, M., an Italian chemist, 1662-1714.

POLIER, A. L. H. DE, a Fr. Orient., 1741-95.

POLIGNAC, JULES, Prince De, whose name, as the minister of Charles X., king of France, has acquired an European interest from the revolution of 1830, was descended from an ancient family, which suffered with the other noblesse of France by the establishment of the Republic in 1792. He became known to the political world as a party to George's conspiracy against Napoleon in 1804, and was rewarded with the title of prince by the pope of Rome for his devotion to the church after the restoration of Louis XVIII. From 1823 to 1829 he resided in London as ambassador, and then returned to head the administration which provoked the revolution of July. After a short imprisonment and exile, he was allowed to reside in France. Died in the sixty-fourth year of his age, 1847.

POLIGNAC, MELCHIOR DE, archbishop of Anch, and cardinal, was born at Languedoc 1661.

He received the purple on going to Rome as a diplomatist. Died 1741.

POLIGNAC, YOLANDE MARTINE GABRIELLE DE POLASTRON, Duchesse De, a favourite of the queen Marie Antoinette, and gouvernante of the royal children, 1749-1793.

POLITIAN, or POLIZIANO, ANGELO, an Italian scholar who became tutor to the children of Lorenzo de Medici, and was appointed by him canon of Florence. He wrote a 'History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi,' and edited a collection of Greek epigrams, 1454-1494.

POLK, J., an American lawyer and statesman, b. 1795, elected president of the U.S. in 1844, d. 1849.

POLLAJUOLO, ANTONIO, a painter, sculptor, engraver, and goldsmith of Florence, 1426-1498.

POLLEXFEN, SIR HENRY, an eminent lawyer and member of parliament, acted as counsel for the seven bishops in 1688, and was knighted after the revolution, and appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas; died 1692.

POLLICH, J. A., a Ger. naturalist, 1740-1780.

POLLINI, C., an Italian botanist, 1783-1833.

POLLINI, J., an Italian historian, 16th cent.

POLLIO, CAIUS ASINIUS, a Roman consul, and friend of Augustus, most celebrated as the patron of letters, and for the protection he afforded to Virgil and Horace; died in the year 3, aged eighty.

POLLIO, TREBELLIUS, a wr. of Roman history, only fragments of whose works remain, about 300.

[Birth-place of Robert Pollok.]

POLLOK, ROBERT, was born in 1798, in Renfrewshire, where his father was a small farmer. After having worked for some years on the farm, he determined on becoming a preacher; and, adding a little Latin to the elementary education he had previously received, he entered, at the age of nineteen, on a five years' course of study in the university of Glasgow. Afterwards, while he was a student of theology, he published two or three little prose tales of a religious cast; and then, also, he was working up many of his poetical fragments into his 'Course of Time.' This energetic and ambitious poem appeared in the spring of 1827, and speedily obtained a popularity which it is not likely soon to lose. Its deeply religious character recommended it to serious persons; and it was admired by critics for the many flashes of original genius, which light up the crude and unwieldy design, and atone for

the narrow range of thought and kno
well as for the stiff pomposity that pe
diction. There are in it a few passages
strikingly and most poetically imagin
some which are beautifully touching.
did not long survive to enjoy his fame, o
cute his profession, to which he was adm
preacher in the United Secession Ch
soon after the publication of his poem
already shown symptoms of consumption,
became more decided; friends, gained for
genius, furnished him with assistance f
Italy; but he was able to travel no fa
Southampton, where he died in Septem
before completing his twenty-ninth year

POLLUX, JULIUS, two Greek writ
times confounded together,—the earlie
marian and sophist, born in Egypt about
the later, an historian of the 4th century

POLO, MARCO, was the son of a
merchant, Niccolo Polo, and was born
year 1250. Some months before his
father Niccolo, and uncle Maffio, resolve
the experiment of opening a trade with t
princes who had lately established ther
the East of Europe. For this pur
sailed for Constantinople with a valuabl
goods, which they disposed of to great a
and investing the proceeds in rich jew
crossed the Black Sea, and travelling
on the Volga, placed these at the service
tar prince there. He rewarded them w
the value of the jewels; and as they
satisfied with their gains they now t
return home. This they could not co
consequence of the breaking out of a wa
two princes whose territories lay on th
They accordingly travelled round the no
the Caspian, and reached Bokhara
Here they remained three years; and w
induced to accompany a Persian embas
Grand Khan, Kublai, who then held hi
ficent court at Kemenfu, in Chinese Tar
received them into favour, and promote
honour. This wise prince, like others o
held the liberal maxim, which has recei
own day much favour among statesmen
forms of faith which are professed by gr
bers of persons should have encourage
support. Accordingly, in prosecution o
pose he commissioned one of his gran
the two Poli, on an embassy to the l
Christians, requesting his holiness to
wise men to instruct his people in the re
arts of the Western world. The Tartar
died by the way; but the Poli pur
journey in safety, exhibiting the Khan's
seal upon a golden tablet, which he
them as a passport. In 1269, having
years by the way, they reached Acre,
after arrived in Venice. Marco was
proaching manhood, and his mother h
in giving him birth, his father's ties to
city were less binding. Accordingly, i
two brothers started on their return to
of Kublai, taking young Marco with
bearing letters from Pope Gregory
reached Tai-yuen-foo in safety, where
was then residing. Young Marco wa

ighest favour, and was employed on rtant missions both in China proper, nd the adjoining countries. He held ears the high office of governor of the n-tchoo-foo, in S.E. China. He thus portunities which no European has ever of becoming acquainted with the d its institutions. Polo's travels were ne regarded as of no value, but his n relating what he himself saw, has time to time in later years confirmed in ble manner. The best edition of his aid to be that by Count Baldelli, 4 vols. ice, 1827. It contains a map of Africa, 1351, and another with the routes fol- he Poli in Asia marked upon it. The nd Chinese maps which Polo brought hought to have suggested to the Portu- passage by the Cape. The three Poli seventeen years in China; Kublai re- them depart, till at length his grand- igning in Persia, sent ambassadors to o ask in marriage a young princess of royal. It was found impossible for her by land, and Marco having just returned age to India, and represented the safety iage, the Khan reluctantly consented to of the ambassador, to let the Poli con- by sea to Persia, with the young prin- ed to be their master's bride. A fleet of as prepared, the Poli were loaded with mpowered to act as the Khan's am- at the European courts, and entreated after they had visited their friends. ached Ormuz in eighteen months—and Venetians arrived in their native city in an absence of 24 years. They found forgotten of all their old friends and ces, but a display of their enormous a great feast which they gave, speedily greater accession of new friends than to be quite convenient. Marco was his return taken prisoner in a sea-fight Genoese, in which he commanded a e was carried to Genoa, and detained ; but treated with great kindness so s history became known. He sent to his papers, and employed his leisure in s notes into shape. On his return, he d a settled and respectable life, and died ld age. His father lived till 1316, and nd family by a young wife. [J.B.]

IELE, Richard, a minister of Truro, l, known as an antiquarian, biographer, and poet. His Histories of Devon and re highly esteemed; 1759-1838.

ENUS, a Greek author, 2d century.

IUS, a celebrated Greek historian, who tinguished himself in public affairs dur- ars of the Achæan league, born about died 122.

IUS of Cos, a medical writer, pupil and of Hippocrates, 5th century B.C.

CARP, St., one of the most illustrious nt of the Christian fathers, burnt alive secution under Marcus Aurelius, 167.

CLES, a Greek sculptor, 4th century B.C. culptor of the name, flour. abt. 170 B.C.

CLETUS, a Greek sculptor. 5th ct. B.C.

POLYCRATES, a tyrant of Samos, put to death by Orontes, time of Cambyses, 6th century B.C.

POLYCRATES, bishop of Ephesus, 2d century.

POLYDORUS, Virgilius, an Italian historical writer, who was sent to England by Alexander VI., to collect the tax called Peter's pence, and obtained a living in the Church of England. His works are a 'Collection of Proverbs,' a Treatise on Prodigies, and particularly a History of England. He was a friend of Erasmus, and flourished about 1470-1555.

POLYGNOTUS of Thasos, the earliest recorded painter of Greece, who has attained great fame, appears to have been settled at Athens about 463 B.C., whither he had accompanied Cimon after his conquest of Thasos. With Polygnotus painting was fully developed in all the essential principles of art, though his style might still want the delicacies of execution which distinguished the period of refinement about the time of Alexander the Great. The first portrait on record is the picture of Elpinice, the sister of Cimon, and his own mistress, which Polygnotus introduced in the 'Rape of Cassandra,' painted by him, in the 'Poecile' at Athens, a celebrated portico illustrated with the history of the Athenians, and where the philosophers and others used to meet and gossip. Polygnotus seems to have been a complete painter, though established quite a generation before the execution of the Elgin marbles; his style was, however, doubtless, somewhat similar to the style of those great works, ideal or generic. There is a memorable passage in the *Poetics* of Aristotle, speaking in the very highest terms of this great painter. Aristotle says, comparing him with two of his contemporaries :—'Dionysius paints men *as* they are, Pauson *worse*, and Polygnotus *better* than they are.' Many other Greek writers speak of him in the highest terms. Lucian enumerates him among the four greatest colourists of the Greeks, these being Polygnotus, Euphranor, Apelles, and Aëtion. The greatest works of Polygnotus were the two extensive series of pictures (*tempera* paintings) executed on the two principal sides of the *Lesche*, or public hall at Delphi, attached to the Temple of Apollo, as a convenient place of meeting for the various Greeks from every part, who were in the habit of visiting Delphi, for the sake of consulting the oracle there, which was the most famous of all the Greek oracles. These pictures, executed most probably on panels of larch, and inserted into the walls, represented on one side, the *war of Troy*, and, on the other, the Descent of Ulysses into Hades to consult the Soul of Tiresias. Popular and general subjects which were necessarily interesting to Greeks of every race, and thus the most appropriate subjects for the decoration of so purely a national building. They were known as the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' of Polygnotus, though he had consulted all other traditions, as well as Homer, in their composition. The popularity of these works was so great that the Amphictyonic Council (the deputies from the Greek cities who met every spring at Delphi) voted Polygnotus public hospitality throughout Greece, that is, including all cities in league, and in these towns, should the business of Polygnotus ever call him, he was entitled to be maintained at the expense of the municipality. So great an honour has been conferred apparently only on one man since,

Apollodorus, the grammarian. Some similar attention, though in this case doubtless purely personal, seems to have been paid to Albrecht Dürer, in his journey in the Netherlands, in 1520-21; he speaks in every case of being entertained by the Nurnberg *Consul* in the several great towns he visited. Great as the art of Polygnotus was, it does not seem to have approached that dramatic truth of representation which distinguishes the works of Raphael, or many less considerable of the moderns. His art was representative almost as much as imitative, its object seems to have been chiefly ethic; objects and events are indicated rather than absolutely presented, but, of course, this is more strictly true of the accessories; a house for instance, or a wall, represented a city; a man throwing down the stones of the wall, the destruction of the city; a tent, an encampment; the striking or taking down a tent, a departure; a ship, a fleet; a few captives, a conquest; a few warriors, an army; and a few dead bodies, a victory. The ultimate value of works of this class depends upon the merit of the execution; perfectly treated they may be made perhaps more impressive than an actual dramatic representation, as the very nature of the treatment compels the mind to reflection, one of the highest objects of all high art.—(Böttiger, *Ideen zur Archaeologie der Mablerei*; Wornum, *Epochs of Painting Characterized.*) [R.N.W.]

POLYHISTOR. See ALEXANDER, SOLINUS.

POMBAL, SEBASTIAN JOSEPH CARVALHO-MELHO, Marquis De, an arbitrary Portuguese statesman, 1699-1782.

POMERIUS, J., a moralist, 5th century.

POMET, PETER, a French chemist, 1658-1699.

POMEY, FRANCIS, a French Jesuit, 1618-1673.

POMFRET, JOHN, whose poetical works are now seldom read, was born in Bedfordshire 1667, and became rector of Malden, in that county. He published a volume of poems in 1699, the most popular of them being his 'Choice,' a picture of happiness founded on affluence and tranquillity. Some additional compositions were published after his death. That event was the consequence of an attack of small-pox, while awaiting in London his institution to a richer living in 1703.

POMIS, D. DE, a Jewish writer, 1525-1587.

POMPADOUR, JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON, Marquise De, a mistress of Louis XV., in whose favour she succeeded Madame de Chateauroux, 1744. She was then twenty-two years of age, and was created Marchioness the year following, with a pension of 240,000 francs. She was a woman of boundless extravagance, but gave great encouragement to arts and literature, did much to promote the establishment of the porcelain manufacture, and the military school, and aided powerfully in the suppression of the Jesuits, died 1764.

POMPEI, G., an Italian poet, 1731-1788.

POMPEY, CNEIUS, surnamed 'The Great,' son of Pompeius Strabo, a Roman general, was born 106 B.C. He distinguished himself against the enemies of the Roman senate, both within the state and without, and at last fell in the struggle against Cæsar for absolute power. The events which mark his career are briefly these. Like his father, under whom he commenced his military career, serving against Marius, Pompey ranged himself with the aristocratic party of the republic. He was in his twenty-third year only when he raised three complete legions, 60,000 men, at his own expense, and took the field in behalf of [illegible] —at that juncture returning from his expedition against Mithridates. By his twenty-sixth year Pompey had defeated the remains of the Marian party in Cisalpine Gaul, Sicily, and Africa, and on his return to Rome, B.C. 83, was hailed *Magnus*—the great—by Sylla; his audacious perseverance also procuring for him the honours of a triumph. On the death of Sylla in B.C. 78, Pompey was sent proconsul to Spain, where the plebeian war was continued by Sertorius, and after a four years' ardnous struggle, he remained master of the field, his opponent having been betrayed and assassinated. He returned to Italy in time to give the finishing blow to the similar victories of Crassus, and in B.C. 70 Pompey and Crassus were elected consuls. In possession of this office he restored the tribunitial power, and afterwards disbanded his army, remaining at Rome as a private citizen. In the beginning of the year B.C. 67, he was entrusted with extraordinary powers, in order to destroy the lawless bands and the piratical adventurers who infested the coasts of the Mediterranean, and having effected this, he was made absolute dictator in the East, and superseded Lucullus in the command against Mithridates. The latter was completely routed in B.C. 66, and soon after Pompey becoming master of Asia Minor, pursued his conquests through Syria and Palestine as far as the Red Sea. For these services he obtained a third magnificent triumph at Rome, and in B.C. 60 joined Cæsar and Crassus in the *triumvirate*, the former of whom gave him his daughter Julia in marriage. Succeeding events caused Pompey to draw closer to the senatorial party, and with him, as the representative of the patrician republic, went Cato, the hereditary enemy of the ambition of Cæsar. In B.C. 54 Julia died, in the year following Crassus was slain in Asia, and now the hostility between Cæsar and Pompey rapidly developed itself. The former having applied for the consulship refused to present himself in Rome as a private citizen, and a decree of the senate declared him a public enemy unless he resigned his command. Instead of doing so Cæsar crossed the Rubicon with his troops in 49, and Pompey, accompanied by Cato, Cicero and the other nobles of Rome, fell back upon Greece, where the great battle of Pharsalia decided his fate. Pompey was advised to seek an asylum in Egypt, then ruled by a sovereign he had protected, Ptolemy XII. He was received with pretended friendship, but treacherously murdered as soon as he had stepped ashore, B.C. 48, and his head being cut off, it was sent to Cæsar, who turned away from it and could not restrain his tears. Pompey fell, and with him the republic of Rome, for want of the art of government: the brilliance of his early victories carried him to power, but the remembrance of his greatness in the field was a poor compensation for the anarchy that prevailed at Rome. [E.R.]

POMPEY, CNEIUS, son of the preceding, endeavoured to carry on the war against Cæsar. He was defeated at Munda, and soon after killed, B.C. 45.

POMPEY, SEXTUS, younger son of Pompey the Great, continued the war after the defeat at

ıe subjugation of Spain by Cæsar.
master of Corsica, Sicily, Sar-
, and rendered himself formidable
nder against the second triumvir-
igth defeated and taken prisoner,
tus, by order of Antony, B.C. 35.
, JOHN JAMES LE FRANC, Mar-
scholar and poet, whose works
moral discourses, odes in imita-
many pieces opposed to the new
1784. His br., J. GEORGES, a
on incredulity, 1715-1790.
I, PIETRO, a famous Italian
argued that the immortality of
proved by any natural reasons,
on revelation, 1462-1524.
LÆTUS, JULIUS, the Latinized
Italian antiquary, 1425-1497.
SEXTUS, a Roman jurist, 2d ct.
See BELLIEVRE.
POMPONE, SIMON ARNAULD,
, statesman and diplo., 1618-99.
ESCO, an Italian writer, 17th ct.
an astronomer, born about 1767,
yne as astronomer-royal, 1831,

XI, PRINCE JOSEPH, nephew of
born 1763, distinguished himself
oscziusko, the Polish patriot, be-
war to the provincial govern-
t Warsaw in 1806. In 1809 he
nd duchy against the army of
813 he was named marshal of
battle of Leipzig, and displayed
llantry in covering the retreat of
was drowned in the Elster while
effect his own escape two days
October.
XI, STANISLAUS, Count De,
ans Augustus, king of Poland,
ovia, and a companion-in-arms
lourished 1678-1762.
XI, STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS,
g. See STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS.
XI, PRINCE STANISLAUS, a
Count Stanislaus, distinguished
ts and letters, of which he was
tector; born at Warsaw, 1754,
1832.
L., a Polish poet, died 1742.
of Toulouse, reigned 1037-1060.
of Tripoli, reigned 1112-1137.
E, a Fr. literateur, 1683-1733.
Fr. astronomer, 1761-1835.
SIR FREDERICK CAVENDISH,
arl of Besborough, and distin-
lry officer, was born 1783. He
as cornet in 1800, and became
a gallant bearing in the penin-
as present at the battles of Tala-
niera, Salamanca, and Vittoria,
a brilliant career on the field of
37.
GEORGE, younger son of John
r of the Irish House of Commons,
er and statesman, 1755-1817.
SIR WILLIAM, a British cavalry
killed at Waterloo after a bril-
ul charge against the Fr., 1815.

PONTANUS, J., a Bohem. *savant*, 1542-1626.
PONTANUS, J. ISAAC, a Danish philologist and histor. of the city of Amsterdam, 1571-1639.
PONTANUS, the common name of J. JOVIEN PONTANO, one of the most elegant and fertile Latin writers of the 15th century, distinguished as a poet and historian, 1426-1503.
PONTAS, J., a French casuist, 1638-1728.
PONTE, L. DE, a Spanish ascetic writer, known to Fr. literature as DUPONT, 1554-1624.
PONTIANUS, a pope of Rome, 230-235.
PONTIUS, an ecclesiastical writer, 3d century.
PONTIUS, the Latinized form of PAUL DUPONT, an engraver of Antwerp, born 1596.
PONTIUS, CONSTANTINE, a learned Spanish divine, died in prison while awaiting his execution as a protestant, 1559.
PONTOPPIDDAN, ERIC ERICSON, a Danish prelate, known as a theologian and Latin poet, 1616-1678. ERIC, his grandnephew, a prelate and antiquary, 1698-1764. J. LOUIS, brother of the latter, a theologian, died 1799.
PONTORNO, JACOPO, whose proper name was CARRUCCI, an eminent Ital. painter, 1493-1558.
PONTOUX, C. DE, a Fr. writer, 1530-1579.
PONZ, ANTHONY, a Span. painter, 1725-1792.
PONZIO, PAUL, an Italian sculptor, 16th cent.
POOL, H., a Dutch poet, 1689-1733.
POOL, J. VAN, a Dutch portrait painter, 1666-1745. His wife, RACHEL, daughter of Ruysch the anatomist, also a painter, 1664-1750.
POOL, M., a Dutch engraver, born 1670.
POOL, or POOLE, MATTHEW, author of a work highly valued by theological students, entitled 'Synopsis Criticorum,' was a presbyterian divine, born at York 1624. He was ejected from his living when the act of uniformity was enforced in 1662, and in 1666 made himself obnoxious to another large party by attacking the Roman Church. After this occurrence he retired to Amsterdam, where he died 1679.
POPE, ALEXANDER, was born in May, 1688, in London. His father was a linen-draper in Lombard Street, and, having spent his youth at Lisbon, had embraced the Roman Catholic faith, which his son, in an easy way, retained as it was taught to him. Pope inherited bodily feebleness from both parents: his father was deformed, and his mother gave him his headaches and his Jacobitism. He was a very sickly child, and hardly less so in manhood: he never grew to be taller than about four feet; and his deformity and weakness of limbs were so great that, for many years before his death, he could not dress or undress himself. In these circumstances Pope gathered his scanty education, and wrote poems which placed his name first in the brilliant literature of his time; nor was he prevented by his infirmities from taking, in aristocratic society, the place which, in that age of patronage, was won by his literary celebrity and secured by the agreeableness of manner he had when his temper was not chafed. The poetic endowments of Pope were very fine; and there occur in his works short passages that are among the gems of our poetry, and felicitous images and turns of expression that have become household words. In fact no poet furnishes so many brief quotations as he does; a distinction which he owes in part to the epigrammatic pointedness of his diction, and to the

singular skill of his versification. But many of the striking lines and phrases which thus come into the mouths of every one, are either cold in feeling or positively unpoetical in matter: they are apt expressions of worldly shrewdness, not effusions of imaginative susceptibility. His rhythm, too, which in its way is perfect, has a mannerism and a monotonous smoothness, which make it more than doubtful whether, even in his favourite ten-syllable rhymes, he deserves to be held as having really improved on the manly and varied melodies of Dryden. The steadiness, likewise, with which he adhered to the themes and forms that had become fashionable under the guidance of that celebrated poet, made it impossible for Pope's real and unquestionable genuis to develop itself freely; and his principal poems are, both by the nature of their subjects and by the cautious and dissertative character of their tone, so very uncongenial to the poetical taste of our century, that it is not wonderful his writings should now be neglected and his place in the file of our poets degraded below his due. Yet, though the fact is little noticed, it was not without efforts in another direction, that Pope resolved to write for the drawing-room instead of the world; it was not till he had exercised his youthful fancy on higher topics and in worthier forms, that he contented himself with gaining celebrity as an admirable writer of didactic and familiar verse, and as one of the very best of all poetical satirists.—His education, ill begun at home by a Jesuit, was continued with little more success at school; where, till the age of twelve, he learned hardly more than to admire Ogilby's clumsy translation of the Iliad, and Sandys' polished version of Ovid. The remainder of his youth was spent at Benfield, in Windsor Forest, where his father, having retired from business, had purchased a house and a few acres of land. Here the young poet was left to educate himself. He never became an accurate scholar, even in Greek, Latin, or French, which were his only studies beyond English literature; but the sickly boy devoured books eagerly, acquired much literary knowledge, and wrote verses which his father encouraged and corrected. The 'Ode to Solitude,' printed among his works, dates from his twelfth year; before he was fifteen he had, likewise, made his translations of the first book of Statius, and of Ovid's Epistle of Sappho; and at this time, also, by producing his 'Imitations of English Poets,' he showed some love for those old masters whom afterwards he so unwisely neglected. Now, likewise, he wrote a comedy, of which we know nothing; a tragedy on the story of Saint Genevieve; and an epic poem called 'Alexander,' which is described as having been an imitation of the Odyssey, and was preserved by him till, in the height of his fame, his friend Atterbury made him burn it. An inclination to linger in the purer fields of poetry was indicated also, though accompanied by little originality of invention or strength of poetic feeling, in the works by which he first introduced himself to the public. These were the 'Pastorals,' printed in 1709, (when the writer was in his twenty-first year), but written a good while before, and already admired in manuscript by persons of rank to whom he had become known. They were received with great applause. In the 'Essay on Criticism,' which appeared in 1711, he stepped at once into that dissertative school of which his chief efforts were always made. The 'Essay,' with all its weakn ciples and barrenness of poetical elem only a wonderful production for a boy equal, in many points, to anything he s wrote. His celebrity was effectually deservedly secured in 1712, by the fir his 'Rape of the Lock.' When, in sixth year, he republished this poetic i tion of fashionable trifles, with the ad supernatural machinery, he had given guage a mock-heroic poem, superior

[The residence of Pope.]

'Lutrin' and to everything else of the s interval between these two versions of appeared 'The Messiah,' 'The Temp (founded on Chaucer), the 'Ode on S Day,' and 'Windsor Forest,' (probably w earlier). The poems which have now have more of the essence of poetry t Pope's later works.—During a second tending through more than a dozen yea employments were prompted by the securing a livelihood. His father, af political panic, had refused to invest hi any way, and had lived on the capital, already nearly exhausted; and all Pop had as yet gained him scarcely £150. dertook his Translation of the Iliad, whi him for more than five years, and, p subscription (from 1715 to 1720), prod author more than £5,000. It was re an admiration which will readily be yi readers who can forget the original. duced a quarrel with Addison, from w Pope, closely allied both by opinion ship with Swift and the Tories, always at distance. Pope's poor edition of Shakesp lished in 1725; and his Odyssey, of w books were translated by himself, appe year and the next, adding considerably fortune he had made by its predecesso now hotly engaged in those squabbl small authors of his day, which embitt rest of his life. In 1727, in three 'Miscellanies,' partly written by Swift he declared open war on his enemies by 'On the Art of Sinking in Poetry.' himself took the crowning step of his

, by issuing his tremendous satire 'The Dun-'—In 1715, when the Iliad had secured for him prospect of independence, he became the pos-or of the villa at Twickenham, which became ous as his residence for the last thirty years of life. Here his father died soon, and his mother e years afterwards. Both were keenly regretted heir son, whose affection for his family and for w friends was as strong as the jealousy and ability which continually entangled him in rels out of doors. From this pleasant retreat, r the publication of the Dunciad, he fired off a l many squibs on his critics; and, among other s, he altered his great satire, dethroning its nal hero, Theobald, (who had edited Shaks-e better than he had), and putting Colley Cib-n his place. But the principal employment of e years was the composition of a new series of ts, in which he emulated the half-prosaic ry of Horace's epistles with great success; e he took a more ambitious flight in ethical itations, for which he was philosophically very ly qualified, though he gave much grace and etness to the expression of his crude opinions. poems of this group embrace, besides some or pieces, the 'Essay on Man,' setting forth, r Bolingbroke, a theory of optimism, the con-ences of which he certainly did not understand; 'Epistle on Taste,' which landed him, for the t time, in squabbles with the great; the 'Imita-ns of Horace,' with translations from the same et; and the 'Universal Prayer,' published in 38. In 1737 he published selections from his Correspondence,' containing letters, many of which very elegant but very artificial pieces of prose iting. He was engaged to the last in his war th the dunces; for he contributed to Arbuthnot's nderfully witty 'Memoirs of Martinus Scrib-us,' which appeared in 1741. His frail body, hich had held out longer than might have been pected, was quite unable to support him into old e. Asthma and the beginnings of dropsy warned m, for several months, that the end was at hand. e set himself to meet the catastrophe with calm eerfulness, and died in May, 1744, some days after aving completed his fifty-sixth year. [W.S.]

POPE, Sir Thomas, a Roman Catholic states-man, and friend of Sir Thomas More, born in Ox-fordshire 1508, fnd. Trinity College 1554, d. 1558.

POPE, Walter, an English physician, known as a novelist and miscellaneous writer, died 1714.

POPHAM, Sir Home Riggs, a naval officer, born in Ireland 1762, most celebrated for his ex-pedition against Buenos Ayres, for which he was reprimanded after a trial, the charge being that he had acted without sufficient authority. He was afterwards commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, and died 1820.

POPHAM, Sir J., an Eng. judge, 1531-1607.

POPPÆA, a Roman empress, wife of Nero, who took her from her second husband, Otho, 62. Killed by a kick from Nero when pregnant, 65.

PORBUS, Peter, a Dutch painter, born about 1510, died 1583. His son, Francis, a portrait painter of rare excellence, 1540-1580. Francis, 'the Younger,' son of the latter, and possessor of his genius, 1570-1622.

PORCARI, Stefano, a gentleman of Rome, executed for conspiracy against Nicholas V., 1453.

PORCQ, J. C., a French theologian, 1636-1722.

PORDENONE, the common name, taken from his birth-place, of Giov. Antonio Licinio Regillo, a Venetian painter, 1483-1540. Bernardino, who bears the same surname, a relation and pupil of the preceding, 16th century. Giulio, one of his nephews, also a scholar of his, 1500-1561. J. Antonio, brother of the latter, died 1576.

POREE, Charles, a French Jesuit and rhetorician, 1675-1741. His brother, C. Gabriel, a canonist, 1685-1770.

PORLIER, Juan Diaz, surnamed *Il Marquesito*, a Spanish general, born at Carthagena, in South America, about 1775, hung for conspiring against Ferdinand VII., after attempting to restore the constitution, 1815.

PORPHYRY, one of the Neoplatonists, and early opponents of Christianity, was born A.D. 233, probably in a Tyrian colony, settled in Batanea. His original name was Malchus, the Shemitic term for a king, but Longinus, his master, gave him the appellation of Porphyry, in allusion to the purple vestments of royal persons. He studied under Origen and under Longinus in his youth, but at thirty years of age attached himself, at Rome, to Plotinus, whose works he arranged and corrected. Leaving Rome, where his thoughts had often reverted to suicide as the speediest means of freeing his spirit from its present prison-house, he went to Sicily, where he wrote his attack on Christianity. He seems to have returned to Rome, and he died about the year 304. Porphyry was a man of great abilities and erudition, and his elegant style contributed in no small degree to the popularity of the Plotinian philosophy (Plotinus). His asceticism may be found in his treatise 'On Abstinence,' and the strange but not uncommon union of superstition and scepticism may be seen in his doctrine of demons, in his ascription of the power of miracles to Plotinus, and in his record of a special extacy enjoyed by him in his sixty-eighth year, in which he was privileged to gaze upon the unveiled Divinity. He laboured to find discrepancies in the Scriptures, and he made a special assault upon the authenticity of the book of Daniel. The history of the gospels was also subjected to similar treatment. His 15 books against Christianity were ordered to be destroyed by the emperor Theodosus, so that we are only acquainted with their nature and contents through the replies made to them by such writers as Eusebius and Jerome. Besides his philosophical and antichristian works, Porphyry wrote commentaries on Homer, and treatises on a great variety of miscellaneous subjects. [J.E.]

PORPORA, Nicolo, born at Naples in 1689, was the celebrated pupil of the no less celebrated Alessandro Scarlatti. In early life he left home and composed and brought out operas with great success in Vienna, Venice, Dresden, and several other continental cities. In 1773 Porpora was engaged as composer and director of the operas established in opposition to Handel, but in spite of all the science, talent, and industry which he brought to the task he had undertaken, the London public heard his compositions with an indifference which, it is said, 'amounted almost to contempt.' Porpora, therefore, quitted England in disgust and returned to Italy, where he became one of the principal masters in the Conservatory at Venice. He

late in life retired to Naples, where he died in great poverty at the age of 82. Porpora was particularly fortunate as a singing master, and amongst his most celebrated pupils were Farinelli, Mingotte, and Caffarelli, besides many other dramatic vocalists. [J.M.]

PORPORATI, A., an Ital. engraver, 1741-1816.

PORQUET, P. C. F., a French poet, 1728-1796.

PORSENNA, a king of Etruria, 6th cent. B.C.

PORSON, RICHARD, an eminent scholar and critic, professor of Greek in the university of Cambridge, was born at East Raston, in Norfolk, where his father was parish clerk, 1759. He became professor in 1793, and two years later commenced the Greek editions on which his reputation rests, by the publication of Euripides. Died in the office of librarian to the London Institution, 1808.

PORTA, BACCIO DELLA, better known as *Fra Bartholomeo di San Marco*, an Italian painter, friend and scholar of Raphael, 1469-1517.

PORTA, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian of noble family, dist. as a natural philosopher, 1540-1615.

PORTA, JAMES DELLA, an Italian sculptor and architect, died about the end of the 16th century. His nephew, WILLIAM, a sculptor, same age. J. BAPTISTE, his relation and pupil, 1542-1597. THOMAS, br. of the latter, dates unknown.

PORTA, JOSEPH, called *Porta del Salvati*, a painter of the Florentine school, about 1520-1570.

PORTA, or PORTIUS, SIMON, an Italian philosopher, pupil of Pomponazzi, 1496-1554. Another SIMON PORTIUS, published Greek lexicons, 17th century.

PORTAL, A., a French physician, 1742-1832.

PORTAL, P., a French accoucheur, died 1703.

PORTALIS, JEAN E. MARIE, councillor of state and minister of religion under Napoleon, 1746-1807.

PORTE, ABBE J. DE LA, a French compiler, author of 'Esprit de l'Encyclopédie,' 1713-1779. His nephew, SEBASTIAN, deputy to the assembly, the convention, and the council of 500, died 1823.

PORTE, A. DE LA, a Fr. statesman, 1737-92.

PORTE, M. DE LA, a French writer, 1530-71.

PORTE, P. DE LA, a valet in the service of Anne of Austria and Louis XIV., author of 'Memoirs of the Reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.,' 1603-1680.

PORTE-DU-THEIL, FRANCIS JOHN GABRIEL DE LA, an antiquarian and Hellenist, 1742-1815.

PORTER, ANNA MARIA, a popular novelist, was the daughter of a military officer, who died soon after her birth. She resided in the neighbourhood of London with her mother and sister, and died at Bristol while making a tour for the re-establishment of her health in 1832. Her works are 'Artless Tales,' written before she was twelve years old, 1793-1795, 'Walsh Colville,' 1797, 'Octavia,' 1798, 'The Lake of Killarney,' 1804, 'A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love,' 1805, 'The Hungarian Brothers,' 1807, 'Don Sebastian,' 1809, 'Ballads and Poems,' 1811, 'Recluse of Norway,' 1814, 'The Village of Mariendorpt,' 'The Fall of St. Magdalen,' 'Tales of Piety,' 'The Knight of St. John,' 'Tales Round a Winter's Hearth,' and some others.

PORTER, JANE, elder sister of the preceding, was born 1776, and commenced her literary career in 1803, by publishing her first novel, 'Thaddeus of Warsaw.' This interesting fiction became highly popular, and Miss Porter ever after [illegible] celebrity it brought her. The principal works are 'The Scottish Chiefs,' 'The P[illegible] side,' 'Duke Christian of Luneberg,' '[illegible] a Winter's Hearth,' (to which the sisters in common), 'The Field of Forty Fo[illegible] 'Sir Seaward's Diary.' She went to with her brother, Sir R. K. Porter, a was left companionless by his death in 1 generally at Bristol. Died 1850.

PORTER, SIR ROBERT KERR, br[illegible] popular novelists, and himself distinguished artist, author, and diplomatist, was b[illegible] ham in 1780. After exhibiting some hi[illegible] tures in London he went to Russia as p[illegible] emperor, and while there married a [illegible] Prince Scherbatoff. On leaving Russ[illegible] the army, and was with Sir John M[illegible] battle of Corunna, receiving the honou[illegible] hood in 1813. From 1817 to 1820 he [illegible] ling in the East, and in 1826 was appo[illegible] at Venezuela, where he resided till 184[illegible] obtained leave of absence with the [illegible] visiting St. Petersburg and London, [illegible] the former city, of apoplexy, 1842. H[illegible] 'Travelling Sketches in Russia an[illegible] 'Letters from Portugal and Spain,' '[illegible] of the Russian Campagin,' and his[illegible] Georgia, Persia, Armenia, and ancient[illegible]

PORTER, F., an Irish theologian, [illegible]

PORTER, GEORGE RICHARDSON, economist, 1793-1852.

PORTES, P. DES, a French poet, [illegible]

PORTEUS, BEILBEY, successively Chester and London, was born at Y[illegible] and raised to those secs respectively 1787. He was a man of great lite[illegible] His principal work is a 'Life of [illegible] Staker,' an edition of which, with th[illegible] ductions of his pen, was edited by his[illegible] late Dr. Hodgson, dean of Carlisle a[illegible] St. George's, Hanover Square. Died [illegible]

PORTUS, FRANCIS, an eminent It[illegible] and classical critic, 1511-1581. His son[illegible] a distinguished Hellenist, died 1610.

PORY, JOHN, an English travell[illegible] lator of Leo Africanus, sec. to the colo[illegible] nia from 1619 to 1621; time of his dea[illegible]

PORZIO, L. A., an Ital. physician [illegible]

POSADAS, F., a Span. theologian [illegible]

POSIDONIUS, a Stoic philosopher [illegible] at Rhodes in the time of Mithridates [illegible] B.C., and to whom Plutarch was in[illegible] materials of some of his Lives, espe[illegible] Marius, with whom Posidonius was [illegible] Another POSIDONIUS flourished a[illegible] about 260 B.C. He was a famous ast[illegible] well versed in the physical sciences.

POSSELT, E. H., a Ger. historian [illegible]

POSSEVIN, ANTHONY, a learned [illegible] and diplomatist, 1534-1611. His bro[illegible] TIST, a man of letters, 1520-1549, [illegible] their nephew, a physician and Latin [illegible]

POSSIDIUS, ST., an African pre[illegible]

POSSIDONIUS. See POSIDONI[illegible]

POST, F., a Dutch painter, absen[illegible]

POSTEL, WILLIAM, a remarka[illegible] acknowledged to be one of the most [illegible] his age, was born in Normandy 1[illegible]

East to collect curious MSS. by Francis his return was appointed professor of ics and languages. He was banished ce through the influence of the queen of nd died in a monastery 1581.

UMUS, AULUS, a Roman dictator, h Virginius, B.C. 496. See POSTUMUS.

ETHWAYT, MALACHI, a member of arian Society, and writer on commercial ied 1767.

MUS, MARCUS CASSIANUS LATINIUS, general and governor of that province, proclaimed emper. in 257, massacred 267.

IO, a Platonic philosopher, 3d century.

IKIN, GREGORY ALEXANDROVITSCH, prince and field-marshal, was born at of a noble family in 1736. He entered when young, and possessing great per- antages attracted the notice of the em- harine, with whom he became a special

He greatly distinguished himself by es over the Turks, especially by his con- the Crimea, 1783, and of the cities of Otchakow, and Kilianova, 1787-1790. cesses, and the favour of the empress, him with despotic authority in the Rus- re. He died of an epidemic distemper e conquest of Jassy, 1791.

NGER, or POTTINGER, JOHN, a bar- t, and miscellaneous writer, 1647-1733.

NZANO, F., an Italian poet, died 1599.

RAT, MARQUIS DE, one of the secret French diplomacy during the revolution, 1740, and was one of the state prisoners from the Bastile in 1789. Died 1808.

IER, R. J., a French jurist, 1699-1772.

R, C., a French comedian, 1775-1838.

CKI, CLAUDIA, wife of Count Bernard remarkable for her personal sacrifices in ise of benevolence, especially during the ruggle of 1830-3; born in Posen 1802, tile at Geneva, worn out with grief, 1836.

CKI, COUNT IGNATIUS, grand marshal nia before the destruction of Poland, and patriot of Kosciusko, was born 1751. In took refuge in Saxony, and published a tract upon the establishment and fall of titution,—returning, however, to share in struggle for independence. He then passed ne in the prisons of St. Petersburg and and died at Vienna 1809.

CKI, COUNT JOHN, a Polish ambassador terest of Russia, author of a 'History of itive Russians,' &c., 1769-1815.

CKI, COUNT STANISLAUS, minister of and public instruction for the grand duchy aw, known as a publicist, 1757-1821.

OCKI, COUNT STANISLAUS FELICIE, a obleman, in the Russian service, 1750-1805.

OCKI, V., a Polish poet, 17th century.

T, J., a German chemist, 1692-1777.

T, PERCIVAL, a surgeon of London, author valuable professional works, 1713-1788.

TER, BARNABAS, an English prelate, born al about 1579, died 1642. CHRISTOPHER, hew, an eminent divine and partizan of I., born about 1591, died 1646.

TER, F., a learned divine, 1594-1678.

TER, JOHN, author of the well-known 'Antiquities of Greece,' was a son of Thomas Potter, a linen-draper of Wakefield, where he was born about 1674. He died archbishop of Canterbury 1747. He published the first volume of his 'Antiquitates,' and a beautiful edition of Lycophronis Alexandra, before reaching his twenty-fourth year, in 1697. His theological works were published in 3 vols. at Oxford 1753.

POTTER, PAUL, a Dutch painter, 1625-1654.

POTTER, ROBERT, a famous Greek scholar and translator of the Church of England, 1721-1804.

POUCHET, F. A., a Fr. theologian, 1666-1723.

POUCHET, L. E., a Fr. economist, 1748-1809.

POUGENS, MARIE CHAPLER JOSEPH DE, a distinguished painter, and philological and archæological *savant*, 1755-1833.

POUGET, B., an Italian cardinal, 1280-1351.

POULAT, J. B., a French poet, died 1705.

POULLE, LOUIS, a Fr. preacher, 1702-1781.

POUPART, FR., a Fr. anatomist, 1661-1709.

POUPET, C. DE, a Fr. statesman, 1470-1529.

POUQUEVILLE, F. C. H. L., a celebrated French traveller and historian, 1770-1838.

POURCHOT, E., a Fr. philosopher, 1651-1734.

POUSCHKINE, ALEX., a popular novelist, poet, and historian of Russia, born at St. Petersburg 1799, killed in a duel 1837.

POUSSIN, NICOLAS, was born at Andelys in Normandy, about June 19, 1594, of a noble family of Soissons. He learnt painting under Quintin Varin of his native place; then, when only eighteen years old, tried his fortune in Paris, and in 1624, in his thirtieth year, settled in Rome, where, with the exception of a visit paid to France in 1640-2, he dwelt the remainder of his life. He died there, Nov. 19, 1665. Poussin, though by birth a Frenchman, must almost be accounted among the painters of Italy; his style is peculiar, 'no works of any modern,' says Sir Joshua Reynolds, 'have so much of the air of antique painting as those of Poussin.' His pictures have been compared with coloured bas-reliefs, a term not inexpressive of his style. His peculiar leaning to this sculpturesque treatment may in some measure be explained by his close intimacy with his friend Du Quesnoy, the sculptor, known as Fiammingo; they lived in the same house together at Rome. His colouring, compared with his drawing, is inferior and mannered, which is somewhat remarkable, considering that he studied in the school of Domenichino at Rome, whom he considered to be the best painter of his time. 'The Seven Sacraments,' painted twice by Poussin, are among his most celebrated works, and both sets are now in England, one at Belvoir Castle, the other in the Bridgewater Gallery, London. His works are very numerous; the prints that have been engraved after his principal pictures only, amount to upwards of two hundred. Some of his best works are in the British National Gallery, as the 'Bacchanalian Festival,' No. 42, finely engraved by Doo, which constitutes an excellent exponent of his style, with all his merits and peculiarities in perfection. He was a skilful landscape painter also, indeed one of the ablest of the landscape painters of Italy, though the greater fame in this department of his younger brother-in-law, GASPAR DUGHET, who took the name of POUSSIN, has eclipsed the reputation of Nicolas. GASPAR POUSSIN was born of French parents in Rome,

in 1613, and died there in 1675; like Claude he was exclusively an Italian painter. The National Gallery possesses also some of the finest works of this artist. The sombre character of his landscapes is in some measure due to the dark grounds on which he painted.—(Bellori, *Vita di Nicolo Pussino*, &c., Rome, 1672. Wornum, *Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the National Gallery*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

POUTEAU, Cl., a French surgeon, 1725-1775.

POWELL, David, a famous Welch antiquarian and minister of the church, about 1552-1590. His son, Gabriel, cel. as a controversialist, 1575-1611.

POWELL, E., a popish divine, executed 1540.

POWELL, G., an English actor, died 1714.

POWELL, G., a Welch scholar, 1561-1620.

POWELL, Sir John, an eminent lawyer and judge, dist. at the trial of the seven bishops, d. 1696.

POWELL, W., an English actor, died 1769.

POWELL, W. S., a learned divine, 1717-1775.

POWER, Tyrone, was the son of an Irish gentleman, of the county of Waterford, and was born 1795. His mother was left a widow in his infancy, and removed to Glamorganshire in South Wales, near the town of Cardiff, where there was a theatre. Here Power first appeared as *Romeo*; the next notice we have of him is his attempting *Orlando* at Monmouth, after which he returned to the maternal retreat. On his return, some time after, to the stage, he began to discover his unsuitability for tragedy, and went into the comic line, and tried his juvenile strength in *Mercutio*, *Benedict*, *Charles Surface*, and *Belcover*; occasionally, however, we find him doing pathetic parts, such as *Alonzo*, at Newport in the Isle of Wight. At Margate also he served alternately under both muses; but, on the Kentish circuit generally, appears principally to have adhered to Thalia, though at Newcastle-upon-Tyne we find Melpomene again in the ascendant; and at Dublin he actually made his *debût* as *Romeo*, to which he added *Jeremy Diddler*. In 1818 Mr. Power retired from the stage, probably disgusted with its difficulties; but in 1821 we find him making a new essay at the Olympic and Astley's theatres, which latter he quitted for the Lyceum, where he appeared on 2d July, 1822, as *Robert Haythorn*, in 'The Turnpike Gate.' In 1823 he was appointed manager of the Olympic, and soon after was granted an appearance at Drury Lane, but produced no effect. Next year, at the Adelphi theatre, Mr. Power was enabled to make a stand in a new part called *Valmondi*, and to achieve a triumph as *Paddy O'Halloran*, in a neglected Irish farce. It was with great unwillingness that he undertook the part, which, nevertheless, proved the stepping-stone to his fortune. He soon found it to his advantage to devote his abilities exclusively to the delineation of Irish characters. As an Hibernian representative Mr. Power enjoyed a rich brogue, a smart and vivacious air, a whimsical leer that lighted up the jokes that came trippingly from his tongue, and a voice for singing in which he could indulge in the broadest *patois*. These qualities he exhibited in 'The Irish Tutor,' in *Murtoch Delany*, *Phelim O'Flanningan*, *Rory O'More*, *Pierce O'Hara*, *O'Plenipo*, and a host of other characters, written expressly for him. His triumphs were witnessed within the walls of the three London theatres, Old Drury, Covent Garden, and the Haymarket. In 1840 Mr. Power migrated for America, whence he never returned. After a most profitable career, notwithstanding ill health, he embarked in the steam-ship 'The President,' which sailed from New York 11th March, 1841. It had 123 souls on board. On the 12th a great storm occurred, which raged for two days and three nights. Whether, as suspected, the vessel foundered while beating between Nantucket shoals and George's Bank, remains unknown. Nothing more was ever heard of that fatal bark and its numerous tenants:—

'There is no ray
By which her doom we may explore;
We only know she sailed away,
Was seen, but never heard of more.' [J.A.H.]

POWNALL, Thomas, a distinguished antiquarian, and statesman, 1722-1805.

POYET, B., a French architect, 1742-1824.

POYET, W., chancellor of France, 1474-1548.

POYNET, or PONET, John, successively bishop of Rochester and Winchester, 1516-1556.

POYNINGS, Sir Edward, a statesman of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

POYNTER, W., a theological writer, died 1827.

POZZETT, P., an Italian *savant*, 1769-1816.

POZZI, J. B., an Italian painter, 16th century.

POZZI, J. H., an Italian poet, 1697-1752.

POZZI, Stefano, a clever Italian painter, 1708-1768. His brother, Joseph, a painter, died 1765.

POZZO, Andrea, an Italian Jesuit, dist. as a painter, architect, and writer on art, 1642-1709.

POZZO, C. Del, an archæologist, died 1657.

POZZO, Count J. Del, an architect, b. 1718.

POZZO-DI-BORGO, Charles Andreas, Count, a native of Corsica, distinguished as a statesman in the interest of the 'Holy Alliance,' was born in Corsica, 1764, and first became conspicuous as a partizan of the English in the time of Paoli. When Corsica was incorporated with France, Pozzo-di-Borgo became a political employé of other governments, and contributed his services—especially as a general and ambassador in the Russian service—to the overthrow of Napoleon. He was a man of great political ability and foresight. After the fall of Napoleon, from 1814 to 1830, he acted as Russian ambassador at Paris, and since then he was living about two years ambassador in London. Died in Paris, 1842.

PRADES, J. M. De, a Fr. theologian, 1720-82.

PRADIER, James, a distinguished French sculptor, 1792-1852.

PRADO, B. De, a Spanish painter, died 1593.

PRADO, J., a Spanish commentator, 1547-90.

PRADON, N., a French poet, 1632-1698.

PRADT, Abbe Dominique De, distinguished as a political writer and diplomatist, was born in Auvergne 1759, became a deputy of the ecclesiastical order to the estates-general 1789, having previously published the first of his political pamphlets, entitled 'Antidote to the Congress of Rastatt.' After urging a coalition of Europe against the French republic he became a Bonapartist, and assisted at Napoleon's coronation as king of Italy. After the fall of Napoleon he became an adherent of the Bourbons. Died 1837.

PRAM, C., a Danish poet, 1756-1821.

PRASLIN, Cæsar Gabriel De Choiseul,

Duc De, a statesman and peer of France, cousin of the Duc de Choiseul, 1712-1785.

PRAT, A. Du, a French cardinal, 1465-1535.

PRATILLI, F. M., an Ital. antiquary, d. 1770.

PRATO, J. De, an Ital. philologist, died 1782.

PRATT, Charles, earl of Camden, chancellor under the Rockingham administration, 1714-1794.

PRATT, Sir C., a peninsular officer, 1771-1839.

PRATT, S. J., a novelist, 1749-1814.

PRAXILLA, a Greek poetess, 5th century B.C.

PRAXITELES, a famous Grecian sculptor, author of works in bronze and marble, 4th cent. B.C.

PRAXITELES, a disting. carver, 1st cent. B.C.

PRAY, G., an historian of Hungary, 1723-1801.

PREISSNITZ, Vincent, a celebrated Prussian, discoverer of the water cure, 1799-1851.

PREMONTVAL, Peter Le Guay De, a French writer and mathematician, 1716-1767.

PRESTET, J., a Fr. mathematician, died 1690.

PRESTON, John, a learned puritan of the Church of England, author of a 'Treatise on the Covenant,' 1587-1628.

PRESTON, T., a dramatic writer, died 1598.

PRESTON, W., a Scotch writer, 1742-1818.

PRETI, M., an Italian painter, 1613-1699.

PREVOST, Cl., a Fr. theologian, 1693-1752.

PREVOST, I. B., a Genev. natural., 1755-1819.

PREVOST, P., a French painter, 1764-1823.

PREVOST, P., a French literateur, 1751-1839.

PREVOST D'EXILES, Anthony Francis, laneous writer and novelist, translator of Harlowe and Sir C. Grandison, 1697-1763.

PREVOST D'EXMES, Francis Le, a French and dramatic author, 1729-1793.

PREVOST DE LAJANNES, M., a French e and prof. of jurisprudence, 1696-1749.

PREVOST-SAINT-LUCIEN, R. H., a French public law, 1740-1808.

PRICE, John, a native of London, who went ce and became superintendent of the o the grand duke, and professor of Greek author of Scripture and Classical Com-, 1600-1676.

PRICE, Sir John, an eminent antiquarian, a Defence of British History in answer us, died about 1553.

PRICE, Dr. Richard, a native of Glamorgan- attained eminence as a dissenting minis- ancial and political writer, 1723-1791.

PRICHARD, James Cawles, well known for 'Researches into the Physical History of Mankind,' was born in Herefordshire, 1786. From 1810 to 1845 he was in practice at Bristol as a physician, and then removed to London on receiving an appointment as commissioner on lunacy. Died 1848.

PRICHARD, R., a Welch divine, died 1644.

PRIDEAUX, John, D.D., bishop of Worcester, was born at Stoward, Devonshire, 17th September, 1578. His father not being in circumstances to afford him the advantages of a liberal education, he was indebted to the liberality of a Christian lady in the parish, who sent him to a grammar school, where he acquired an elementary knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. Having an unquenchable thirst for learning, he travelled on foot to Oxford, and supported himself by some menial services in Exeter college, his time being divided between the servile offices of the kitchen, and the study of elegant literature.—A person of such energy and devotion to the pursuit of knowledge could not but rise to distinction, and accordingly his great eminence procured his election as a member, till in due course he became rector, of the college. In 1615, he was appointed regius professor of divinity, with which office was then associated that of canon of Christ church, and afterwards he filled the high and more influential station of vice-chancellor for a series of years. His last and highest step in the ladder of preferment was his consecration to the see of Worcester in December, 1641. Amid all this dignity of station, however, he was not exempt from trouble, for his devoted loyalty to the cause of Charles I. exposed him to many hardships, and ultimately reduced him to such poverty that he was obliged to sell his library for the maintenance of himself and family. He was a man of mild, amiable, and unassuming manners, of great piety and such profound and extensive learning, that he was called by his contemporaries 'the Pillar of orthodoxy.' But he was withal the merest child as to knowledge of the world, and so regardless of pecuniary matters, that he involved his family in great difficulties by his imprudence or carelessness about money. He died at Bredon in Worcestershire, 30th July, 1650, leaving to his children no legacy but 'God's blessing and a father's prayers,' as he expressed it in his will. [R.J.]

PRIDEAUX, Humphrey, D.D., a divine of as great celebrity as the preceding, was born at Padstow in Cornwall in 1648. He began his education at Westminster school, from which he was sent to Oxford. He distinguished himself at that university by his scholastic acquirements; and it was during his residence there that he became author, by the publication of the 'Marmora Oxoniensa,' or the ancient inscriptions from the Arundelian marbles, a work which procured him the patronage of the lord chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, through whom he was appointed a prebend, and afterwards dean of Norwich cathedral. Having become disabled through constitutional infirmity from discharging the public duties of the ministry, he was obliged, under a conscientious sense of duty, to resign his offices in the church, and devote himself entirely to the cultivation of sacred literature. His 'Connection of the Old and New Testament with the History of the Jews and Neighbouring Nations,' and his 'Life of Mahomet,' have long been held in high repute, and obtained an extensive circulation. He died November, 1724. [R.J.]

PRIESTLEY, Joseph, was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, in 1733, where his father was a woollen cloth manufacturer. From the poverty of his parents he obtained only a medium education; but he became a dissenting preacher, and continued in this vocation with various degrees of success till 1767, when he settled in a chapel at Leeds, and commenced his great literary and chemical career. In perusing the works of this remarkable man it is impossible to fail being struck with his intense love of truth. In his scientific note-books he registers every fact as it appeared to his senses; in his political and theological writings he fearlessly states his opinions as they are brought out by his cross-examination of his own thoughts and meditations, and that liberty of independent thought

which he claims for himself, he determinedly demands for others. In his scientific career his object was uniformly to question nature by every possible experimental investigation, and to state his results as he obtained them. He laid the basis of the chemistry of the gases, and of those modes of investigation in the pneumatic branch of the science which are still pursued. He discovered a great variety of facts in this department of the science. To him we are indebted for the knowledge of oxygen, binoxide of nitrogen, sulphurous acid, fluosilicic acid, muriatic acid, ammonia, carburetted hydrogen, and carbonic oxide. England has produced few men endowed with greater versatility of talent than Priestley. Whether we view him as a pneumatic chemist, a theologian, an electrician, a historian, a politician, his writings bear the impress of an original mind, uncontrolled by any tendency to follow in beaten tracks, but constantly panting for new fields of investigation. It will ever remain a stain upon the name of England that this noble-minded man, this honour to humanity, should have been compelled by persecution, on account of his religion and politics, to flee his native country. He died in America in the year 1804. [R.D.T.]

PRIEZAC, D. De, a Fr. juriscons., 1590-1662.

PRILESZKY, J. B., a learned Hungarian Jesuit and hagiographer, born 1709.

PRIMATICIO, or LE PRIMATICE, F., an Italian architect and painter, 1490-1570.

PRIMEROSE, Gilbert, a Scottish divine, chaplain to James I., and minister of the French church in London, author of 'Jacob's Vow,' and other theological works, died 1642. His son, James, a physician and medical wr., d. abt. 1660.

PRINCE, J., a biographical writer, 1643-1723.

PRINCE DE BEAUMONT, Madame Le, a French lady, settled as a teacher in England, author of several works, died 1780. Her brother, John Baptist Le Prince, a painter, 1733-1781.

PRINGLE, Sir John, a Scottish physician, eminent as a natural philosopher and professional writer, born 1707, president of the Royal Society 1772, died 1782.

PRINGLE, Thomas, a Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Blacklaw, Teviotdale, 1789. He began life as a clerk,, and having attracted the notice of Scott as a magazine writer, soon after adopted literature as a profession, and endeavoured to establish a newspaper at Edinburgh. Failing in this, he emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope, and, returning to England in 1826, became secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society. He was afterwards known as editor of the popular annual, 'Friendship's Offering,' and in 1834 published his 'African Sketches,' followed by his 'Narrative of a Residence in South Africa.' Died 1834.

PRINSEP, James, an Asiatic antiquarian, secretary to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, 1800-40.

PRIOLO, B., a French historian, 1602-1667.

PRIOR, Matthew, whose period of authorship was contemporary with the last years of Dryden and the earliest stage of Pope, was a pleasing poet, possessing little vigour or originality, but remarkable for his skill in versification, and his gay and easy grace of imagery and diction. His occasional epigrams and his lively but indecent tales, are his best productions; though there is merit, also, in his semi-metaphysical poem 'Alma, or the Pro the Soul,' and in his attempt at religious p 'Solomon.' His poems were only the rec of a man actively engaged in public life. 1664, he was the son of a joiner in Londo cident having directed the attention of Lor to the boy's studious habits, education was for him; and, on leaving Oxford, he distin himself, under the government of King Wil a dexterous diplomatist in several foreign n Deserting his political party, like so many higher rank in that slippery time, he share latter part of his life, the vicissitudes and of the Tories. He lived till 1721.

PRIOR, T., an Irish economist, 1679-17

PRISCIAN, a famous Roman gram master of a school at Constantinople, 4th

PRISCILLIAN, a Spanish heresiarch fourth century. The errors which misled been imported by one Marcus from Egypt cillian had both wealth and influence, so conversion gave eclat to the novel here not a few were seduced by his eloquence ample. After long contests, the matter was for judgment before a council at Sarag 380, and the most prominent of the sect communicated. That Priscillian might sacred shield thrown over him, he was mad sect bishop of Avila. By a rescript of the party was condemned and banished, the decree was afterwards recalled. Under G successor, Maximus, the Priscillianist lead bishops were summoned to Bourdeaux Priscillian himself appealed to the emperor, business was committed to Evodius, a mi state. The spiritual offence was brought civil tribunal, and at Treves, in 385, Priscil put to the rack, and induced to make fessions, not only of error, but of hideous im At length he was executed, and the sword secution fell upon his adherents, who flouri a season in spite of the cruelties to whi were subjected. The heresy of Priscillia strange mixture of Gnostic and Manich surdities, combined with allegorical interp and mystical rhapsodies. Sabellianism, denial of a personal distinction in the Godh a further characteristic of the system. were also severe ascetics, and necessarily their opinions of the origin and essence of and, therefore, the accusation of their inde lasciviousness and unnatural lusts seems a tion of their opponents. But they held morality in reference to the obligation of truth, and resorted to dissimulation in the and defence of their dogmas.

PRITCHARD, H., an English actress,

PRITZ, J. G., a German divine, 1662-1

PROBUS, Marcus Aurelius Vale native of Pannonia, who served in the army, and became emperor after the death tus 276. He distinguished himself by se tories over the barbarians in Gaul, and wa by his mutinous soldiers 282.

PROBUS, M. V., a Latin grammarian,

PROCACCINI, Andrea, a pupil of C ratti, painter to the king of Spain, 1667-1

PROCACCINI, Ercole, an historical of Bologna, born 1520, died about 1591.

sons were his pupils:—CAMILLO, one of the first artists of that age, 1546-1626. GIULIO CESARE, a fine imitator of Correggio, 1548-1626. CARLO ANTONIO, celebrated for his landscapes, fruits, and flowers, dates unknown. The son of the latter, called ERCOLE THE YOUNGER, studied under his uncle, Giulio Cesare, and painted flowers with great skill, 1596-1676.

PROCIDA, GIOVANNI DI, a native of Palermo, chief of the conspiracy against the French known as the 'Sicilian Vespers,' about 1225-1302.

PROCLUS, born at Byzantium 412 A.C.; died at Athens 485. Esteemed by some the most powerful thinker of the Alexandrian School—an opinion in which we cannot concur. His works, however, are very numerous: an excellent edition of many of them, we owe to *M. Cousin.*

PROCLUS, patriarch of Constantinople, d. 447.

PROCOPE-COUTEAU, the received name of M. COLTELLI, a French physician and dramatic writer, 1684-1753.

PROCOPIUS, a martyr and saint, 4th century.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek theologian, 5th century.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek historian, 6th century.

PROCOPIUS, DEMETRIUS, a Greek writer, author of an account of the learned Greeks of ancient times, last century.

PROCOPOWITSCH, FEOPHAN, called the Russian Chrysostom, an archbishop of Novogorod, 1681-1736.

PRODICUS OF CEOS, afterwards settled in ATHENS; where, in the times of Socrates, he professed Wisdom, and taught like the other Sophists. His success, in one sense, was great; for he accumulated a large fortune — having adapted his terms to all classes of purchasers;—the poor man had his lesson for one drachma, while the rich were charged fifty drachmas a-head. Prodicus also, fell under the lash of Aristophanes; and it is understood that, for the crime of Atheism, he was condemned to the fate of Socrates;—most strange association!—Respecting Prodicus himself, there is a certain dispute: the general rumour from Antiquity being, that his life was not a pure one, and that the money acquired by the teaching of Virtue, was dissipated by Pleasure. Mr. Grote, the accomplished historian, has recently questioned this, on grounds, some of which appear of weight, but do not, as a whole, carry full conviction. To Prodicus, it is true, we owe that famous apologue —the *Choice of Hercules.* It is not safe, however, to infer from any abstract teaching concerning Virtue, the character of the Teacher: it is rather the character of the Teacher that gives value to the Teaching; insomuch, that even an imperfect teaching, provided it presents the sincerity of its source, will ever contain more to instruct and elevate, than extremest purism, which is only —words or prudery. Neither must the inculcation of abstention from what is called worldly pleasure, or of *asceticism*, in any form, be confounded with the Teaching of VIRTUE. True virtue consists in the influence of habits on the Soul; and its chief characteristic is, the *purpose* for which either knowledge or habits are striven for. The celebrated sneer of Gibbon—*That the virtues of the clergy are more dangerous to society than their vices*—strikes deeper perhaps than that acute philosopher thought. Certainly the Asceticism in his eye, was the efficient cloak of all practical vice: but who can misinterpret even the sincere asceticism, and almost unparalleled devotion of the JESUIT; or discern in it, aught other than the sacrifice of his own being—just as he would sacrifice the whole world—to an immoral and most hazardous lust of Dominion?—The question now started is vastly more important, than in its bearing on the personal character of PRODICUS. It involves, the entire problem regarding the position of the 'SOPHISTS;' a class of Teachers in Athens, of which Prodicus may be taken as a supreme instance. That these Teachers formed no *School* is unquestionable; and it was only the sheerest folly, and a gross libel on the Athenian people, through which, they were ever imagined, banded, by malice prepense, to unfold and make popular an '*Art of Lying.*' The persons so called, had little connection with each other, taught varying and often opposing doctrines, and assuredly they believed—*in a sense*—what they taught.—Let us look more minutely at the phenomenon.—And *first*, as to the so-called 'Art of Lying.' On nothing does greater confusion of thought exist in society, than with respect to the import of the phrase—'*Speaking Truth.*' It is the meanest who in any age choose to distribute what they know to be false;—even although it *has* become a question of strange casuistry, how far the false in Fact, may be Truth in principle and reality. Truth-speaking is not synonymous with the utterance of our existing convictions: it involves inextricably, the far profounder question,—with what impartiality, under what solicitudes of conscience, have these convictions been acquired? And this again touches on the still deeper Inquiry—In what spirit, and for what purpose may the Soul of Man present itself—as a recipient—before the great Universe? Suppose, for instance, that Truth or Knowledge is sought, merely as an arm whereby to accomplish some specific external purpose, is there much reason to believe that either will be attained in their purity? If Virtue is sought, so that it subserve Power; and Knowledge, so that it enable its possessor to acquire social or professional standing, is it likely that the quest for either will be successful? Are the conditions of any actual country or phase of civilization, so full and absolute, that the Mind in its search for Truth, may safely say, that it desires, and will receive nothing except what can be turned to account, under these conditions? Now the so-called Sophists or public Teachers of Athens, publicly avowed the purpose of enabling young men *to obtain power in the State.* This, was the coveted prize—the *profession* prepared for;—and in subservience to this end, and to no other, they taught. One thing only, could follow: the effort after knowledge became a struggle for effect; the pursuit of truth, the culture of Rhetoric; contests of words, obscured the importance of things: and Conscience is like the unsunned snow;—let a breath touch it, and its virgin whiteness disappears. —But, if this state of things was fatal to the discernment of TRUTH, much more certainly, did it render growth in WISDOM, impossible. Wisdom is the property of harmony and nobility of Soul; and no more the result of Knowledge *per se*, than of the exercise of the meanest mechanical employment. The assertion may seem harsh, if

not paradoxical; but ask History—nay, *circumspice*. Does knowledge emancipate? Are special acquirements, coveted for special ends, the very slightest guarantee against a poorness of sentiment and heart, of which one finds the exact congener among the rudest and most illiterate?—In this direction, it would appear, lay the error of the popular Teachers of Athens; and—with whatever individual exceptions — where have ever lived any extensive *class* of Teachers, who, at these Sophists are entitled to cast a stone? The pure and large Mind of SOCRATES perceived the destructive error; and against it, his life was a protest.—'Make yourself virtuous and noble,' was his cry, 'and your *uses* will come'! A message so terrible and overturning, that it has never been delivered in any age even in part, without ruin to the Prophet. In Athens it led to Death: but in Athens it was heard, and permitted to initiate a Revolution. In that great Democracy, the Prophet had to contend with Men, but not with Institutions; therefore, although he fell, he succeeded. (Article SOCRATES). [J.P.N.]

PRODICUS, a heretic of the 2d century.

PROKOPHIEV, IVAN PROKOPHIEVITSCH, a famous Russian sculptor, 1758-1828.

PRONY, GASPARD C. F. MARIE, Baron De, a learned engineer, physician, and mathematician, professor at the polytechnic school, 1755-1839.

PROPERTIUS, SEXTUS AURELIUS, a Latin poet, of the age of Ovid and Virgil, who shared with them the friendship of Mæcenas, d. about 12.

PROSPER, ST., a learned theologian and historian of the 5th century, known for his opposition to the Pelagians. He was a native of Aquitaine, and survived Augustine, to whom he wrote in 427. Another PROSPER, who lived about the same time, was a native of Africa, and wrote on the call of the Gentiles. A third, called PROSPER PITO, was a poet and chronicler, and lived in Gaul towards the end of the 4th century. His works are often confounded with those of St. Prosper.

PROTAGORAS; one of the most celebrated of those Teachers of Athens, called *Sophists*. We have spoken of them under the article PRODICUS. In its chief features, the philosophy of Protagoras, resembled that of Locke. He denied the Absolute; and his maxim was that Man, or each Man, is the measure of all Truth.

PROTOGENES, a Greek painter, 336 B.C.

PROUDHON, J. B. V., a Fr. jurist, 1758-1838.

PROVENZALE, MARCELLO, an artist in mosaic, cel. for his portrait of Paul V., 1575-1639.

PROYART, L. B., a Fr. histor., abt. 1743-1808.

PRUDENTIUS, AURELIUS, a Christian, and native of Spain, author of valuable poems, b. 348.

PRUDHOMME, L., a Fr. journalist, au. of 'The Errors and Crimes of the Revolution,' 1752-1830.

PRUDHON, P. P., a Fr. painter, 1760-1823.

PRYCE, WILLIAM, a physician and mineralogist, author of a Cornish Vocabulary and Grammar, last century.

PRYNNE, WILLIAM, famous in the history of English puritanism, was born of a good family at Swanswick, in Somersetshire, 1600, and became a barrister at law, and member of Lincoln's Inn at the time when Dr. Preston, a celebrated puritan divine, was lecturer there. It was the period when the illegal operations of the Star Chamber, and the courts of high commission had redu
to a despotism equal to that of Franc
manners of the age were a scandal to
good morals. Marshall, Manton, Calam
and other preachers in London, kep
spirit of earnest piety and love of fre
soon after produced the commonwe
the mere sight of Burton, as Neale rem
sermon against oppression. Prynne,
person of sour temper and austere p
markable for his indefatigable applicati
begun to write in 1627, and in 1632 he p
'*Histriomastix*,' a tedious work of m
thousand pages, full of learning and cur
tions, and written against plays, mask
and especially against women-actors.
sages in this work were supposed to
against the queen, who had acted in
performed at Somerset House; and t
of the book was certainly, like most ot
age, anything but refined and com
The real cause of offence in the eyes of
Laud, who originated the prosecuti
Prynne, was, of course, far other than t
matter, namely, the opposition of Pry
entire party to the Arminian system an
diction of the bishops. The informati
both the aspersions of the author
queen and the lords of the council, for
in the diversions of the age, and his con
of 'factious persons.' The cause was
the Star Chamber, and the conde
Prynne was a matter of course. After
ing he was sentenced to have his book
the common hangman, to be degrade
bar, and turned out of the society of Li
to be degraded at Oxford, to stand t
pillory, at Westminster and Cheapsi
lose one of his ears at each place, to p
£5,000, and then to be imprisoned for
must have been a moderate sentence
of some of the lords of the council, for
Dorset addressed their prisoner in thes
'Mr. Prynne, I declare you to be a sch
in the church, a sedition-sower in th
wealth, a wolf in sheep's clothing; i
omnium malorum nequissimus. I shal
£10,000, which is more than he
yet less than he deserves. I will n
at liberty, no more than a plagued ma
dog, who, though he can't bite will foa
far from being a social soul that he i
tional soul. He is fit to live in dens
beasts of prey as wolves and tigers li
therefore, I condemn him to perpetual
ment; and for corporal punishment I
him branded in the forehead, slit in th
have his ears chopped off.' The sentenc
cuted, and the general raid against non
caused many to seek refuge in Holland
Prynne, though in prison, wrote ano
entitled 'News from Ipswich' against
of Laud, (see LAUD), and being conde
to another fine of £5,000, and to lose t
der of his ears, had the very stumps
and was branded on both cheeks in th
of indignant thousands, on the 30th of
In this last sentence Burton the famou
and Bastwick the physician, were include

and the former was accompanied on his road to prison by a vast concourse of the populace. In 1640 Prynne was chosen member of the long parliament for Newport, and was then released by order of the House of Commons, together with his fellow-sufferers, and they entered London in the midst of a triumphant procession which met them some miles from town. The House of Commons likewise voted them money in compensation, which they never got, in consequence of the disturbed state of the times. The cruel punishment these men had undergone excited the spirit of the nation, and prepared it for the change of government, yet Prynne was no party to those measures, and when Colonel Pride took possession of the house, he was among the excluded members; he also published a 'Memento' against the trial of the king, for which he was imprisoned by the parliament. His subsequent history is that of an enemy of Cromwell, and having joined in the restoration of Charles II., he was appointed chief keeper of the records in the Tower, and died in that office at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, 1669. Wood calculates that he wrote a sheet of MS. for every day of his lifetime after reaching man's estate. 'His custom was, when he studied, to put on a long quilted cap, which came an inch over his eyes, serving as an umbrella to defend them from too much light; and seldom eating a dinner, would every three hours or more be munching a roll of bread, and now and then refresh his exhausted spirits with ale. To this (says the editor of Neale) Butler seems to allude in his address to his muse:—

> 'Thou that with ale or viler liquors
> Didst inspire Withers, Prynne, or Vicars,
> And teach them, though it were in spite
> Of nature and their stars, to write.'

His works amount to forty volumes, folio and quarto. The most valuable, and a very useful performance, is his 'Collection of Records' in four large volumes. [E.R.]

PRZEMYSLAS, a king of Poland, who seized the crown on the death of Lesko VI. 1295, and was assassinated 1296.

PRZIPCOVIUS, Samuel, a Polish statesman and zealot of the Socinians, b. abt. 1592, d. 1670.

PSALMANAZAR, George, generally regarded as the assumed name of a singular character, known to the literary world in the time of Dr. Johnson, who at one period associated with him. He is supposed to have been born in France about 1679. He was the principal author of the 'Universal History,' and wrote a volume of Scriptural maya, a version of the Psalms, and his own Memoirs. Died 1763.

PSAMMENITUS, the last Egyptian king named by Herodotus, succ. his father, Amasis, B.C. 525, deposed by Cambyses after a reign of six months.

PSAMMIS, a king of Egypt, 599-594 B.C.

PSAMMETICHUS, a king of Egypt, who reigned fifty-four years, during fifteen of which he was compelled to divide his power with eleven other sovereigns. He reigned alone from 652 to 614 B.C., and was succeeded by his son, Necho. Another Psammetichus reigned 400-397 B.C. A king of Corinth, of the same name, reigned 585-582 B.C., after whose time the republican form of government was established.

PSAMMUS, a king of Egypt, 819-810 B.C.

PSAMMUTHIS, a king of Egypt, 380-379 B.C.

PSAUME, N., a French theologian, 1518-1575.

PSELLUS, Michael Constantine, a Greek physician, known as a classical commentator and mathematician, about 1105. Another Psellus, called Michael the Elder, wrote a work, 'De Operatione Dæmonum,' in the 9th century.

PSINACHES, a king of Egypt, who is said to have reigned from 1021 to 1013 B.C.

PSUSENNES, the *first* of the name, king of Egypt, 1077-1037 B.C. The *second*, 1013-979 B.C.

PSYCHRISTUS, a physician of the 5th cent.

PTOLEMY (Soter) I., king of Egypt, natural son of Philip of Macedon, and an officer of Alexander the Great, succeeded to the government of Egypt on the death of the latter B.C. 324. He took the title of king 307, and raised the new capital of Egypt to the highest importance as the centre of commerce and learning. The museum and library founded by him gave birth to the famous Alexandrian school. Died B.C. 283. Ptolemy (Philadelphus) II., eldest son of the preceding by Berenice, began to reign in conjunction with his father 285, and became sole king 283. His reign fully sustained the reputation of the former, especially by his generous patronage of letters, one example of which is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Scriptures, which he caused to be executed. Died B.C. 247. Ptolemy (Euergetes) III., son and successor of the preceding, continued his policy, and carried his victorious arms into Syria, Cilicia, and the whole country to the shore of the Euphrates. He restored the idols and much of the wealth ravished by Cambyses, and died, after a short reign, B.C. 222 or 221. Ptolemy (Philopator) IV., son and successor of the preceding, whom he was suspected of having murdered, was a cruel and debauched character. He was named Philopator (lover of his father), ironically. He caused his wife, Arsinoe, who was also his sister, to be put to death, and sustained a furious war with Antiochus the Great, whom he defeated near Gaza. Died B.C. 205. Ptolemy (Epiphanes) V., son of the preceding, was born B.C. 210, became king 205, and was poisoned by his courtiers 180. He brought the Romans into Egypt by appealing to them for protection against Antiochus the Great. He left three children—Ptolemy Philometor, Ptolemy Physcon, and Cleopatra, who was successively the wife of her two brothers. Ptolemy (Philometor) VI., son of the preceding and Cleopatra of Syria, was born B.C. 186, commenced his reign at the age of five years 181, protected by his mother. He was defeated by Antiochus, and compelled to admit his brother to a share in the government 171. Died of his wounds, fighting against Alexander Balas in Syria, 146. Ptolemy (Euergetes) VII., brother of Philometor, became guardian of the young king, Ptolemy Eupator, and the year after superseded him on the throne by espousing the queen mother, Cleopatra, 145. He then killed Eupator, and continued his reign, stained with debaucheries and cruelty, till 117 or 116 B.C. Ptolemy (Soter) VIII., son of the preceding and Cleopatra, succeeded 116, and sustained a war against his mother, who preferred her other son, Ptolemy IX., till 106. After the death of Cleopatra and the expulsion of Ptolemy IX., who had usurped the throne

in 88, he assumed the sovereign authority, and died 81 B.C. He left the crown to his daughter, Berenice, called also Cleopatra. PTOLEMY (ALEXANDER) IX., second son of Ptolemy VII. and Cleopatra, usurped the kingdom a short time during the reign of the preceding, and was dethroned, after murdering his mother Cleopatra, 88. PTOLEMY (ALEXANDER) X., son of the preceding, succeeded Ptolemy VIII. 81, under the patronage of the Romans in the time of Sylla. He married Berenice Cleopatra, whom he caused to be assassinated, for which he was himself massacred after a reign of nineteen days. PTOLEMY (AULETES) XI., a natural son of Ptolemy VIII., was the only descendant of this line of princes after the tragedy just mentioned. He assumed the royal authority 81 B.C., but was not acknowledged king till 59. In 58 he was obliged to fly from Alexandria, and was in Rome, soliciting assistance to re-establish himself, till 55. He was then restored by Gabinius, the governor of Syria and lieutenant-general of Pompey, and died 52. PTOLEMY (DIONYSIUS) XII., eldest son of the preceding, succeeded to the throne conjointly with his sister, Cleopatra, under the protection of Pompey, 52. He became a partizan of Cæsar in the civil wars, and after the battle of Pharsalia caused Pompey to be assassinated, who sought refuge in his states, 48. Aspiring to be sole king, he then took arms against Cæsar, who had decided that Cleopatra should continue to reign with him, and was drowned in the Nile while flying from the field of battle, B.C. 47. PTOLEMY XIII., younger brother of the preceding, was eleven years of age when Cleopatra was left sole mistress of Egypt by his death. She was compelled to marry him by Cæsar, and he reigned with her till his death, 44 or 43 B.C. PTOLEMY (CÆSARION) XIV., an illegitimate son of Cæsar and Cleopatra, obtained the title of king from the Roman triumvirs, B.C. 42. He was killed by order of Augustus at the age of eighteen, B.C. 30.

PTOLEMY, two kings of Macedonia:—the *first*, surnamed *Alorites*, a natural son of Amnyntas II., usurped the throne to the prejudice of his brother, Perdiccas, B.C. 371, and was dethroned by Pelopidas 368. The *second*, surnamed *Craunus*, eldest son of Ptolemy Soter and Euridice, succeeded B.C. 284, and was killed in battle with the Gauls 280.

PTOLEMY APION, king of Cyrene, and all the Libyan dependencies of Egypt, was a son of Ptolemy VII. and his mistress Irene, and succeeded 117 or 116 B.C. by the will of his father. He died B.C. 96, and bequeathed his estates to the Romans, who declined the bargain for a time, and gave the people their liberty.

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHIUS, a son of Antony and Cleopatra, was made king of Syria, Phœnicia, and Cilicia, by his father B.C. 32. He never reigned, however, but lived at the court of Juba, king of Numidia, having first graced the triumph of Augustus together with his brother, Alexander, and his sister Cleopatra.

PTOLEMY, king of Cyprus, a natural son of Ptolemy VIII., succeeded to the sovereignty of that island at the death of his father B.C. 81. The Romans having resolved to reduce his kingdom to a province, he was poisoned B.C. 58.

PTOLEMY, king of Mauritania, son of Juba II. and Cleopatra, daughter of Mark Antony and of the last Cleopatra of Egypt, began to
or 20 B.C. Killed by order of Caligula A.

PTOLEMY, one of the petty sovere
reigned in Syria after the fall of the Seleuci
ceeded his father, Menneus, probably
priest, 86 B.C. After the conquest of Mi
the Great, he was protected by Pompey,
about 21 B.C. He was succeeded by
Lysanias, at whose death the Lebanon so
was given to Cleopatra.

PTOLEMY, an Egyptian priest and
flourished in the reign of Augustus.

PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS, one of the m
tinguished men of Science of Antiquity:
during the first half of the second centu
his works on Astronomy and Geograp
tinued authorities and text-books for
hundred years. In consequence of the cl
nection between Ptolemy and Hipparchu
discoveries he reported, and whose labours
tinued, it is difficult to detect Ptolemy'
deservings: but Delambre has evidently
injustice from a desire to exalt Hipparch
larger portion of the Planetary theory, as
represented by the scheme of Epicycles, is
tionably due to him; and his great wo
Almagest, or *Syntax*, is the only complet
matic work on Astronomy which the ancie
produced. As a geographer, Ptolemy is
guished from Strabo: the work of the
confined to descriptive geography; while
Ptolemy is mathematical. A very
edition of it has recently appeared in G
The Astronomical and Chronological
Ptolemy, along with the Commentaries o
were edited and published along with
translation, in six handsome quarto volu
the Abbé Halma.

PTOLEMY OF LUCCA, the ecclesiastic
assumed by BARTOLOMEO FIADONI, an
14th century.

PUBITSKA, F., a Bohemian hist., 172

PUBLICOLA, PUBLIUS VALERIUS,
of Collatinus as consul and founder of th
republic, 509 B.C., died 501.

PUBLIUS SYRIUS, a Latin poet or d
of whose writings some fragments, or m
tences, are preserved in the works of Sen
was a native of Syria, and went to Rom
condition of a slave about 50 B.C.

PUCCI, F., an Italian theologian, died

PUCELLE, R., a French lawyer, 1635

PUCELLE. See JOAN OF ARC.

PUFFENDORF, SAMUEL, a historian
and naturalist, was born at Chemnitz in
in the year 1632. He was educated a
for the protestant ministry, but the be
mind was in another direction. Throug
strumentality of his elder brother he en
diplomatic service of Sweden. In the
his duty he was detained at Copenhagen
rupture between Sweden and Denmark,
said to have been during this period
leisure that he turned from the practic
theory of diplomacy and international
In the year 1660 he published his wel
'Elementa Jurisprudentiæ Universali
twelve years afterwards, the still bette
'De Jure Naturæ et Gentium.' He wr

tablet to his memory may be seen, with the following inscription, said to be from the pen of Dryden:—'Here lies Henry Purcell, Esq., who left this life, and is gone to that blessed place, where only his own harmony can be exceeded. Obiit. 21mo die Novembris, Anno ætatis suæ 37mo Annoq. Domini 1695.' [J.M.]

PURCHAS, SAMUEL, a native of Essex, editor of a collection of voyages and travels, abt. 1577-1628.

PURE, M. DE, a French writer, 1634-1680.

PURI, D., a Swiss philanthropist, 1709-1786.

PURI, J. P., a Swiss traveller, last century.

PURVER, ANTHONY, a poor rustic of Hampshire, who mastered the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, and executed an English version of the Scriptures, which was printed at the cost of Dr. Fothergill. While engaged in these studies he settled at Andover as a schoolmaster, and finally became a preacher among the quakers. Born about 1702, died 1777.

PUSCHKIN, A. S., a Russian poet, 1799-1837.

PUSSORT, H., a French jurist, 1615-1697.

PUTTEN, HENRY VAN DER, called in Latin *Ericius Puteanus*, and in French *Dupuy*, a learned Dutch writer and poet, 1574-1646.

PUTTENHAM, GEORGE, an Oxford scholar, kn. as a poet in the age of Elizabeth, d. abt. 1600.

PUTTER, J. S., a Germ. publicist, 1725-1807.

PUY, A. J. DU, a Fr. statesman, 1753-1832.

PUY, H. DU. See PUTTEN.

PUY, LOUIS DU, a Fr. literateur, 1709-1795.

PUY, PIERRE, DU, a learned French antiquarian, historian, and theologian, 1582-1651.

PUY-SEGUR, JAMES DE CHASTENET, Viscount De, a French officer, who was at thirty battles and a hundred and twenty sieges without ever receiving a wound. He was born in 1600, and is author of Memoirs relating to the period, 1617 to 1658; died 1682. His son, JAMES FRANCIS, commander-in-chief in the French Netherlands and marshal of France, author of 'The Art of War,' 1655-1743. The son of the latter, FRANCIS MAXIMUS DE CHASTENET, Marquis de Puysegur, a lieutenant-general, and writer on church property and the military art in China, 1716-1782. His second son, ANTHONY HYACINTHE ANNE DE CHASTENET DE PUYSEGUR, better known as the Count de Chastenet, a navigator and archæologist, 1752-1802. P. L. DE CHASTENET, Comte De Puysegur, son of the marshal, an officer and minister of war, 1727-1807. J. AUGUSTUS, brother of the latter, a distinguished prelate and deputy of the estates-general, 1740-1803. ARMAND MARIE JAMES, son of the minister of war, camp-marshal and physician, famous for his zeal in the propagation of animal magnetism, 1782-1825.

PUZOS, N., a French accoucheur, 1686-1753.

PUY, or PYE, H. J., a native of London, successor of Wharton as poet-laureate, 1745-1813.

PYLE, THOMAS, a minister of the Church of England, known as a Scripture commentator, and partizan of Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy, 1674-1756.

PYM, JOHN, member for Tavistock in all the parliaments of Charles I., and leader of the House of Commons during the struggle preceding the parliamentary wars, was born in Somersetshire, 1584, and educated at Oxford. He was the orator of the day, and such was his popularity, that he was called 'King Pym.' The events whi his career fill a considerable space in Eng tory. In 1626-1628 he was among th managed the impeachment of the duke o ingham and Dr. Manwaring—the latter for mon on the regal prerogative, in which he that the consent of parliament was not n for the levying of taxes, and that the Div require implicit obedience to the king. Pym and his party came into close rela with the Scotch Covenanters. When t parliament met, 3d November, 1640, he ha them on the grievances of the nation, wh immediately took into consideration instea king's speech; thus he was the Mirabea English Tennis Court. About a week aft he made a more studied and more impetu course on grievances, and impeached the Strafford not only of crimes against the st of immoralities; he was also one of the m of his trial, as, in short, he was always at t of the public business, and knew more of mentary matters than any man living. In ary, 1641, he spoke against Archbishop L occasion of his impeachment, and after th tion of that prelate he became chairman committee appointed by the House of C during the recess, which lasted from 9th Se to 20th October, by which committee the s authority was in some measure exercised next great event, beginning of 1642, was peachment of the five members, Hollis, H Hampden, PYM, and Strode, who were de by the king for treasonable practices, a tected by the city; on this occasion the k London, apprehensive of his personal Pym, therefore, saw the commencement final struggle between Charles I. and his ment, but he died before any decisive ad had been obtained, on the 8th of Decembe about a month after he had been appoint tenant of the ordnance. It was reported the royalists that the cause of his death w *bus pediculosus;* and in order to dispr calumny his body was exposed for several the public gaze; afterwards, it was attende grave in Westminster Abbey by most of t and commons in parliament. Shortly be death Pym published a 'Vindication' of h duct. After alluding to the divisions f by the bishops, and their encouragement malignants, he adds:—'For these reasons my opinion for abolishing their functions, conceive may as well be done as the dissolu monasteries, monks, and friars, was in King the Eighth's time:' he concludes with d that he was not the author of the present tions; with acknowledging the king for hi sovereign; and with the honest convicti when he was persecuted as a traitor merely service of his country, no man could blame taking care of his own safety by flying fo to the protection of parliament, who were to make his cause their own. The purita shall attended Pym's deathbed, and in the sermon which he preached before par passed the highest eulogium on the strict r piety, and serenity of the departed patr statesman. It is admitted that Pym was on

first to urge the necessity of appealing to the sword. On the restoration of Charles II., Pym's body was dug up in Henry the Seventh's chapel, with those of about twenty others, including the gallant Admiral Blake, the mother of Cromwell, and his daughter Mrs. Claypole, and transferred to the neighbouring churchyard. He is said to have left several children, and his lady, who died in 1620, is reported to have been a highly accomplished woman. [E.R.]

PYNAKKER, A., a Dutch painter, 1621-1673.

PYNSON, RICHARD. See PINSON.

PYRA, J. E., a German poet, 1715-1744.

PYRRHO, born at ELIS, where he lived about the year 340 B.C. Plato was then dead: disputations had arisen in the ACADEMY, which had not had the fortune to obtain a second master: ARISTOTLE attacked it on all sides; and philosophy was in confusion. In the midst of these quarrels, the remarkable person we have named arose, and proclaimed as the dogma of his Philosophy and his rule of Life—'I know nothing about it and abstain.' Of a man who wrote nothing, and whose character must be gathered from scraps preserved by auditors, it is impossible to speak with decision; but to his power over his contemporaries, and, therefore, to his genius, the singular embalmment of his name bears ample testimony. Great mistakes have prevailed regarding the doctrines of Pyrrho:—notable Greeks had never so little common sense, as a personage like what he is vulgarly imagined to have been:—the stories about his doubting the evidence of his senses, and wilfully butting against any post or rock in his way, are simply absurd—even more so than those similar myths, once prevalent regarding our shrewd and sagacious compatriot DAVID HUME! We shall learn the nature of Pyrrho's scepticism, through reflection on his position. The scheme he propounded, or rather the resource to which he fled, was simply a *tertium quid*, in reference to AFFIRMATIVE and NEGATIVE systems, prevailing in his time. Now what were these? Nothing but the very conflict waging in philosophy around ourselves—the conflict, viz., between Idealism and Sensualism—between doctrines of the Absolute, and of the dependence of the Mind for all its functions, on the shows and events of external Nature. There are two Schools, said Pyrrho,—whose systems, viewed from their different points of sight, appear equally probable; and the relation of the strength of the arguments sustaining them seems to be—*par*. Is it not most likely then, that the problem sought to be resolved, is really insoluble by the human faculties and therefore, that the true position, of the sage, is one of *Indifference?* In the *principle* of a Scepticism of this sort, there is certainly nothing ridiculous: it involves little more than we find in the *Antinomies* of KANT: assuredly it has firmer ground, than thousands of popular dogmatisms on either side. There is no reason whatever to suppose that Pyrrho's doctrines went beyond this:—he never denied subjective certainty, or sought to weaken the evidence of consciousness.—One caution to the student may be repeated:—he ought in no case to credit the follies, attributed to these Speculative Greeks; for, if eminently speculative, they were, in their quality of natural Artists, eminently clear and practical also. There is a maxim of Coleridge's, which should, in no attempt at interpretation, be at any time lost sight of: —'*Never suppose that you understand a man's Ignorance, until you are sure that you are not ignorant of his Understanding.*' [J.P.N.]

[Pyrrhus—*From an Antique Bust.*]

PYRRHUS, son of Æcides, and king of Epirus, one of the most illustrious generals of antiquity, was born about 318 B.C., and was left an orphan in childhood under the protection of Glaucias, king of Illyria. He was placed on the throne of his ancestors by force of arms when about twelve years of age, and reigned peacefully five years, when advantage was taken of his absence to transfer the crown to his great uncle, Neoptolemus. After serving in the army of Alexander the Great, and greatly distinguishing himself at the battle of Ipsus, B.C. 301, Pyrrhus recovered his dominions, which he shared with his rival, and then caused the latter to be put to death. He next contended with the Romans for possession of the dominions of Alexander the Great, and became master of Macedon. Among his principal battles was that of 279 B.C. against the Roman consuls Sulpicius and Decius. He was killed, gallantly fighting, at the siege of Argos, B.C. 272. The life of Pyrrhus is one of the most interesting written by Plutarch. [E.R.]

PYTHAGORAS lived, according to the chronology of CLINTON, about 570 B.C. CICERO tells us, he settled in Magna Græcia, in the fourth year of TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, or when ROME had begun to rise—between 520 and 530 B.C.:—One of the most august Forms of which we can descry any outline, through these long twenty-four centuries; nor, if we reflect, how thickly the mists have settled around all acts and Actors of that far past, can it be wonderful, that, as if his Shadow only, is now to be discerned.—Before attempting to lay down on a modern canvas, even a space for that Shadow, we must consent to a few principles of applicable historic criticism. And, foremost of all, it is imperative that we disconnect not only with Reality or Fact, but also with the pretensions, and therefore with the reputation of this memorable Teacher, every shred of the marvellous that so soon got fastened to his name. Not merely the

story of the *golden thigh*—a myth of the vulgarest kind, and valuable only as evidence that such myths spring up and endure,—but also those manifold traditions concerning his supernatural instruction; for assuredly in the tales of his initiation in the cave of the Cretan Jupiter, or that his system of morals flowed direct from inspired lips at Delphi, there is nothing beyond incidents of travel occurring to one who thirsted for all knowledge; and disfigured through the slavish veneration of disciples, who, instead of being fed by his genius, succumbed to his authority, and slid insensibly into such modes as those, of rendering reason for their ultimate formula and final appeal—the αυτος εφη.—Next, and with equal decision, we reject as binding on Pythagoras, the *logical* schemes constructed by his followers, even so early as the times of Philolaus. The schools founded on the name of an illustrious Master, never retain his genius; and as in default of power of Insight, and the difficult power of Thought, there remains the easy exercise of Logic, it uniformly befals—as already we have required to assert—that the *letter* of the original teaching becomes substituted for its *spirit;* symbols and figures of speech at first simple and catholic, are adduced in defence of mere dogmas and phantasms; and—worst of all—effective and living Morals, touching on the practical relations of Man with Society and God, are displaced by arid Theory. This is the process by which, in the words of a remarkable writer of our own day, WISDOM, is *dried for sale and exportation;* and has not its pestilence followed the steps of all mighty Instructors, whose feet have ever touched the soil of our World? Let us not charge to Pythagoras, that doctrine which defines the Physical World by the number *five*,—the Vegetable by the number *six*,—the Animal by *seven*,—Human Life by *eight*,—Ultramundane Life by *nine*,—and the Divine Life by the Δεκας, or TEN! The Mind that has left so great a remembrance, and which fills that imposing portion of the sphere of Antiquity, did not gain its influence over the working Manhood by its time, through the concoction or preaching of enigmas like these!—Lastly: we must not approach these ancient philosophies, or undertake their interpretation, as if they were inherently mysterious, or different *in kind*, from the aspirations of great and sincere Thinkers of our own day:—The concealed lore of Egyptian priests, the secrets at Eleusis or Samothrace, were neither knowledge nor philosophies, but presumption and pretence, founded on the abuse of both. Greatness in Antiquity, is like Greatness now,—its foremost affection being for the simplicity of Truth; and to the right apprehension of what that Greatness was, there is no path save one. The Ingenuous alone can understand the Ingenuous:—The worthy Seeker, will ever carry along with him, faith in Greatness and reverence for it; but this conviction, also,—that, to whatever extent careful criticism of the influences and circumstances, within which an Ancient Teacher lived, does not enable us to translate his thoughts into the universal language of the Heart and Reason of Humanity, to that same extent must he be held as severed from the Present, and therefore effaced from its Past.—Under such dim but guiding lights, let us, as best we may, and with rapid crayon, sketch the features of the Crotonian sta
sage. And FIRST,—as to the po
which Pythagoras started. He cou
starting point except the fundamental
Ionian School, which, in an enlarged
fundamental Idea of all Greek philo
beneath the endless forms and singula
outward things, there is some grea
Principle,—just as the unfathomed and
ing ocean, rests underneath the billow
each other across its surface, and die i
the shore. Now the Ionians, or the *phy*
sought this principle in a common p
ment; and, on the ground of imperfect
or ruder experiments, one imagine
forms of substance could be traced to
tions of *Water;* another to modificati
and a third laid it down that *Fire* is t
substance or Force. This form of
conception, must be taken as our firs
statement of that problem, which st
Chemical Analysts: it is the glory of
that he struck out a new mode of
grand search, and laid the foundati
Physical Sciences, which look not for *e*
relations, and, through these, for ultim
indicating primal *Forces*. The most
and inventive Mathematician of that
found in NUMBERS, the expression of
of *Quantity*, and in GEOMETRY, an
could evolve the relations of *Form*. It
foolish to pretend, that he proceeded
reduction of phenomena within such
but the idea of a possible science in th
took strong hold of his masculine i
Greek imagination; and he embodied
tion, in the dogma of his School. Thes
were deepened, and his conception of
ter of the Universe vastly enlarged,
must consider either a most fortunat
a capital discovery. Struck, as could
a Samian, by that unsurpassed music,
floated around him from infancy, in th
Lyrics, and great Epics of Troy, he se
discerned that HARMONY was repre
NUMBER; and hence the second funda
lief of his Philosophy, that Harmony t
and one of the first principles of Thin
not be said, that in the expression o
deep, an Inquirer, even sagacious as
must always have avoided fantastic
and mystical forms; but then his n
correct at their root, and his faith a
practical one: he looked at the schem
around him, no longer as perplexing
mighty order and a solemn music, and
wonder and adoration! Should the st
a tangible and veritable Image of m
sophy, he must not go to Philolaus, or
Critics, but to the writings of JOHN K
too, spoke strangely in his youth; but t
about relation and harmony, conducte
end to a στασις, ει σοι—to Laws whi
the epoch of Newton, and raised him
lasting Name.—The sage and Lawgive
stands, however, towards the ancient
world alike, in a *second* aspect—one
him on a platform quite above any w

ere Speculative Physics. First, or at least clearly in the Greek world, he felt and as- the indestructible personality of the Human and that the ground of its Existence, is its l State. Children laugh at the doctrine of *Metempsychosis*; but observe what it really ies, and the august verities it includes. It is vernent, in the first place, of the indepen- e of the EGO, or of the SOUL, not merely of unding and changing accidents, but of its nt and apparent Life,—an idea, which, in its stic proportions can take possession of no , without making it great. Pythagoras, ed none of these proportions. The soul is ured by its moral conditions, and its fates orms correspond with these. If it has done its duty in its existing state, if it has been ht and elevated by experience, Death is the towards some loftier form and more ex- ed sphere: if, on the contrary, in the conflict ght and wrong, it has done the wrong, and ed to be a slave of passion, what fate is pos- but descent, and the shape of grovelling ures? Be it remembered, this *metempsychosis* ir earliest practical representation of the no- of Immortality; nor is there a truer account here, at so primal an age, of Man's Moral re- n with the Gods. The history of the Soul, ed, is supposed confined to this Earth; and efore, the modes of Terrestrial Life, are taken fully presenting that History. No sublime elation announcing a purely *spiritual* Exis- e, had descended to illumine Pythagoras: and lds beyond this, were not then imagined;—he w not that the lights of the midnight Vault nighty Orbs, stretching upward and upward, y through serene Ether, and—through every ety of circumstance and condition — merg- into the Infinite. Surely it is no slight our, and was enough to uphold his con- ce that knowledge came to him from a her Source, that the mind of that illustrious ek, reached so deep an insight, and could sus- so large a belief.—Realize now and combine two foregoing conditions,—those warm and r speculations concerning the Harmony of the vers, and that profound conviction of Man's large destinies, and the paramount import of his Moral Nature;—could a great Soul possessed by both, remain in inaction, or be satisfied with mere speculative teaching? Pythagoras, appears to have added that highest attribute of Humanity—WISDOM, or the power practically to understand Mankind, and therefore to influence our Human Fates. Hence, his memorable effort in Magna Græcia to found a new Moral Commonwealth—the first and the best Utopia, of which we have any record; the excellence of its aim flowing from the character and principles of its Founder, and its sagacity demonstrated by its great success. Ignorance and external circumstance eventually prevailed to crush it; but many ages elapsed, ere the fame of the great confederacy of Crotona, faded in Greece. We know little that is certain, of the positive laws of that Confederacy; but its foundation was this,—as Harmony is the rule of Universal Nature, and the cause of its Stability, so must it be the rule of all Human Societies, which fulfil their object and may reach permanence. It is not easy to refuse assent to such a conception; neither can one overlook that while it involves the germ of all *Utopias*, framed from that time until now—it expresses also, that which, as it becomes realized, constitutes the history of Civilization. It is probable that Pythagoras, like his successors, hoped too much from mere laws and external conditions of Order, and trusted too little to that inner and unseen order, which ordains that the ultimate sum of the World, shall be worked out by the efforts, and even through the imperfections of the Individual;—nevertheless, his august Name must stand far up in that bright roll of Worthies, who have practically held by Reason, and not despaired of Humanity.—Let the great Shade, have all honour. [J.F.N.]

PYTHEAS, a celebrated mathematician, astronomer, and geographer, born in the Greek colony of Marseilles, then called Massillia, in the time of Alexander the Great. He is famous for his voyages of discovery, which are said to have extended as far as Iceland.

PYTHODORIS, a queen of Pontus, wife of Polemon I., and queen regent during the minority of her son, Polemon II., beginning of the Christian era.

Q

UADE, M. F., a Prus. philologist, 1682-1757.

UADRATUS, a bishop of Athens, known as of the early apologists for Christianity, 2d ct.

UADRIO, FRANCIS XAVIER, a learned Italian uit, author of a 'History of Poetry,' 1695-1756.

UAGLIATI, PAOLO, the earliest dramatist introduced music on the stage at Rome, 1606.

UAGLIO, G., an Italian painter, cel. abt. 1693.

UAGLIO, LORENZO, a native of Italy, who mpanied his father to Vienna, and was edu- ted and practised there as an architect, 1730- 04. His son, GIOVANNI MARIA, and his ne- hews, GUILIO and GUISEPPE, were distinguished scene painters, and flourished from about 1750- 1800. DOMINICO, the son of Guiseppe, called the Canaletto of Germany, 1786-1837.

QUAINI, FRANCISCO, an Ital. painter, 1611- 81. His son, LUIGI, a pupil of Guercino, 1643-1717.

QUANZ, J. J., a Germ. musician, 1697-1773.

QUARENGHI, G., an Ital. painter, 1744-1817.

QUARIN, J., an Austrian physician, 1733-1814.

QUARLES, FRAN., an Engl. poet, 1592-1614.

QUARREY, J. H., an ascetic writer, 1580-1656.

QUATREMAIRE, J. R., a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, kn. as a critic, 1611-71.

QUATROMANNI, SERTORIUS, a miscellaneous Italian writer and classical translator, 1551-1606.

QUELLINUS, E., an em. Flem. painter, 1607-78. JOHN ERASMUS, his son and pupil, 1630-1715.

QUENSEL, CONRAD, a Swedish mathematician, 1676-1732. A relation of his, of the same names, author of 'The Swedish Flora,' 1768-1806.

QUERENGHI, ANTONIO, a learned Italian, author of Italian and Latin poems, 1546-1633.

QUERINI, ANGELO MARIA, a famous Italian cardinal and man of letters, 1680-1759.

QUERLON, ANNE GABRIEL MEUSNIER DE, a French scholar, editor, and journalist, 1702-1780.

QUERNO, C., a Neapolitan poet, died 1528.

QUERSTEDT, J. A., a Ger. divine, 1617-1688.

QUER Y MARTINEZ, JOSEPH, a Spanish physician, au. of 'The Flora of Spain,' 1695-1764.

QUESADA, DON, a Spanish general and royalist, murdered by the populace in 1836.

QUESNAY, FRANÇOIS, sometimes called the father of the school of French economists, was born in the village of Ecquevilli in 1694. He was of peasant origin, and raised himself to notice by his acquirements as a physician. He was attracted from his obscure retreat to Paris, where he came under the notice of the potent Pompadour, whose patronage of the philosophical physician was one of the best acts of her life. He published some professional works, but his book on the most advantageous method of governing mankind, published in 1768, is the achievement with which his name has been chiefly connected. At the root of his opinions lay a view long influential from its plausibility, that as the means of human subsistence, clothing, and generally the necessaries of life come from the earth, agriculture must be considered the only productive kind of industry, all others being secondary, as they merely modify what it brings into existence. He inferred from this that the peasantry class ought to be encouraged, to the neglect, or even the prejudice of others. His works have strikingly illustrated the view, that in such matters good is done by earnestly pushing opinions, however extravagant, since it was from Quesnay's teaching that the internal free trade in agricultural produce promoted by Turgot, and the abolition of the feudal exactions, were derived. He died in December, 1774. [J.H.B.]

QUESNEL, ABBE, a Fr. controversialist, last c.

QUESNEL, BARON, one of Napoleon's generals, born 1775, found drowned in the Seine 1815.

QUESNEL, PASQUIER, a famous theologian of the Jansenist party, born at Paris 1634, died at Amsterdam, where he had taken refuge, 1719.

QUESNOI, F. DU, a Flem. sculptor, 1592-1646.

QUETIF, J., a French bibliographer, 1618-98.

QUEVEDO Y VILLEGAS, FRANCISCO GOMEZ DE, a Spanish politician, best known as a poet and satirist, born at Madrid 1580, died 1645.

QUEVEDO, P., a Spanish prelate, died 1818.

QUICK, JOHN, an Eng. comedian, 1748-1831.

QUICK, JOHN, a nonconf. divine, 1636-1706.

QUIEN DE LA NEUFVILLE, JAMES LE, a French historian of Portugal, appointed director of the posts in French Flanders, 1647-1728.

QUIGNONEZ, FRANCISCO DE, an eminent Spanish cardinal and liturgical writer, died 1540.

QUILLET, C., a French poet, 1602-1661.

QUILLOT, C., a French quietist, 17th century.

QUIN, JAMES, a celebrated actor, was the son of an Irish barrister. He was born in London 1693, but educated in Dublin. His mother, unfortunately, turning out to be a bigamist, poor Quin was treated as illegitimate, and inherited nothing of his father's fortune. In 1715, with his prospects thus blighted, and his education unfinished, he sought and obtained an engagement at Drury Lane, which he quitted in 1717 for the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, acquiring there great reputation in the stately characters of tragedy; such as *Cato*, *Coriolanus*, and *Z*... the stronger parts in comedy, among w... *Sir John Brute*, *Volpone*, *Falstaff*. Sub... acting at Covent Garden, and in 1735 ... Lane, under Fleetwood, he received hig... than any actor had previously command... pre-eminence he retained until the app... Garrick, of whom he could not conceal ... and though he consented to act with the ... former in 1747 at Covent Garden, yet ... was so little favourable to his own posi... it is evident he gradually prepared for hi... tirement. Quin was one of the adm... patrons of Thomson, the poet of 'The ... and, while unknown to him, spontaneo... sented him with one hundred pounds ... him from an arrest; and after the poet's ... peared in his tragedy of 'Coriolanus,' an... prologue written by Lord Lyttelton, ... occasion the actor is said to have displ... common sensibility. He closed his caree... in the character of *Falstaff*, which he ... for the benefit of his friend Ryan. His ... in this part was very great, and there ... doubt from the accounts we have of it, th... a masterly and intellectual performance. ... at Bath, where he had resided for many ... 1766. His monument in Bath cathedral ... epitaph written by Garrick, in a spirit of ... tion highly honourable to both actors.

QUINAULT, PHILIP, a celebrated ... and opera writer, 1635-1688.

QUINAULT-DUFRESNE, ABRAHAM ... a celebrated French actor, 1695-1767. ... JEANNE FRANCOISE, an actress and liter... of Voltaire, died 1783. JEAN BAPTIST ... of both the preceding, and an actor, di... Some others of the family were also disti... on the stage.

QUINCY, C. SEVIN, Marquis De, a ... officer and historian, flourished about 166...

QUINCY, JOHN, an English physi... medical writer, died in London 1723.

QUINETTE, M., a Fr. politician, died ...

QUINQUARBOREUS. See CINQ-A...

QUINTILLIANUS, MARCUS FABIUS, ... teacher of eloquence in the reign of Galb... successors, was born about 42, probably of ... ish family settled in Rome. The younger P... one of his pupils, and in the reign of Dom... was intrusted with the education of tw... emperor's grand-nephews. His work 'De ... tione Oratoria,' is one of the most valuable ... antiquity. It has been translated into En... Guthrie and Patsall. Date of his death u...

QUINTILLUS, MARCUS AURELIUS CL... a Roman emp., who reigned seventeen day...

QUINTINIE, JOHN DE LA, a celebrat... on horticulture, and director-general to t... gardens at Versailles, 1626-1688.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS, a L... torian, supposed to have flourished in the ...

QUINTUS SMYRNÆUS, called also ... CALABER, a Greek poet of the 5th centu...

QUINZANO, or QUINTIANUS, ... monly received name of J. F. CONTI, ... *Stoa*, an Italian poet and philologist, 148...

QUIRINI, A. M., an Ital. cardinal, 1...

QUIRINO, P., a Venetian traveller, 1...

ROGA, J., a Spanish Jesuit, 1707-1784.
ROS, A., a Spanish missionary, died 1622.
ROS, H. B., a Spanish canonist, last cent.
ROS, H. B., PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE, a ted Spanish navigator, d. at Panama 1614.
ROS, T., a Spanish missionary, 1599-1662.

QUISTORP, JOHN, a German minister and Lutheran professor of divinity, 1584-1648. His son, of the same name, also a divine and professor, 1624-1669.

QUITA, DOMINGOS DAS REIS, a Portuguese poet, cele. for his elegies and pastorals, 1728-1770.

R

ANUS MAURUS, was born of French s at Mayence in A.D. 776. On the complet- his early studies at Fulda in Hesse, he was made a deacon in 801, and he betook himself r the following year to enjoy the tuition of nous Alcuin. It is also apparent from his s that he had in his youth made a pilgrim- Palestine. In his twenty-fifth year he be- ead of the convent school at Fulda, where his ful teaching drew around him many pupils, t a few of the nobility intrusted him with ucation of their sons. In 822 he was conse- abbot, but he still directed the seminary, supplied many able teachers for the Frankish erman churches. On a complaint of the s that his absorption in literary pursuits red the discharge of his more active conven- ities, he retired in 842, after a presidency of years. He was, however, drawn out of voluntary seclusion in 847, on being made shop of Mayence. In this situation he was poser and persecutor of Gottschalk, in con- ce of his doctrine of predestination. Ra- died in A.D. 856. His influence was great the churches in the diffusion of practical and he had several illustrious disciples. His on and general attainments were respectable e age in which he lived, and as a lecturer, tructed his scholars in general literature ence as well as theology. He wrote com- es on all the canonical books and many of ryphal ones, and left behind him numerous , sermons, and letters. A collected edi- he most of his works was published at 1627, in 6 folios. [J.E.]

UT, PETER, a French protestant minister, . His son, JOHN PAUL, a protestant nd deputy to the constituent assembly nvention, author of numerous political 3-1793. JAMES ANTHONY, brother of lso a minister and deputy, 1744-1808. ther, RABAUT DUPUIS, known only n, died 1808.

ALPHONSE, a French journalist, his- iographical writer, 1786-1830.

IS, FRANÇOIS, is, of all humourists, the ly original, and the most remarkable wit and humour; but he is also the ulously audacious, and for many the most difficult to be understood. ditionally attributed to him many t of which are nothing more than jokes, or sayings profane or licen- from his writings. The facts which rd to his life, few as they are, suf- wonder how it was, that he not stake and the scaffold, but was a the hour of his death.—He was ents, about 1483, at Chinon in Touraine; and the time he spent in a conventual school at Angers, is said to have been put to profit in no way, unless by making him intimate with his school-fellow Du Bellay, who was afterwards a cardinal, and his zealous patron and protector. He next became a friar in a convent of the Cordeliers; and there he was a hard student, but is said to have been both dissolute and satirical. At all events, he eloped, studied medicine at Montpellier, took a doctor's degree, practised as a physician, lectured with success, and published, besides other works, translations from Hippocrates and Galen. While he was going through this stage in his history, the patrons he had gained obtained permission for him to transfer himself to the order of the Benedictines. He attended Cardinal Du Bellay when he was sent as ambassador to Rome in 1536; and on his return to France his patron procured for him a prebend, and the curacy of the village of Meudon, near Paris. He is believed to have died in 1553, and to have then been about seventy years old.—His famous romance appeared in successive fragments: it is a characteristic specimen of his oddities, that the second book, being published in 1533, preceded the first by two years; and the third book was printed in 1546. When it had proceeded thus far, remonstrances from the clergy induced Francis I. to have it read to him: he pronounced it harmless; and the author continued to be protected by Henry II. The fourth book, in which the attacks on the church, and sneers at religion itself, became yet bolder, appeared only in 1552; and it was not till 1564 that the publication was completed by the whole of the fifth book. The romance commonly goes by the name of its earliest parts:—'The Inestimable Life of the Great Gargantua, Father of Pantagruel, a Book Full of Pantagruelism.' Gargantua is a royal giant: the heroes of most of the adventures are Pantagruel, his son and successor, a good easy king; and his favourite Panurge, the quintessence of buffoonery, sarcasm, and knavery. It is not easy to discover anything which Rabelais either believed or respected; and his satire, with all its enigmatical coverings, tells terribly both on civil and on ecclesiastical governments. But there is in it a large fund of good sense; and the humour and fun, with all their depravity, are often irresistibly comic. [W.S.]

RABENER, T. W., a Ger. moralist, 1714-1771.

RABUS, PETER, a Dutch critic, 1660-1702.

RABUTIN, ROGER, Count De Bussy, a French wit and satirist, time of Louis XIV., 1618-1693.

RACAN, HONORAT DE BUEIL, Marquis, a disting. poet and disciple of Malherbe, 1589-1670.

RACHEL, the younger daughter of Laban, and wife of Jacob. She was the mother of Joseph and Benjamin, and died at the birth of the latter.

RACINE, BONAVENTURE, a learned French priest and ecclesiastical historian, 1708-1755.

RACINE, JEAN, contests with his immediate predecessor, Corneille, the glory of being the greatest among the French Tragic Dramatists. Submitting implicitly to the code of laws laid down by the critics of his time, he did much towards making the Regular or Classical School of the Drama acceptable and permanent, by imparting to his tragedies all the perfection which it is possible to conceive genius as giving to works constructed on so narrow a model. His grace and melody of diction are exquisite; and his refined tenderness of feeling, often melting into profound pathos, breaks out through all the barriers imposed by the unities, and the simple plots, and the monotony of the rhymed Alexandrine verses.—Racine was born in 1639, at La Ferté-Milon, in Picardy, where his father was a tax-collector. The most important part of his education was received in the school of the Port-Royalists, whose earnest piety and severe morality received no discredit either from the writings or from the conduct of their pupil. In his twenty-first year he celebrated the marriage of Louis XIV., in a poem which gained him the favour of the king, exhibited not long afterwards by a pension, and followed by many other benefactions. He began his dramatic career in 1663; but his first two tragedies, though not unsuccessful, really deserved the poor opinion expressed of them by Corneille, of whom they were little more than imitations. Racine's fine genius shone out with all its brightness in 1667, when 'Andromaque' was played; and for ten years more he continued to produce, almost annually, plays, constituting a series of masterpieces, and exhibiting so little inequality that critical opinions are still divided as to their comparative merit. The first of these was the highly-finished comedy, 'Les Plaideurs;' but the success of this piece did not tempt the poet to diverge again from the tragic drama. 'Britannicus' appeared in 1669, and was followed by 'Bérénice' (in which Racine measured lances with Corneille), 'Bajazet,' 'Mithridates,' the very skilfully constructed 'Iphigénie,' and 'Phèdre,' the work in which the dramatist's power in painting the tenderness and fire of love is most strikingly displayed. In 1677, when the 'Phèdre' came on the stage, Racine and Boileau received honorary appointments as historiographers royal. The dramatist seems to have meditated making the office real; and he is said to have been deterred from publishing histories by a rebuke, which some of his memoranda drew on him when they were communicated by his patroness, Madame de Maintenon, to the king. At all events he ceased, for twelve years, to write dramas, and never again wrote for the public stage. Some would have it that he was disgusted by the critical warfare which had been kindled by his latest plays; others assert him to have been influenced by the religious impressions which, beyond doubt, now acted on him more and more strongly. He made a happy marriage, superintended carefully the instruction of his children, and was much engaged in serious studies. He wrote a short 'History of Port-Royal.' In 1689 'Esther,' the first, and much the weaker, of his two sacred dramas, was played by the young ladies of St. Cyr. In 1699, the clerical directors of that school having prohibited stage-playing to the pupils, he sent 'Athalie' to the press, and had the mortification to find that it was too devout and
taste of the public. If no work
written except plays, and if ther
writers but those of France, the as
true which Voltaire makes as to t
—that it comes nearer to perfectio
literary work which ever issued fr
man. It was the last effort of its a
He died from abscess of the live
but with placid resignation, in 16

RACINE, LOUIS, son of the p
guished as a poet and miscellaneou

RACLE, L., a French engineer,

RADAGAISUS, leader of one
hosts by which Italy was invaded
of the 5th cent. Beheaded by St

RADCLIFFE, ANN, a once p
whose maiden name was Ward, w
don, 1764, and at the age of twen
to William Radcliffe, a graduate
wards proprietor and editor of th
nicle. The fashion of her roma
seded by that of the new school, be
ter Scott, but they must always
principal of their class. Her great
scription of scenes of terror, the s
or unseen danger, and the excite
Her first performance was 'The Ca
Dumblaine,' followed by 'The S
'The Romance of the Forest,' '
Udolpho,' and 'The Italian.' Sh
'Travels through Holland and a
in 1793. Died 1823.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN, founde
library of medical and philosop
Oxford, was an English physicia
field 1650. He took his diplo
having settled in London, became
cian to the princess Anne of De
also occasionally employed by W
by Anne when she succeeded hi
was not in great favour with eith
died in 1714, leaving £40,000 for
mentioned.

RADEGONDA, a princess of
became the wife of Clothaire,
monastery of St. Croix, founded

RADEMAKER, two Dutch pa
flourished 1672-1711. ABRAHA

RADER, M., a Jesuit of Tyrol

RADET, STEPHEN, one of Na
by whom Pius VII. was escorte
prisoner in 1809, 1762-1825.

RAEBURN, SIR HENRY, a
esteemed second only to Sir Tho
a portrait painter, was born at
Edinburgh, 1756. He became
Edinburgh Academy of Painting,
IV. visited his northern capital
the honour of knighthood, and
pointment of first portrait pain
Scotland. Died 1823.

RÆMOND, F. DE, a Fr. hist

RAFFAELLE. See RAPHA

RAFFENEL, C. D., a French

RAFFLES, SIR THOMAS S
guished as an administrator, t
turalist, was the son of Benjami
in the West India trade, and w

Jamaica, 1781. He gradually rose from the position of a clerk in the India House to that of lieutenant-governor, first of Java, and afterwards of Fort Marlborough in Sumatra. In 1819 he established the British settlement and free port of Singapore, and founded a college there for the encouragement of Anglo-Chinese and Malay literature. His principal work is a 'History of Java,' but he sent home to England valuable collections of objects in natural history, and on his return founded the Zoological Society, of which he was first president. Died 1826.

RAGGI, A., an Italian sculptor, 1624-1686.

RAGHIB PACHA, MOHAMMED, grand vizier of the Ottomans, a diplomatist and writer, 1702-67.

RAGOTZKI, the name of several princes of Transylvania:—1. GEORGE, whose name is sometimes spelt *Rococzi*, an ally of the Swedes during the thirty years' war, 1630-1648. 2. GEORGE *the Younger*, joined the Swedes against Poland 1659, died fighting against the Turks 1669. 3. FRANCIS, author of a liturgy used throughout Hungary, died 1676. 4. FRANCIS LEOPOLD, the most famous of the family, conspired with Louis XIV. to deliver the Hungarians from the yoke of Austria, and was declared protector of Hungary in 1704. Being defeated by the peace of 1713, he renounced his own estates, and retired to Turkey; 1676-1735.

RAGUENET, FRANCIS, a French writer on miscellaneous subjects, au. of a 'History of Oliver Cromwell,' and a 'Life of Turenne,' 1660-1722.

RAGUET, G. B., a French writer, 1668-1748.

RAGUSA, J., a Sicilian Jesuit, born 1665.

RAHN, JOHN HENRY, a name common to three natives of Zurich:—1. A voluminous writer of Swiss history, 1646-1708. 2. A physician, 1709-1786. 3. A physician, 1749-1782.

RAHN, J. H. G., a Prussian jurist, 1766-1807.

RAIEVSKI, A., a Russian historian, 1813.

RAIKES, ROBERT, the founder of Sunday schools in England, was a native of Gloucester, where he was born in 1735. He succeeded his father as proprietor of the *Gloucester Journal*, a paper in extensive circulation. He was a man of great piety, and, besides attendance on the ordinary duties of public worship, was long in the habit of frequenting early morning prayers every week-day at the Cathedral. As might be expected from a person of such devout and eminently Christian character, he was distinguished for his benevolent support of every scheme and institution which was directed to ameliorate the condition or advance the interests of humanity. To him belongs preeminently the high distinction of originating Sunday schools; and the idea of those institutions was first suggested to his mind by witnessing the painful spectacle of youthful profligacy and dissipation, which the streets of Gloucester as well as other large towns in England, exhibited on the Lord's day. At that time, it had long been a subject of complaint among farmers and others that they suffered more from the depredations of juvenile delinquents on that day, than on all the other days of the week together. The lower classes universally allowed their children to roam at large on the highways and the fields, where they came in such numbers that the country people were obliged to remain at home to watch their property. Mr. Raikes himself was unexpectedly led to witness a similar scene, for having occasion, early one morning, to go to a plebeian part of the town of Gloucester, where was a large pin manufactory, he was greatly shocked by multitudes of poor children running wild and riotous in the streets, and swearing such horrid oaths, as afforded sad evidence of the ignorance and depravity that prevailed amongst the class to which they belonged. He resolved on making some attempt to reclaim them from this state of moral degradation, which seemed so extensively prevalent, and to give those wretched little creatures the benefits of, not only a secular, but a moral and religious education. After revolving the subject long and anxiously in his mind, he at length prepared to reduce his scheme to practice. Having engaged the services of four women, accustomed to teach poor children, at the rate of one shilling a-day, and who were to receive and instruct as many as he should bring every Sunday, he began the operations of his school. But there were more difficulties lying in the way than he imagined, chiefly from the backwardness of the poor, and their indifference to send their children. A beginning, however, was made with a few, others soon followed, and the schools began to prosper. Reading, being marched to church under the care of their teachers, and after church, the repetition of the catechism for an hour, constituted the regular routine he established. 'With regard to the rules to be observed, all the children were required to come to school as clean as possible. Many were at first deterred, because they wanted decent clothing, but this was not to be supplied. Although without shoes or in a ragged coat, all were welcome,—the only condition being clean hands, a clean face, and the hair combed.' Numbers pressed to the schools, the children varying from six years old to twelve or fourteen. Little rewards were distributed amongst the younger, and good places were procured for the older children, and both of these produced the effect of exciting emulation. Such was the scheme which this Christian philanthropist devised for the moral and religious improvement of the poor; and it soon drew general attention in England, from the beneficial results it produced. Similar institutions were ere long commenced in most of the large towns of England. A Sunday School Association was formed for the benefit of the poor children in the metropolis, and Mr. Raikes in consequence of his zeal and merits, was enrolled an honorary member. A far higher honour awaited this benevolent gentleman, in its being publicly certified after a long series of years, that not one of the scholars at his institution in Gloucester, had ever been either in the city or the county prisons. Mr. Raikes died in 1811. [R.J.]

RAIMBACH, ABRAHAM, a native of London, celebrated for his line engravings of Sir David Wilkie's pictures, 1776-1843.

RAIMOND, J. H., a Fr. architect, 1742-1811.

RAIMOND, ST., the third general of the Dominicans, known as an ascetic writer, 1175-1275.

RAIMONDI, GIAMBATTISTA, a great Oriental scholar, born at Cremona, in Italy, 1540. He founded an Oriental press, under the patronage of the cardinal Medici, at Florence, and put all the Oriental books in order at Rome. From these circumstances, the college of the Propaganda took its rise. His Arabian Grammar was pub. in 1610.

RAIMONDI, Marc A., a friend of Raphael, and fndr. of the It. school of engrav., 1488-1546.

RAINBOW, E., an English prelate, 1608-1684.

RAINE, M., a distinguished scholar, 1760-1810.

RAINOLDS. J., a learned Eng. div., 1549-1607.

RAITCH, J., a Servian historian, 1726-1801.

RAJALIN, T., a Finnish admiral, 1673-1741.

RAKOUBAH, or RAGUBAH, peischwah or prince regent of the Mahrattas, distinguished in the events which agitated the Mahratta kingdom in 1772 and 1782. Died in obscurity.

RALEGH, Carew, son of the great historical character noticed below, was born in the Tower of London 1604, and made several fruitless efforts to regain the forfeited estates of his father. He received a pension of £400 a-year, however, and in 1659 became governor of Jersey, by favour of General Monk. He wrote a vindication of his father. Died 1666. His cousin, Walter Ralegh, became chaplain to Charles I., and was stabbed by his gaoler 1646.

[Birth-place of Ralegh.]

RALEGH, Sir Walter, born A.D. 1552, was the most remarkable man of that remarkable period, which is commonly called the Elizabethan age. He was of an ancient Devonshire family, and was educated at Oxford and the Temple. He then served for some years as a volunteer under Coligni and Condé, in France, and afterwards under the prince of Orange in the Netherlands. In 1579 he first displayed that zeal for maritime discovery and colonization, which is the most brilliant feature in his character. He joined an expedition to America, which was designed to found a colony in Newfoundland, but was beaten back by a superior Spanish force. He then served in Ireland, and highly distinguished himself against the Irish rebels and their Spanish auxiliaries. In 1582 he appeared at Elizabeth's court, and was very graciously received. His reputation for soldiership, his learning, which was varied and profound, his eloquence and ready wit, and the personal advantages and accomplishments, in which he was pre-eminent, all combined in raising him high in his sovereign's favour. In 1583 he accompanied his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in another voyage to North America, which proved most calamitous, and in which Gilbert perished. Ralegh still persevered in his schemes for extending England's dominions beyond the Atlantic, and in 1585 he sent out anoth
which discovered Virginia. He wa
most trusted and most trustworthy
heroes of England, who defended
against the Spanish Armada. In 1
in the expedition against Portugal
and Norris. The young earl of E
with the troops employed on this oc
was in a quarrel between him and
the operations of the forces, that
jealousy between those two origina
time afterwards Ralegh fell under
beth's displeasure on account of
passages between him and Miss
whom he subsequently married.
prisoned for a time, but was soon
gradually recovered the queen's fav
he organized and led an expeditio
and South America, in the hope
Eldorado, the golden land, in the
which all of that age firmly belie
we who have witnessed the discover
California, deride that belief as
wholly unfounded. Ralegh sailed t
the neighbouring districts; he explore
noco for 400 miles from its mouth;
an account of his voyage and the
explored by him, which is remarkab
quence and graphic beauty of style
plays. During the latter years of E
Ralegh joined Cecil in intriguing a
and he had the evil gratification of
rival's ruin and death, little thinkin
himself to experience the retribution
fate. James I. on his accession, at
Ralegh with favour; but Cecil, wh
late queen's reign overthrown Esse
aid, was now determined to put
and the king's mind was soon poisen
Walter. Deprived of his dignities
appointments, Ralegh seems to ha
the schemes of other disaffected me
the line of succession to the crown;
on which he was tried and convicte
being a traitor in the pay of Spain,
and unfounded. He was sentenced
his property was confiscated; but Ja
close prisoner in the Tower for twel
ing which time he wrote his great w
tory of the World.' In 1615 James
and permitted him to sail on an
Guiana. This enterprise proved disa
Ralegh's return home he was arreste
resolved to put him to death under th
of treason that had been passed on
There can be no doubt that James w
to commit this disgraceful act by hi
the favour of the Spanish court, wh
forgotten the services that Ralegh
England against Spain, and now cla
for the blood of the English hero
was beheaded on the 28th October
sixty-sixth year of his age. The va
genius of this great man is almost
He was an excellent classical schi
read in metaphysics and divinity,
generally conversant with the lite
own and other modern countries,
writings are eloquent and vigorous

author of several poems, small in length, but at in beauty. He was eminent in the mechan- l arts; and was the originator of many impor- t improvements in ship-building. He was a ing navigator and explorer of new countries; l he was unwearied in his zeal for extending commerce, and for creating the colonial power Englland. He was a sage, as well as a bold ptain by sea and by land; he was a skilful hough not always a successful) politician; and was pre-eminent in all personal accomplish- nts and courtly graces. He was also a liberal romoter of intellectual energy and eminence in thers; and he was the patron and personal riend of many of the most distinguished writers who adorned that bright epoch of English liter- ature. [E.S.C.]

RALPH, JAMES, a native of Philadelphia, known as a political and historical writer and poet, came to this country in 1725, died at Chiswick 1762.

RAMAZZINI, BERNARDO, an Italian physician, dist. as a poet and professional writer, 1633-1714.

RAMBERG, J. H., an engraver, last century.

RAMBOUILLET, a branch of the Angennes family, distinguished by the names of—JAMES, a favourite statesman of Francis I., died 1562. CHARLES, son of James, better known as the cardinal de Rambouillet, author of Memoirs, 1530-1587. CHARLES, grandson of James, and Marquis de Rambouillet, camp-marshal and ambassador, 1577-1652.

RAMBURES, DAVID DE, commander-in-chief of the French archery, distinguished by his military services, and killed at the battle of Agincourt, 1415.

RAMEAU, JEAN PHILIPPE, was born at Dijon in 1683. After having become acquainted with the rudiments of music, he composed a musical entertainment, which was received with great applause when it was performed at Avignon. He then received the situation of organist of the cathedral church of Clermont in Auvergne, where he commenced his investigations into the principles of music. His fame as a theorist chiefly depends upon his work 'Demonstrations of the Principles of Harmony,' which was published at Paris in 1750. From the principles enunciated in this work his countrymen style Rameau 'The Newton of Harmony.' About this period he was called to Paris, where he was appointed director of the opera. The king of France conferred upon this eminent theorist the ribbon of the order of St. Michel, and raised him to the rank of nobility. Rameau died in the year 1764. Besides his very numerous theoretical works he composed many operas, ballets, serenatas, concertos, songs, &c., &c. [J.M.]

RAMEL, PETER, a member of the French assembly, and general of brigade, killed at the age of thirty in the campaign of the Rhine, 1761. His brother, JOHN PETER, a distinguished general of the empire, was born in 1770, and assassinated after the second restoration in 1815.

RAMELLI, A., a French engineer, 1531-1590.

RAMESSES, or RAMSES, a name common to seven Egyptian kings, who reigned from the 17th to the 13th century B.C. Ramesses V. is supposed to be the same as Sesostris.

RAMEY, C., a French sculptor, 1754-1838.

RAMLER, C. W., a German poet, 1725-1798.

RAMMOHUN ROY, RAJAH, a philosopher and reformer of British India, was born at Bordouan in the province of Bengal, 1774, or between that and 1780. He belonged to the Brahmin caste, of the class esteemed for their learning and purity of blood, and seems to have devoted himself when quite young to the study of the sacred literature of the Hindoos. His endeavour was to discover the pure theism of the primitive revelation, and to separate it from the corruptions of the priesthood, and though great hopes were entertained of him by Christian missionaries, there can be no doubt that he regarded some parts of their system as equally idolatrous with the changes that had taken place in the religion of the Hindoos. He adopted the philosophy and the pure morality of the precepts of the Saviour, but accepting no system of faith that was proffered to him, he applied himself to the study of the Hebrew Scriptures in the same independent spirit that he had examined the Vedas of his own country. Rammohun Roy, however, was not a speculative believer, but a practical reformer, and in political sentiments a republican. He had risen from the position of clerk in the office of the tax-collector of Rungpore to that of dewan, or chief native superintendent of the revenue, the highest office that a Hindoo could hold under the British government. In this official situation he acquired such a fortune as enabled him to rank with the zemindars, or proprietors, and applying himself to administrative as well as religious reform, he eventually effected a change in the English jurisprudence of Bengal. Circumstances led to his residence at Calcutta, where he became a political writer and journalist in his native language, and boldly adopted revolutionary principles, at the same time not forgetting the reserve of a statesman. In 1830 he was created rajah by the great Mogul, and sent on a mission to England for the settlement of his claims against the East India Company. He effected this object with great diplomatic skill, and while here he took an enthusiastic interest in the progress of the reform agitation, and the hopes it held out for the better government of India. He was claimed at this time as a convert to Christianity, and though generally considered a Unitarian, he usually attended the services of the Established Church. His Christianity, it should be remembered, was based on a profound acquaintance with the metaphysics of the Hindoos, and on his researches into the primitive theism; and though an ingenious countryman of our own, Thomas Maurice, had long since endeavoured to show the similarity between the Christian Trinity and the triad of Brahma, Vishnou, and Shiva, there are few orthodox Calvinists who would be disposed to agree with him. Rammohun Roy did not survive his acquaintance with European manners long enough to master the whole of this problem, but being attacked by sudden illness at Bristol, expired there on the 27th of September, 1833. As his biographer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* observes:—'When it is considered that Rammohun Roy was in a great degree self-taught, the extent of his acquirements must be admitted to have been remarkable. He was a thorough master of the Sanscrit language and of the Arabic; he was an exceedingly good Persian scholar, and quoted the Persian poets liberally, appropriately, and gracefully; and

of course, he well understood the Hindoo and Bengali tongues. He had read a great deal of English literature, chiefly historical; and he wrote in our language with grammatical accuracy and ability. . . . . He was a quick and keen observer of character, and in the ordinary course of life discreet and prudent.' It may be added that his superiority to the native Hindoos generally, his vast knowledge, his independence of habit, and his well-known patriotism, gained for him the highest consideration in his own country. [E.R.]

RAMOND DE CARBONNIERES, Louis François Elizabeth, a Fr. naturalist, 1755-1827.

RAMOS, H., a Sp. mathematician, 1738-1801.

RAMSAY, Allan, with the exception of Burns, the most thoroughly national of the Scottish poets, was born in 1685, at Leadhills in Lanarkshire. His father was in the employment of Lord Hopetoun at the lead mines, and is said to have been descended from a branch of family of the earls of Dalhousie, a circumstance of which the poet was naturally vain, and which shines out in his works in the form of respect and attachment to the claims of 'gude bluid,' and gentle ancestry. His father died early, and his mother marrying again, he was sent to Edinburgh, and bound apprentice to a wigmaker, then a profession of a higher grade than in our times. Ramsay continued to pursue this humble avocation for several years after his apprenticeship was finished. In 1712, his first poetical production appeared, being an address 'To the most happy Members of the Easy Club,' Auld Reekie being then and long after, noted for its commercial clubs and associations. In 1716, he published an edition of James the First's poem of 'Christ's Kirk on the Green,' having added a second canto himself, and in two years after, a third. He now abandoned his original profession, and commenced business as a bookseller in Edinburgh, a more congenial and fitting occupation for the poet and literary man. In 1720, he published himself, a collection of his poems, by subscription, and by which he is said to have realized four hundred guineas, a very large sum considering the times, and which establishes the early and wide popularity which he had acquired. The most of the pieces in this collection had been issued by Ramsay as they were written, in sheets at a penny a-piece, and the good folks of Edinburgh had come to look upon them as a luxury, quite as necessary as 'caller haddies' or strong ale. Allan issued the first volume of his well-known 'Tea Table Miscellany' in 1724, and three more volumes at short intervals afterwards; about the same time he published 'The Evergreen, a collection of Scots poems, wrote by the Ingenious before 1600,' The *magnum opus* of this ancient writer made its appearance in 1725, 'The Gentle Shepherd,' the finest dramatic pastoral ever published. In a soft and gentle sweetness of expression, and in a rich exhibition of old Scottish manners and habits, interspersed with dramatic touches of nature and character, no Scottish poem has maintained a more permanent or a higher place in the national mind and affections.—Some of the higher class poems of Burns can alone compete with it in this respect. In 1730 he published his 'Thirty Fables,' in which the story of 'The Monk and the Miller's Wife,' though somewhat broad in style, and previously told by Dunbar, greatly increased his reputation as a poet and painter of national manners. He now appears to have withdrawn from the labours of composition, and to have given himself up to the enjoyment of the select literary society of the metropolis, eminent men of his time and country, by whom his conversation and talents were highly appreciated. He erected a house for himself on the north side of the Castle Hill, which is still we believe in existence, and where he died in 1758, at the advanced tence, and where he died in 1758, at the advanced age of seventy-two, full of years and honour. [T. D.]

RAMSAY, Allan, son of the preceding, distinguished as a painter and writer on art, 1709-84.

RAMSAY, Andrew Michael, better known as the Chevalier Ramsay, was born at Ayr in 1686, and educated at Edinburgh. He was converted to the Roman Catholic faith by Fenelon in 1710, and rose to distinction under his patronage as governor to the duke of Chateau Thierry, and the preceptor to the children of the Pretender, called there James III., and, returning to Scotland, was admitted into the family of the duke of Argyll. He died at St. Germain-En-Loire, the retreat of the Stuarts, 1743. His principal works are a 'Life of Fenelon,' 'The Voyages of Cyrus,' 'Discourse upon Epic Poetry,' a 'History of Marshal Turenne,' and a 'Discourse on Freemasonry,' of which he was in France, he was grand chancellor. He wrote in the French language with remarkable purity.

RAMSAY, David, an American physician, historian, member of congress, distinguished as an historian, born 1749, shot by a maniac 1815.

RAMSAY, J., a Scottish divine, 1733-1789.

RAMSDEN, Jesse, a native of Yorkshire, celebrated as an optician and instrument maker, 1735-1800.

RAMUS, or LA RAMEE, Peter, a celebrated French philosopher, mathematician, grammarian, 1572.

RAMUSIO, or RAMNUSIO, G. B., a Venetian traveller, geographer, and historian, 1483-1557.

RANCE, Armand John Le Bouthillier de, an ascetic writer, most celebrated as the reformer of the monks of La Trappe, 1626-1700.

RANCHIN, F., a French physician, 1560-1641.

RANCHIN, Henry, author of a metrical version of the Psalms in French, published 1697.

RANCK, ——, a Spanish painter, last century.

RANCONET, Aimer De, a famous antiquarian, and master of Roman jurisprudence, d. 1575.

RANCONNIER, J., a French missionary in Paraguay, author of Letters, published 1636.

RANDALL, J., an English divine, died 1666.

RANDOLPH, Thomas, an English dramatic poet, au. of the 'Muses' Looking-Glass,' 1668.

RANDOLPH, Thomas, a minister of the Church of England, born at Canterbury, 1701, vice-chancellor of Oxford 1707, Margaret professor of divinity 1768, died 1780. His son, John, his father was recorder, 1701, vice-chancellor of Oxford 1759, archdeacon of Oxford 1760. He was several theological works. His son, John, bishop of Oxford, 1749, was successively bishop of Oxford, Bath and London, and a dist. Greek scholar; died 1813.

RANDOLPH, Sir Thomas, born in Kent, distinguished as ambassador to France, Flanders and Scotland, in the reign of Elizabeth. He was author of Letters, which have appeared in various collections, and of an account of his Embassy to Russia, inserted in Hakluyt's Voyages. D.

, Marie Elizabeth De, a reli- better known as the venerable th, 1592-1649.
IN, RENNEQUIN, or SWALM ntor of a famous hydraulic engine, achine of Marly, 1644-1708.
Josias, Count De, a French mar- ed in the German and Flemish wars, ief instrument by whom the pro- was established in Denmark. Died where he had been confined by Henry, of the same family, an 5-1598.
RODOLPH, son of Richard, duke ucceeded Robert, duke of France, f king, 923; died 936.
uke of Lorraine, 1328-1346.
hdeacon of Poitiers, 12th century.
Caen, a French historian, 11th ct.
ABER, a Fr. chronicler, 11th cent.
ee Rollo.
a French painter, 1667-1734.
Santi or Sanzio, was born at Contrada del Monte, April 6, 1483. iovanni Santi, gave him his first his art, and after the death of his placed by his uncles, in 1494, with , the most celebrated painter of the l, and then engaged on some frescoes Cambio at Perugia. In October, removed to Florence, and appears to is city his head-quarters until he Rome in 1508; with the exception s passed at Perugia, in 1505, and a at Bologna the following year, he ıtly at Florence. The works exe- during this period are said to be in manner, those executed previously, Perugino manner, of which the the Virgin,' now in the Vatican, alizio,' or 'Marriage of the Virgin,' t Milan, are fine examples; of his ntine manner, 'The Entombment,' e Gallery at Rome, is the best ex- t. Catherine' in the National Gallery manner. During his stay in Flo- made the acquaintance of Fra Bar- that of Francia at Bologna, from he had every opportunity of improv- dependent of the enlarged views he ned by moving from a provincial nportant a city as Florence, then to Rome as a school of painting. chapel alone was a school of art, aphael had with other masters the studying the world-renowned car- langelo and Leonardo da Vinci, in the Council Hall. With such op- could not but enlarge his manner, ngly soon find in Rome a very much ent of form, than even in the best of works, though the first of his great Vatican is in his Florentine style. vited to Rome by Julius II. through n Bramante, and he was already the beginning of September, 1508; paid his third visit to Rome in the ncidence which was doubtless of con- ıtage to Raphael, the younger man, the rivalry of Michelangelo being an invaluable stimulus to him. The first fresco of the Vatican *stanze* or dwelling rooms, was the Theology or 'Dispute on the Sacrament' as it is called: this was completed in 1509. In the same room called the *Stanza della Segnatura*, are the frescoes of 'Poetry,' 'Philosophy,' the celebrated 'School of Athens,' and 'Jurisprudence,' all completed in 1511; his third or Roman style commences with the 'School of Athens.' In the second chamber, known as the *Stanza dell' Eliodoro*, are, the 'Expulsion of Heliodorus from the temple of Jerusalem,' his grandest work, the 'Mass of Bolsena,' the 'Attila,' and 'St. Peter delivered from Prison,' all finished in 1514, the two former in 1512 during the pontificate of Julius. The third chamber, finished in 1517, called the *Stanza dell' Incendio*, was painted almost wholly by Raphael's scholars; the great works of the Vatican stanze, for which those chambers are so renowned, are comprised in those of the first two chambers mentioned. The fourth, really the first on entering, called the *Stanza di Costantino*, was nearly entirely executed under the direction of Giulio Romano after Raphael's death. It is worthy of remark, that the ceiling of the Sistine chapel by Michelangelo and the most celebrated frescoes of the Stanze, those painted by Raphael himself, were executed simultaneously between 1508 and 1512, and during the pontificate of Julius, no real lover of art himself, and who little suspected the almost inexhaustible source of

[Residence of Raphael.]

wealth which his simple undertakings were destined to prove to his country in after generations. The slow progress of the Vatican frescoes after the painting of the second chamber, was owing to the numerous commissions Raphael received from Leo X., who succeeded Julius, besides many from other art patrons in Rome and elsewhere. Raphael executed, between 1512 and 1520, besides numerous Madonnas, holy families, portraits, &c., the following great works and masterpieces;—the St. Cecilia, at Bologna; the Madonna di San Sisto, at Dresden; the Spasimo, at Madrid; the Cartoons, at Hampton Court (1515-16); the frescoes of the Farnesina (1518), and his last and most celebrated oil picture 'The Transfiguration.' In addition to these labours, from 1515 he had the chief charge of the building of the new Basilica of St. Peter; he was appointed capoarchitetto on the 1st of August of that year, by Leo X. This unri-

valled painter died at Rome on his birth-day, April 6, 1520, aged exactly thirty-seven years; and after lying in state, with his own picture of the Transfiguration at his head, he was buried with great pomp in the church of Santa Maria ad Martyres, the ancient Pantheon, commonly called in Rome the Rotonda. The inscription on his tomb, written by his friend the Cardinal Bembo, and, therefore, deserving of all reliance, concludes with the following lines:—

Vixit An. xxxvii., Integer Integros.
Quo die natus est, eo esse Desiit
VIII. Id. Aprilis, MDXX.

He lived exactly thirty-seven years: he died on the same day of the year that he was born, April 6, which in 1520 happening to fall on Good Friday, led to the popular error that Raphael was born also on Good Friday, 1483, which fell in that year on the 28th of March; should such have actually been the case, and the inscription of the cardinal be wrong, the 28th March must be substituted for April 6, mentioned above as his birth-day. Raphael is said to have left property to the amount of about 16,000 ducats, a very large sum in those days when money had nearly ten times its present value. He bequeathed his painting materials, works of art, &c., to his two favourite pupils, Gianfrancesco Penni, and Giulio Romano, on condition that they should complete his unfinished works. Raphael was never married, but is said to have been engaged to Maria Bibiena, the niece of the Cardinal Bibiena, who, however, died before him. He was of a slight build, sallow in complexion, with brown eyes, and about five feet eight inches high. His tomb was opened in 1833 and the skeleton found entire with all the teeth perfect; a mould was taken from his skull. His numerous school was completely dispersed after the sack of Rome in 1527, but Giulio Romano revived it in some measure at Mantua. Besides the above mentioned painters, Pierino del Vaga, Polidoro da Caravaggio, and Benvenuto Tisio, commonly called Garofalo, were among his most distinguished scholars; the last has been not inappropriately styled the miniature Raphael. It is matter of common regret that Raphael was removed so prematurely, as is assumed, from the world, many concluding that it is beyond our power to realize the perfection to which he might have carried his art had he been longer spared to prosecute it; this is, however, less than doubtful. Raphael if not too successful to improve, was far too much occupied ever to have had the remotest chance of surpassing his previous great works; the later frescoes of the Vatican were neglected, and besides the important charge of St. Peter's from 1515, he was appointed at the close of the following year superintendent of antiquities, and of the excavations of Rome. He trusted almost entirely to assistants in his latter paintings: the cartoons at Hampton Court are perfect exponents of his later executions, and it would have been impossible for him to have returned to a more elaborate style: neither was it desirable. The rivalry of Sebastiano del Piombo, ardently encouraged by Michelangelo, appears to have given a transitory impulse to renewed efforts at executory skill, but with no real advantage to his own characteristic style. Though more elaborate in composition and more highly finished, the 'Transfiguration' is not equal for simple sublimity and grandeur to the[re] San Sisto,' executed some years bef[ore] did not escape the pernicious any [re]good influence of Michelangelo, wh[ich] admirably adapted to his own char[ac]jects, but very inappropriate to Raph[ael] sequences were injurious. In the *S[pa]cendio* we already find a loose slo[ven] design, heavy and vulgar, exhibiting ethics, sentiment being sacrificed to art, to approach Raphael's, must co[st] thing more than vigorous limbs. Rap[hael] works are unrivalled, but it is not sidering all the circumstances, that have equalled them again in his day much less have surpassed them. As soars above that of all his competitor ing Michelangelo himself; and not that in individual qualities he was several, he is universally acclaimed painters, and chiefly for those loft[y] qualities of his works which all can describe. In all his works the treat[ment] ordinate to the conception. He has approached in propriety of invention or expression; and is almost without the natural simplicity and grandeur for moral force in allegory and histo[ry] for fidelity in portrait unsurpassed, limity and grandeur of conception Michelangelo alone. The prints af[ter] works, including drawings amounting nearly 900, are extremely numer[ous] known: from Marc Antonio downwa[rds] has perhaps been better rendered. H[is] are likewise many and voluminous French, German, and in English: on the great work of Passavant, *Rafa[el] und sein Vater Giovanni Santi*, Lei[p] the largest and most complete in [its] There are besides:—Vasari, *Vite de[i]* in which the notice of the Florentine *Raccolta Artistica*, 1852, is very comp[lete] *Vita inedita di Raffaello da Urbino* [il] *note da Angelo Comolli*, Rome, 1790; *no Raffaello Sanzio aus Urbino*, by D[r] Rome 1822; Rehberg, *Rafael Sanzi[o]* München, 1824; Quatremere de Qui[n]cy *de la vie et des Ouvrages de Raphael* Longhena, *Istoria della vita e delle ope[re] Sanzio*, &c., *del Sig. Quartremere de* Milan, 1829; Pungileoni, *Elogio St[orico] faello Santi da Urbino*, Urbino, 182[3] yers, *Appendice a l'ouvrage intitul[é] la vie et Des ouvrages de Raphae[l]* 1853; and in English Duppa, *Life Sanzio*, London, 1816. Raphael is s[o] sented in the National Gallery, notwit[h]standing we have a specimen of each of his three The Vision of a Knight, St. Cathe[rine] portrait of Julius II. The fragme[nt] belonging to a second and inferior by Francis I., is not by the hand of R[a]phael. the magnificent cartoons at Hampt[on] these cannot be too highly valued, d[o] adequate idea of the exquisite sen[se] pervades the majority of his grea[t] pieces. The cartoons, however, at H[ampton] are of such commanding grandeur

they have been almost intuitively admitted now for three centuries as the inalienable type for apostolic representation. [R.N.W.]

RAPHELENG, or REPHELENGIUS, the commonly received name of FRANCIS RANTENGHIEN, a learned Orientalist of French Flanders, 1539-1597. His son, FRANCIS, author of Latin poems and notes upon Seneca, published 1587.

RAPIN, N., a French poet, died 1608.

RAPIN, R., a learned Jesuit, 1621-1687.

RAPIN-THOYRAS, PAUL DE, best known as the author of an English history, was a nephew of the celebrated Pelisson, and son of James Rapin Sieur de Thoyras, descended from a noble family of Savoy. He was born in 1661, and came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. He subsequently entered into the service of the prince of Orange, and was with him in the Irish wars. On the death of that prince he retired to Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, where he composed his history. He is considered an impartial and well-informed historian. Died 1725.

RAPP, JOHN, a general and peer of France, was born at Colmar, in Alsace, 1772; and was successively aide-de-camp to Desaix and Buonaparte during the consulate. He was employed by the latter in the subjugation of Switzerland, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Austerlitz, and the defence of Dantzic. He finally attached himself to the Bourbons, and died 1821.

RASCAS, P. A., a Fr. antiquarian, 1567-1620.

RASCHE, J. C., a Ger. numismatist, 1733-1805.

RASCHI. By this name is known SOLOMON BEN JARCHI, one of the most learned rabbins of the Israelitish wanderers, who is said to have been born at Troyes in Champagne, 1040, and to have died there 1105. Other places have claimed the honour of his birth, and his surname is variously spelt, as *Isaaki*, *Isarchi*, *Jarhi*, *Racca*, *Raschi*, and *Raski*. He was remarkable for the precocity of his talents and the largeness of his mind: this, as well as his adventurous disposition, may be surmised from the fact that he commenced, when about thirty years of age, the extensive programme of his travels, intended to embrace every known country in the world, in order to collect materials for the history of his scattered people. In pursuit of this object he visited his brethren in Italy, Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, Armenia, Persia, Tartary, Muscovy, and Germany; he was dissuaded from using his materials, however, by Maimonides, who considered the design impolitic at that time. He settled at Troyes, therefore, and devoted his acquirements to biblical commentaries and rabbinical learning. Dr. Clarke says, Raschi 'wrote a commentary on the whole Bible so completely obscure in many places, as to require a very large comment to make it intelligible.' On the other hand, it must be admitted that the metaphysics and philosophy of the rabbis is little understood, and though much obscurity may be expected in a mass of writing on traditional and speculative knowledge, it is undeniable that the Jewish learning abounds in marks of genius and in profoundly philosophical reflections. Raschi was buried at Troyes, but when the Jews were driven out of France they carried his remains with them and reinterred them at Prague. [E.R.]

RASCHID. See HAROUN-AL-RASCHID.

RASCHID-EDDIN, a Persian historian, physician, and vizier to the sultan Ghazan-Khan, 13th c.

RASES, an Arabian historian of Spain, 9th ct.

RASORI, J., an Italian physician, 1766-1837.

RASPE, R. E., a Ger. antiquarian, 1737-1794.

RASTALL, JOHN, an early English printer, author of several curious and learned works, and brother-in-law of Sir Thomas More, died 1536. His son, WILLIAM, a judge, died 1565.

RATCLIFF, R., an English dramatist, d. 1553.

RATCLIFFE, THOMAS, earl of Sussex, known as a statesman and ambassador, died 1583.

RATRAMN, a French theologian, 9th century.

RATSCHKY, J. F., a German poet, 1757-1810.

RATTE, S. H. DE, a Fr. astronom., 1722-1805.

RAU, CHRISTIAN, otherwise *Ravis*, *Ravius*, or *Rave*, a Prussian Orientalist, 1603-1677.

RAU, J. E., a Prussian theologian, 1695-1770.

RAU, J. J., a German Hebraist, died 1745.

RAU, J. J., a German anatomist, 1668-1719.

RAU, SEBALD, professor of Oriental languages at Utrecht, 1724-1818. SEBALD FOULQUES JEAN, his son, a poet and Orientalist, 1765-1807.

RAULIN, J., a French preacher, 1443-1514.

RAULIN, J., a French physician, 1708-1784.

RAUWOLF, L., a German botanist, died 1596.

RAUZZINI, VENAUZIO, an excellent musician, and esteemed the greatest pianist of his time, was a native of Rome. In early life he went to Vienna, and afterwards to Munich, were he resided for several years. In 1774 he was engaged as one of the principal singers at the opera in London. After some time he retired to Bath, where he for many years managed the concerts. He composed several operas and a great variety of detached compositions, which were highly popular. He was long classed amongst the first scientific musicians who had made this country their home. Amongst his pupils may be mentioned Madame Mara, Mrs. Billington, and Messrs. Braham and Incledon. Rauzzini, who was universally esteemed and beloved in private life, died in 1810, aged 62 years. [J.M.]

RAVAILLAC, FRANCIS, the assassin of Henry IV. of France, was a Roman Catholic fanatic of singular character, born at Angouleme 1578, or 1579. His naturally gloomy temperament was deepened by a lawsuit, followed by an imprisonment for debt, in the course of which he is said to have been haunted by visions, and acquired such a morbid nervousness, that the very name of a Huguenot would excite him to fury. It is not without a certain risk that one expresses any belief in reports of this nature except as symptoms of disease, but it is impossible to overlook the historical evidence bearing on the circumstances alluded to. The king himself also had a presentiment of his fate, and repeatedly gave expression to it; even the courtiers for some time before the event were in a state of preternatural excitement. The design of Ravaillac, meantime, was the secret of his own bosom, and he took advantage of the queen's coronation, on the 14th of May, 1610, to put it in execution. Henry IV. was proceeding in his carriage along the Rue de la Ferronerie when some obstruction occurred, and Ravaillac stepping on the wheel, struck his noble victim through the window; he stabbed the king twice through the heart, and death was instantaneous. The assassin made no attempt to escape, but stood still with

the bloody knife in his hand, and would have been cut down by one of the gentlemen, but the duke d'Epernon interposed, and he was arrested. Application of torture failed to wring any confession from him implicating others, and he was torn to pieces by horses in the Place de Grève, on the 27th of the same month. The moral complicity of the catholic league in this tragedy cannot be doubted; the fanaticism of the enemies of Henry IV. put the knife in Ravaillac's hand by a much surer method than that of bargain and sale. The death of Henry was followed by the regency of Marie de Medici. [E.R.]

RAVENET, Simon Francis, a French engraver, 1706-1774. His son, Simon, an engraver, born about 1755.

RAVENNA, M. Da, an Ital. engraver, 16th ct.

RAVENNE, J. De, a scholar of Petrarch, and one of the restorers of letters in Italy, 1350-1420.

RAVENSCROFT, Thomas, a composer and publisher of music, famous for his Psalm tunes and works known to musical antiquaries, 17th ct.

RAVESTEYN, John Van, a Dutch portrait painter, born about 1580. His son, Arnold, born at the Hague in 1615, was also a portrait painter, and in 1661 was chosen chief of the Society of Arts in his native place. Nicholas, of the same family, a painter of history, 1661-1750.

RAVIS, or RAVIUS. See Rau.

RAVISIUS-TEXTOR, whose proper name was J. Tixier De Ravisi, professor of rhetoric at the college of Navarre, 1480-1524.

RAWENDY, Ahmed, an Arabian *savant*, author of a new doctrine of metempsychosis, died 905.

RAWLET, J., an English painter, 1642-1686.

RAWLEY, W., an English divine, who acted as chaplain and secretary to Lord Bacon, 1588-1667.

RAWLINSON, Christopher, a famous master of Saxon and northern literature, 1677-1733.

RAWLINSON, Sir Thomas, mayor of London in 1706, when he repaired and beautified Guildhall, 1647-1724. His eldest son, Thomas, a remarkable collector of books and MSS., the supposed original of Addison's Tom Folio, died 1725. Richard, a fourth son of Sir Thomas, an eminent antiquarian, died at Islington 1755.

RAWSON, Sir W., an English oculist, d. 1829.

RAY, Rev. John, a very celebrated botanist and zoologist, was born at Black Hetley, in Essex, in 1628. He died in 1705. Few events in Ray's life were striking or remarkable. His father filled the humble station of a blacksmith, but was able to give his son a good classical education. At the age of sixteen he went to the university of Cambridge, and in 1660 was ordained both deacon and priest at the same time. He held a fellowship in Trinity College for a number of years; but, in 1662, he was deprived of this by his scruples in conforming to the celebrated Bartholomew Act. During his residence at Cambridge, he had acted as tutor to many gentlemen of high rank, amongst whom especially was the son of Sir Francis Willoughby. Upon his being forced to leave the university, he travelled with his pupil through various parts of England, and on the continent, and on his return took up his abode for the most part at his friend's house, Middleton Hall, in Warwickshire. Mr. Willoughby was an ardent student of natural history, and Ray, whose name had already become famous as a botanist, assisted him in [illegible] His kind patron and friend died in [illegible] prime of life, leaving two infant sons confided to the care of Ray, appointing his executors, and leaving him an ann[illegible] a-year. He soon afterwards married, settled in his native village. The books published on botany are numerous; and edition of the 'Synopsis Methodica Stirpi[illegible] nicorum,' has been said by an eminent [illegible] be of all the systematical and practical [illegible] country, the most perfect that ever cam[illegible] observation. His method of classifying a natural one, distributing them accor[illegible] number of their cotyledons, and has basis of that system, which is now, und[illegible] of Jussieuan, universally received by [illegible] the present day. He is termed by [illegible] greatest botanist in the memory of ma[illegible] Sir James Edward Smith, he is said most accurate in observation, the most pl[illegible] in contemplation, and the most faithful [illegible] tion, amongst all the botanists of our o[illegible] haps any other time.' As a zoologist, also very high. Up to his time natur[illegible] satisfied with Aristotle's classification o[illegible] kingdom. Ray, however, conscious of and daring to think for himself, invent[illegible] founded on the structure of the Hea[illegible] declares Ray to be the first true system animal kingdom, and both he and Lin[illegible] themselves deeply indebted to his labou[illegible] succeeding systematic arrangements. conclude this brief notice of this justly man in the words of a learned botanist: ' acknowledge we are proud of being able our countryman, for he was in all respe[illegible] as he was great.' Plumier dedicated [illegible] plants to the memory of John Ray, unde[illegible] Jan-Raia. Linnæus changed it to Ra-[illegible] Sir J. E. Smith has more lately with [illegible] adopted the name Raiania.

RAY-DE-ST.-GEINEZ, James [illegible] French tactician, author of a military [illegible] Louis XIV., 1712-1777.

RAYMOND, several *counts of Toulou*[illegible] MOND I., reigned 852-865. Raymond [illegible] 918-923. Raymond III., son and s[illegible] the preceding, created duke of Aquitaine of Auvergne by Raoul, king of Franc[illegible] Raymond IV., born 1042, succeeded [illegible] William IV., in 1088, as count of Tou[illegible] of Narbonne, and marquis of Provenc[illegible] he went to Jerusalem with the first c[illegible] refused the crown proffered to him aft[illegible] ture of the city; died in Syria 1105. V., born 1134, succeeded his father 1148 Raymond VI., son of the preceding, succeeded 1194, and, being a friend o[illegible] genses, was twice excommunicated 120[illegible] and despoiled of his estates by Simon [illegible] 1218, died 1222. Raymond VII., s[illegible] mond VI., and last count of Toulous[illegible] 1197, and after struggling with his fat[illegible] recovery of his possessions, vanquished Montfort in 1224. He was so enfeebl[illegible] continual wars, however, that he subm[illegible] humiliating peace with the pope and [illegible] France in 1229. He died 1242, leaving

to his only daughter, Jeanne, who had married Alphonso, count of Poitiers, brother of Louis IX.

RAYMOND, J. M., a Fr. general, dist. in the service of the native princes of India, 1755-1798.

RAYMOND, J. M., a Fr. chemist, 1756-1817.

RAYMOND, ROBERT, Lord, solicitor-general in the reign of Anne, and successively attorney-general and chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of George I.; died 1732.

RAYMONDI. See RAIMONDI.

RAYNAL, JAMES, a French historian of Toulouse, 1723-1807. His brother, FRANCIS, a Greek scholar, 1726-1810.

RAYNAL, WILLIAM THOMAS FRANCIS, a French historian and political writer, was born at St. Geniez, in the Rouergue, 1711, and acquired an European reputation by his 'Philosophical History of the Two Indies.' He was a great partizan of the encyclopédists, and a man of remarkable benevolence. His other historical works are of less note. Died 1796.

RAYNAUD, T., a Fr. theologian, 1583-1663.

RAYNOUARD, FRANCOIS JUSTE MARIE, a French dramatic writer and philologist, 1761-1836.

RAZI, a celebrated Arabian physician, died 923.

RAZOUX, J., a French physician, 1723-1798.

RAZZI, G. A., an Italian painter, 1479-1554.

RE, PHILIP, an Italian agriculturist, 1763-1817.

READING, an English divine, 1588-1667.

REAL. See SAINT REAL.

REAL, ANDREW, a Fr. politician, 1765-1832.

REAL-DE-CURBON, GASPARD DE, a French writer 'On the Science of Government,' 1682-1752. His nephew, BALTHAZAR, an ecclesiastic and learned writer, 1701-1774.

REAL, PHILIP FRANCIS, Count, an ally of Danton during the French revolution, 1765-1834.

REALINO, B., an Italian Jesuit, 1530-1616.

REAUMUR, RENE ANTOINE FERCHAULT DE, a celebrated French physician and naturalist, was born at Rochelle, 1683, and died 1757. He has the merit of reducing thermometers to a common standard, and the thermometer of 80 degrees, invented by him in 1731, still bears his name. He was successful in several new applications of chemistry to different branches of manufacture, especially those of porcelain and steel. His principal works are 'Memoirs of his Discoveries,' 'The History of Insects,' and a 'History of the Auriferous Rivers of France.' He was also the discoverer of the turquoise mines in Languedoc.

REBENTISCH, J. FREDERICK, a German surgeon, disting. as a wr. on botany in 1804-1805.

REBOLLEDO, BERNARDINO, Count Di, a Spanish soldier, poet, and diplomatist, 1597-1677.

REBUFFI, P., a French jurist, 1487-1557.

RECCHI, N. A., a botanist of Naples, 16th ct.

RECHENBERG, ADAM, a learned theologian and philologist of Leipzig, 1642-1721.

RECHTERS, T., a Dutch painter, 1700-1768.

RECORDE, ROBERT, a native of Pembrokeshire, and one of the first mathematicians in this country to adopt the system of Copernicus, d. 1558.

REDENTRIELM, or REENTRIELM, JAMES, a Swedish antiquarian, b. at Upsala 1644, d. 1691.

REDESDALE, JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD, Baron, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, who assisted at the trial of Hardy and Horne Tooke, and finally became lord chancellor, 1748-1830.

REDI, FRANCESCO, an eminent natural philosopher, poet, and philologian of Italy, 1626-1697.

REDI, J., an Italian painter, 1665-1726.

REDING, ALOYS, Baron Von, landemann and general of the Swiss at the period of the French invasion, born 1755, repulsed the French on the plains of Morgarten, 1798, became chief of the central government, 1801, died 1818.

REDMAN, or REDMAYNE, JOHN, a dignitary and theol. of the English Church, 1499-1551.

REDOUTE, P. J., a Flemish pain., 1759-1840.

REED, ISAAC, a miscellaneous writer and dramatic critic, born in London 1742, died 1807.

REED, J., a dramatic writer, 1723-1787.

REES, ABRAHAM, D.D., whose encyclopædia is well known, was born in Montgomeryshire, 1743, and educated as a dissenting minister in the academy of Hoxton. He was teacher of mathematics at that institution from 1762 till its dissolution in 1784, and soon after taught philosophy and theology in the new college at Hackney. He was employed as editor of Chamber's Cyclopædia in the period 1776 to 1786, and some years later edited the great work known by his name in 45 volumes 4to. Dr. Rees died in 1825, having at that time been minister of the chapel in Old Jewry about forty years. Rees's Cyclopædia is still valuable as representing the state of knowledge just at the commencement of modern progress.

REEVE, CLARA, daughter of a clergyman of Ipswich, distinguished as a novelist, 1723-1808.

REEVE, JOHN, one of the most popular actors on the London stage, famous for his representation of burlesque character, was born in London, 1799, and made his first appearance at Drury Lane, in the character of 'Sylvester Daggerwood,' in 1819. The principal scene of his later performances was the Adelphi theatre in the Strand. Died 1838.

REEVES, JOHN, successively a barrister and magistrate, author of 'Thoughts on the English Government,' and of a 'History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation,' 1752-1829.

REEVES, W., an English divine, 1668-1726.

REGA, H. J., a French physician, 1690-1754.

REGGIO, F., an Italian astronomer, 1743-1804.

REGILLIANUS, QUINTUS NONIUS, a Roman emperor, elected 261, killed 263.

REGINALDUS, VALERIUS, otherwise RENAUD or REGNAULD, a Fr. Jesuit and casuist, 1540-1623.

REGIOMONTANUS. See MULLER.

REGIS, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit and missionary to China, in the period 1708-1715. He is author of a Latin translation of the Y-King, and of a map of the country. His nephew, JOSEPH CHARLES, known as a man of letters, 1718-1777.

REGIS, J. F., a French preacher, 1597-1640.

REGIS, P., a French physician, 1656-1726.

REGIS, PIERRE SYLVAN, whose proper name was LEROY, a Cartesian philosopher, 1632-1707.

REGIUS, H. LEROY, or DUROY, a physician and Cartesian philosopher of Utrecht, 1598-1679.

REGIUS, URBAIN, or LE ROY, a learned reformer, poet, and professor of rhetoric, died 1541.

REGNARD, JEAN FRANCOIS, a comic poet, who ranks next to Moliere in French literature, and is remarkable for his adventurous life, 1647-1709.

REGNAULD, MICHAEL LOUIS STEPHEN, called 'Regnault of Saint Jean D'Angely,' a Fr. magistrate and member of the estates-general, 1760-1819.

REGNAULDIN, THOMAS, a French sculptor, and member of the Academy, died 1706.

REGNAULT, J. B., a Fr. painter, 1754-1829.

REGNAULT, N., a Fr. physician, 1683-1762.

REGNIER, CLAUDE AMBROSE, duke of Massa, a French statesman at the period of the revolution and the empire, 1746-1814.

REGNIER, E., a Fr. mechanician, 1757-1825.

REGNIER, a French Latin poet, 1589-1663.

REGNIER, M., a French satirist, 1573-1613.

REGNIER-DESMARAIS, FRANCIS SERAPHIN, a French writer, author of poems in his own language and in Latin and Italian, secretary to the Academy, and one of the most active editors of the dictionary, 1632-1713.

REGNIER-DESTOURBET, H. F., a French writer and advocate of the Jesuits, 1804-1831.

REGULUS, MARCUS ATTILIUS, a Roman general, consul B.C. 256, killed at Carthage 251.

REGULUS-SERRANUS, CAIUS ATILIUS, consul of Rome B.C. 257, obtained the naval victory of Lipari in the war with the Carthaginians.

REHFELD, C. F., a Germ. physician, 1735-94.

REHNSCHOLD, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, a distinguished senator and field-marshal of Sweden, 1651-1722.

REICHA, ANTOINE JOSEPH, a celebrated musical composer and theorist, was born at Prague in 1770, and received his education at the university of Bonn. Between the years 1794 and 1807 he lived at Hamburg, at Paris, and at Vienna, where he produced several works which were eminently successful. In 1808 he revisited Paris, when he gave a course of lectures on composition, which were well attended. His career as an operatic composer then commenced. After the death of Mehul he was appointed professor of the Conservatoire de Musique, where he instituted a new and greatly improved method of tuition, which has had great effect over all Europe in improving the study and advancing the knowledge of music. In May, 1835, he was admitted a member of the National Institute, and he died in May, 1836. [J.M.]

REICHARD, H. A. OTTOCAR, a statesman and literateur, dukedom of Gotha, 1751-18 8.

REICHARD, H. G., a German philologist, 1742-1801.

REICHARDT, CHRISTIAN, author of 'The Science of Agriculture and Gardening,' 1685-1775.

REICHARDT, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, was born at Konigsberg in Prussia, in the year 1752. This composer, whose talents developed themselves in a remarkable degree even in early infancy, studied for two years at the university of Konigsberg, under the great philosopher Emanuel Kant, and afterwards two years at the university of Leipzig. He then travelled through Germany, and on his return to Prussia he was appointed Director of Salt-works under government. Reichardt was chapel-master under three kings of Prussia, namely, Frederick the Great, and Frederick William II., and III. He was also manager of the French and German theatres, and conductor of the orchestra to the king of Westphalia, and member and correspondent of several learned societies. He composed an immense number of literary and musical works, the list of which is much too long to be given here. His musical works embrace all classes of compositions, operas, sonatas, and concertos for the harpsichord, concertos for the violin and violoncello, songs, odes, overtures, and church music, in the year 1814.

REICHENBACH, GEORGE OF, a dist of optical instruments and telescopes, 17

REICHSTADT, NAPOLEON FRAN. JOSEPH BUONAPARTE, Duc De, only so poleon and his Austrian bride, Maria Lo born at Paris, 20th March, 1811. His an event of great political importance, a leon himself announced it to the cro thronged the Tuileries with the ambitio —'C'est un roi de Rome!' Napoleon, at at the height of his power, was preparin struggle which every one foresaw must with the might of Russia, and as usual he anticipated the coalition by a sudden of the North. The young king of Rome completed his third year when the dis Moscow and Leipzig opened the gates of the allied armies, and was with his n Blois when the capital capitulated, 30t 1814. The emperor was exiled to Elba wife and son conveyed to Vienna, w young prince received the title of Duc stadt, a petty principality of Bohemia, confided to the care of the count Diet His father made vain attempts to recove sion of the child, for whose existence he a heavy price in the divorce of Josephine his second abdication in 1815, he endeav secure his succession as Napoleon II. T bons, however, were restored by the alli reigns, Maria Louisa became duchess o and mistress of Count Neipperg, and her consigned to oblivion at the court of hi father. The eyes of Europe were ofte upon the young Napoleon as he grew to n and displayed some of the rare qualities by his father; the governments of Louis and Charles X. also may be supposed to that his existence at the court of Vien perpetual menace. Whatever hopes or may have excited were set at rest by his 1832, when a rapid decline terminated h the early age of twenty-one. The duc d stadt bore a strong resemblance to Napol finely chiselled mouth and chin, the mas head, and the deep brilliancy of his eyes, markably alike; the same may be said of city for the penetration of character, general temperament. He applied hi tensely to military and historical stud especially to all that concerned the care father, but he had no real freedom at t His portrait was almost the last object exile of St. Helena gazed upon, whose l ment is an evidence how much he still the child of his ambition:—'I recomm never to forget that he was born a Frenc and never to permit himself to become a ment in the hands of the sovereigns wh the peoples of Europe. He must never in the ranks of those who combat with F in any manner annoy her. Let him a motto, "All for the French people."'

REID, THOMAS, born at Strachan in dineshire, 26th April, 1710; died in Glas October, 1795: the illustrious founde

CHOOL' in Philosophy. The events
were few, but most honourable to
entire tenor of his Life, that which
obtrusive, but earnest, and successful
Truth. Under the influence of early
his thoughts naturally turned towards
nd the profession of the Church;
ted the studies needful to that end
College, Aberdeen. But about this
's *Treatise on Human Nature* aston-
bled Philosophy. Until then, REID
Locke, and even the startling deduc-
eley did not alarm him. But Hume
farther. Along with the Material
banished those Spiritual conceptions
eld in greatest account; he denied,
y, and therefore the Liberty and Re-
Man. The sincere Scottish Clergy-
knew, that, in a Philosophy whose
ere so false, the most serious error
and that, as its *Logic* showed no flaw,
t lie in the foundations. Soon after,
great work appeared—the '*Inquiry*
n Mind on the Principles of Common
vigorous protest on behalf of our
ciousness, which determined the long
urse of Scottish Philosophy. Pre-
ublication of this work, Reid had left
1752) for the Chair of Moral Philo-
Alma Mater; but the reputation
y the 'Inquiry,' procured his transla-
e important sphere;—he was chosen
ucceed Adam Smith in the corres-
r in the University of Glasgow. In
8, he published his *Essays on the In-*
ulties, and the Active Powers. Philo-
cently obtained the classic edition
WILLIAM HAMILTON. — We shall
nctly as possible the characteristics
orm. The first fallacy in the system
his successors, at which he struck,
rine of Perception. The problem,
does the Mind reach the external
always been held fundamental in
And a favourite mode of conceiving
ertain Images or Ideas, intermediate
and matter—representing the latter,
sible by the former—constitute the
en these two contrasted substances
he case, said BERKELEY, we do not
er or the External World at all; and,
, we perceive and can know nothing
The various forms and modifications
rous and purely fantastic conception
been scientifically arranged and ex-
Sir William Hamilton; who has
that Reid's solution of the vexed
e only tenable one. Perception, said
representation, but a *presentation*.
each it, from Sensation, through any
world—the cause of the sensation—
he mind along with the sensation
th the same evidence. The root or
all our knowledge is thus essentially
-the *Intuition* is as immediate as the
gives rise to it. (Article LEIBNITZ).
simple solution, which is but the as-
fact—attested to be such by Consci-
d dispersed the perplexities of preced-
ing Thinkers, and ought to have prevented the rise of many of the ambitious and baseless schemes in which Germany has since then been unhappily so fertile.—Reid's next point, touched the rationale of our JUDGMENTS. According to Locke, a Judgment is the mere comparison of terms or ideas furnished by simple apprehension:—we receive ideas, said that Philosopher, altogether from Sensation; the Mind compares these Ideas; and, from this comparison, results knowledge or *judgments*. Reid overthrew this doctrine also. Judgments, he said, are not mere abstract terms; neither mere statements of the identity or discordance of abstract terms. They come from analyses of concrete notions by the Mind, acting according *to its own inherent Laws, and under the sway of principles, belonging to its constitution, and of which none of its operations are independent*. This doctrine of Judgment, led our Inquirer, inevitably, to a farther and yet higher question, viz.: What are those Laws? What those Fundamental Principles of the Reason? Reid replies, by a summary of First Truths, or Truths of Common Sense; and next by an analysis of the Faculties. Very few persons will now be disposed to say, that in the details or phraseology of these replies, Reid's system is unimpeachable. The name Faculty, was perhaps unfortunate, and no scientific, precise, or exhaustive method, guided his research after First Truths;—he merely enumerates a few principles, which he says are evident to Common Sense. Nevertheless, the solution offered is correct in the main; and it is not an exaggeration, that it overturned Sensationalism in this country. He carried with him the same method into Moral Investigations, re-establishing on surest foundations, the Personality and Liberty of Man.—It is of moment that a correct apprehension be obtained of the exact place occupied by Reid and the Scottish School generally, in the history of later Mental Philosophy. That he stands among the foremost of that class of Thinkers who have contended with Scepticism in all its forms, and Sensationalism under whatever modification, does not require to be reasserted: the really important question is, what is the relationship of Reid's system to those of other Modern Leaders, who, in so far as his main object is concerned, have made common cause with him? Among the great men, whose general aim was identical with Reid's, we easily distinguish two—DES CARTES and KANT: let us fix, then, the relations between Cartesianism, our Scottish Reform, and the Critical Philosophy. Now, it is not to be doubted that the foundation—the starting point of *unquestionable certainty*—is—in all these systems—the same: neither is the glory of having first descried that Common Sense Foundation, to be withheld from the illustrious Frenchman. Previous to the labours of Des Cartes, the metaphysicians of Modern Europe, had discerned no absolute starting point; their schemes usually reposed on some abstract and often fanciful postulate; nor can more forcible illustration be given of the merit of Des Cartes' achievement, than the *subsequent* aberrations of SPINOZA. The foundation, whose claims and sufficiency are so fully vindicated in the *Treatise on Method* and the *Meditations*, is simply this:—

it is a First Truth—possessed of an Absolute Certainty, from which the certainty belonging to all other Truth is derived—that *I, a Thinking Subject, exist*. This EGO, then, being our first or primary sphere of observation and scrutiny;—*what find we there?* And in establishing this foundation and putting this question, Des Cartes spread out the entire domain of Psychology. Sciences are built up slowly; and psychological observation is peculiarly difficult: Des Cartes did not advance far with the superstructure; he left hints merely and separate truths; and he often erred. The earliest subsequent progress may most justly be attributed to REID, for Locke, with all his acuteness, was not a sound Psychologist,—he started from a Theory regarding the Origin of our Ideas. *Consciousness*, said Reid, which assures us of the existence and personality of the Thinking Subject, declares in a manner equally imperative, the phenomena and attributes of that Subject. It tells in the *first* place, of certain Faculties, or modes of action—demanding faith for the operations of these Faculties. And it declares *secondly*, the existence of certain absolute principles or beliefs, from which in none of its actions, the *Ego* can shake itself free: principles which, when mixed up with the subject-matter of sensations, give rise to equally imperative contingent truths. As already indicated, Reid was rather a sound Thinker than possessed of the Scientific Spirit. Although therefore he discovered the foregoing Truths, and fully appreciated and unfolded their importance, he penetrated no farther. He descried fundamental *facts* in Psychology, but he never entertained an idea that Psychology—any more than any other branch of Inquiry—cannot be elevated into a Science, if attention be confined to examination of its separate fundamental Facts. That loftier question was beyond him—What is the *Organic Structure* of the Intellect of which these facts are products or phenomena? In other words,—In what way are principles possible, which are not evolved by our faculties, but rather govern them, seeing that no faculty can construct any notion which does not pre-suppose these principles? And again,—How comes it, that knowledge relative to the nature and action of the Faculties of an Individual Mind, can ever assume to be *Absolute?* It is into this arduous Sphere of pure Science that KANT boldly entered, and where his triumphs have been won. His arrangement or classification of the Mind's Modes of Energy (Faculties) is simpler and better discriminated than Reid's; he has traced the absolutism of First Truths to the fact, that *à priori* or constitutent Laws, govern the Mind's action in every Mode of its Energy; and he has exhausted the list of such Truths, by detecting these *à priori* Laws.—Such, the relationship among these remarkable Thinkers. It has been signally unfortunate for the progress of Philosophy in Scotland, that we have not been disposed to regard our countryman as a *contributor* merely. Not satisfied with recognizing his immense merits, we have supposed that he sounded all the depths of Psychologic knowledge;—thus wilfully shutting up our sympathies from the memorable advances achieved since his time. Of late years, indeed, we have been growing sensible of our mistake. [J.P.N.]

REIFESTEIN, JOHN FREDERIC
cameo painter and improver of the ar
REIFFENBERG, FRANCIS D
Jesuit, historian, theol., and Latin po
REIGNY, L. A. B., a French write
REIL, J. C., a Germ. physiologist,
REIMAR, or REIMARIUS, HERM
a philologist and naturalist, professo
phy at Hamburg, 1694-1748. Hi
HENRY, a physician and naturalist,
REIMMANN, JAMES FREDERIC
savant, author of a 'History of Logic
REINA, F., a French writer, 1770
REINBECK, J. G., a German th
philosophical disciple of Wolf, 1682-1
REINECCIUS, C., a theologian
editor of a Bible in four languages, 1
REINECCIUS, REINIER, an ant
disciple of Melanchthon, one of the
historical studies in Germany, 1541-1
REINEGGS, J., a German travell
REINER, W. L., a German painte
REINESIUS, THOMAS, a learn
and archæologist of Gotha, 1587-166
REINHARD, F. VOLKMAR, a prot
gian and moralist of Sulzbach, 1753-
REINHART, C. F., Count, a diplo
ber of the Institute, and peer of Franc
REINHOLD, C. LEO, a Ger. philo
first to enforce the doctrines of Kan
REINHOLD, ERASMUS, a Germa
and professor of mathematics, 151
son, of the same name, who was
wrote on geometry, and on a new st
peared in Cassiopeia, 1575.
REISER, A., a German theologia
REISKE, JOHN JAMES, an emine
and Arabic scholar of Saxony, 171
wife, ERNESTINA CHRISTINA, was
Greek scholar, and aided her husba
labours, 1735-1798.
REITZ, FREDERICK WOLFGAN
philologist and editor of some classic
REITZ, JOHN FREDERICK, a le
gist, 1695-1778. His brother, G. O
editor, 1702-1769.
RELAND, A., a Dutch Orientalis
RELTAN, RICHARD, a Church of
ister, naturalist, and classical editor,
REMARD, C., a French bibliopol
REMBERSUS, one of the first
Christianity in Denmark, d. abp. of H
REMBRANDT, GERRITZ, common
BRANDT VAN RHYN, was born in hi
on the banks of the Rhine between
Kowkerk, near Leyden, June 15, 160
the pupil of Jacob Van Swanenbur
he remained three years; he studi
Pieter Lastman at Amsterdam, and J
Haarlem. He settled at Amsterdam
appears to have died there, according
July 19, 1664, but no register of
been yet discovered. Rembrandt w
tinguished as an etcher and a paint
ings amount to nearly 400: they
1628 to 1661. The chief characteris
is forcible light and shade. He is w
in the National Gallery; and his
been more direct upon the British s

ers than that of any other master.—(Immerzeel, *Aanteekeningen op de Lofredd op Rembrandt*, so *De Levens en Werken der Hollandsche en Vlaamsche Kunstschilders*, &c., 1843; Bartsch, *Le Peintre graveur*; Burnet, *Rembrandt and his Works*, 1848.) [R.N.W.]

REMER, J. A., a Germ. historian, 1736-1804.

REMI, or REMIGIUS, the name of two saints the Roman calendar:—1. An apostle of the Franks who baptized Clovis, and became archbishop of Rheims, died 533. 2. An archbishop of Rheims, who was of Gaulish origin, and wrote against Godeschalcus, presided at the council of Valence 855, died 875. A third of the name, called REMI, or REMIGIUS OF AUXERRE, was a Benedictine monk and commentator, died 980.

REMI, A., a French poet, 1600-1646.

REMI, J. H., a French jurist, 1738-1782.

REMONDI, BALTHASAR M., a Venetian bishop of Zante, disting. as an Orientalist, 1698-1777.

REMUSAT, CLAIRE ELIZABETH JEANNE, Countess De, lady of the palace to the empress Josephine, authoress of an Essay on Female Education, 1780-1821.

REMUSAT, JEAN PIERRE ABEL, professor of the Chinese and Tartar languages at the college of France, author of a Chinese Grammar, and some valuable translations, 1788-1832.

REMUSAT, P. F. DE, a Fr. writer. 1755-1803.

RENANUS. See RHENANUS.

RENARD, J. A., a French architect, 1744-73.

RENAU D'ELISAGARAY, BERNARD, a famous naval engineer and architect, an. of 'Theorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux,' 1652-1719.

RENAUD, the *first* of the name, count of Burgundy, reigned 1027-1057; the *second*, succeeded 1087, died in the Holy Land, 1097; the *third*, succeeded 1126, died, and was succeeded by his daughter, Beatrix, 1148.

RENAUD, the *first* of the name, count of Bar, reigned 1105-1149, and sustained a long struggle with the emperor Henry V. The *second*, succeeded his brother, Hugh, 1155, died 1170.

RENAUD, L., a French preacher, 1690-1771.

RENAUD, or REGNAULD. See REGINALDUS.

RENAUDIE, GODFREY DE BAPAY, Seigneur De La, a party to the conspiracy of Amboise, 1560.

RENAUDOT, THEOPHRASTUS, a physician and biographer, founder of the 'Gazette de France,' 1584-1653. The 'Gazette' was continued by his two sons, ISAAC and EUSEBIUS. EUSEBIUS, his grandson, was a learned Orientalist and ecclesiastical historian, 1656-1720.

RENAULT, A. C., a young woman, executed at Paris for attempting the life of Robespierre, 1794.

RENAZZI, P. M., an Italian jurist, 1747-1808.

RENE OF ANJOU, the last of his dynasty who sat on the throne of Naples, and the father of Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., king of England, was born at the castle of Angers in 1409, and succeeded his brother as duke of Anjou and count of Provençe, 1434. He had previously become duke of Lorraine by his marriage with Isabella, the heiress of that state, and had suffered a long captivity, and been deprived of the succession by his competitor, Anthony, count of Vaudemont. He was still the prisoner of that polite gentleman when he succeeded to the duchies of Anjou and Provençe in 1434, and when the death of Joan II. of Naples in 1435, gave him a claim to the Two Sicilies. These events, and the warlike employment they promised to René, were a sufficient inducement for Anthony to rid his hands of him, and the heir of Naples and Sicily was permitted to fight his way to the throne. The succession was disputed by Alfonso of Arragon, who took Naples in 1442, and chased René back to Provençe. But the conquests of the English had also deprived him of his whole heritage in France, and René found himself a titular king of some of the fairest portions of the earth, and duke of Anjou, Maine, and Bar, without a province under his own command. Such was his position when the duke of Suffolk negotiated the marriage of René's daughter with Henry VI., and it is thus alluded to in the taunts put in the mouth of York by Shakspeare:—

> 'Thy father bears the type of king of Naples,
> Of both the Sicils and Jerusalem;
> Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman.
> Hath that poor monarch taught thee to insult?'

Margaret, however, if poor, was a finely accomplished woman, and possessed the heroic spirit of many others of her sex in that age; her father, René, also was distinguished by many of the qualities of a good and wise king, whose lot was cast in evil times; and he was called 'the good King René' by his subjects of Provençe. Anjou and Maine were restored to him by the treaty with Henry VI., but Louis XI., in 1473, deprived him of the former, and attached it definitively to the French crown. It was according to the necessity and the spirit of the times, for the European monarchies were then absorbing the old feudal lordships and petty sovereignties into themselves, and forming the national monarchies, such as France became in the next century under Louis XIV. René died at Aix in Provençe, 1470, and so lately as 1823 a marble statue was erected to him in that city. He was the last count of Provençe, that portion of his hereditary dominions having been annexed to France at his death. [E.R.]

RENE II., duke of Lorraine, born 1451, succeeded to the duchy in right of his mother, daughter of René of Anjou, 1493, died 1508.

RENEE OF FRANCE, duchess of Ferrara, second daughter of Louis XII., was born 1510. In 1528 she married Hercules II., duke of Ferrara, and was distinguished for her love of letters, and her friendship for Calvin and the protestants. Died 1575.

RENNEL, MAJOR, an East Indian officer, and distinguished geographical writer, 1742-1830.

RENNELL, THOMAS, dean of Winchester, and son-in-law of Sir William Blackstone, regarded as one of the most accomplished men of his age, author of Sermons, 1753-1840. His son, of the same name, born at Winchester 1787, became in 1811 editor of the 'British Critic,' and published about the same time his 'Animadversions on the Unitarian Version of the New Testament;' d. 1824.

RENNEVILLE, CONSTANTINE DE, author of a 'History of the Bastile,' in which he had been confined on a charge of treason; born at Caen 1650, died in England 1724.

RENNEVILLE, SOPHIE, a French lady, author of works on education, 1771-1822.

RENNIE, JOHN, a distinguished civil engineer, and the first perhaps who in the execution of

machinery carefully distributed and accurately calculated the strains of the different parts, so that these were *justly proportioned*, a feature which up to a very recent period was a peculiar characteristic of British machinery. He was born at Phantassie in Haddingtonshire, 7th June, 1761. His father was a farmer, celebrated for his skill and desire to improve agriculture. As early as 1780, on being asked at what season he began ploughing, answered that he ploughed at all seasons! John Rennie acquired the rudiments of education at the school of Phantassie and afterwards at Dunbar, where, on the promotion of the master, he, for a short time, conducted the school. He early displayed a love of nature, and an aptitude for mechanical contrivance, and the use of tools. He worked as a mechanic for some years under Andrew Meikle, a millwright of the district, under whose superintendence he assisted in the erection of some mills in Haddingtonshire, and went as far as Dundee to erect one on his own account. The opportunity presented itself, and Rennie took advantage of it, to attend the courses of lectures on mechanical philosophy and chemistry, by Robison and Black, in Edinburgh college. Prepared thus with what books and professors could teach, he entered the world; and it may be said, that during all the course of his useful life, he was adding to his stock of knowledge, or seeking the means of improving his practice by observing the operations and effects of his own works, as well as of those which had been executed by other engineers. About 1781, or when in his twenty-first year, feeling himself qualified to practise the profession of civil engineering on a greater scale than Scotland then afforded field for, he set out for London. On his way he spent some months with Watt at Soho. Soon after he was established in London, Bolton and Watt employed Rennie in the construction of two steam engines, and the machinery connected with them, at the Albion Flour Mills. All the wheel work was of *cast iron* instead of wood, which had been always previously used in such machinery. The works were finished in 1789, and obtained Watt's highest commendation. Rennie continued to the last to be employed in the construction of steam engines and other machinery, and, at the same time, he was almost constantly engaged in designing or superintending those public works which have given him so just a claim to celebrity. Rennie designed and executed innumerable bridges, but his masterpieces are Waterloo bridge, the Southwark cast iron bridge, and New London bridge, the execution of which latter was left to his sons to complete. His great engineering genius was displayed besides in numerous canals for navigation successfully carried out under his direction; in the extensive drainage schemes for the Lincolnshire fens, which he planned and executed; in the magnificent London, and East and West India docks; the Hull docks, where he constructed the first *dredging machine* used in this country. But the catalogue of his works cannot be recited here. He was indefatigable in business, and personally directed minutest details. He was a man of noble presence, of somewhat austere temper, and not very social habits. Chantrey, who made a bust of him, said of it that it was his (Chantrey's) *Jupiter*. Until within a few years of his death he enjoyed excellent health. He died October 16, 1821, at the early age of sixty-one, leaving many magnificent designs to be executed by his two elder sons, GEORGE and JOHN, the latter now Sir John Rennie; he was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. [L.D.B.]

RENNIGER, or RHANGER, MICHAEL, a native of Hampshire, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, author of Latin poems, 1529-1609.

RENOU, A., a French painter, 1731-1806.

RENTI, GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE, a French nobleman, remarkable for his ascetic devotion to religion, and for his charities, 1611-1649.

RENZI, A., an Italian writer, 1780-1823.

REPNIN, NICHOLAS WASILIEWITSCH, Prince, a celebrated Russian diplomatist, 1731-1801.

REPTON, HUMPHREY, a private gentleman dist. as a wr. on landscape gardening, 1752-1818.

REQUENO Y VIVES, VINCENT, a Spanish Jesuit, numismatist, and archæologist, 1743-1811.

REQUIER, J. B., a French writer, 1715-1795.

RESENIUS, JOHN PAUL, a learned divine, son of a Lutheran clergyman of Denmark, 1561-1638. His grandson, PETER JOHN, professor of moral philosophy and jurisprud. at Copenhagen, 1625-88.

RESTAUT, P., a Fr. grammarian, 1696-1764.

RESTIF-DE-LA-BRETONNE, N. E., a fertile and cynical French novelist, 1731-1806.

RESTOUT, JOHN, a French painter, director of the Academy, 1692-1768. His son, J. BERNARD, a painter and member of the Academy, died 1796.

RESTY, J. A., a Latin poet, 1755-1814.

RETZ, GILLES DE SAVAL, Seigneur De, a French marshal, born 1396, distinguished himself in the wars with the English, and acquired a disgraceful celebrity by his cruelties and infamous debaucheries: hung and burnt 1440.

RETZ, or RAIZ, ALBERT DE GONDI, Marshal De, a native of Florence, who came to France with Catharine de Medici, and was rewarded with the barony of Retz and a marshal's baton, 1522-1601. His brother, PIERRE, Cardinal De Retz, advanced by favour of Catharine, 1533-1616. Their grandnephew is the subject of the following article.

RETZ, JEAN FRANCOIS PAUL DE GONDI, Cardinal De, the hero of the civil wars of the Fronde in the minority of Louis XIV., was the son of Philip Emanuel de Gondi, general of the French Galleys, and was born at Montmirail, 1614. He was educated by St. Vincent de Paul, and destined for the church, but turned out a licentious and turbulent character in his youth, and preferred entering into the intrigues of the court and heading the popular party opposed to Mazarin and Condé. The only sincere parties in the cabal, for it hardly possesses the dignity of a war, though it was marked by all the suffering one, was the distressed people, who became mere tools of ambition and faction. The popular manifestations provoked by De Retz were similar to those which marked the commencement of the French revolution; and the year 1649 was signalized by the resort to arms and the erection of barricades. The court was obliged to leave Paris till De Retz was purchased by a cardinal's hat, which he was nominated by the king in 1651. He was then arrested, during the lull which followed by Mazarin, and remained a prisoner from 1652 to 1654, when he escaped to Spain, and going from that country to Rome, engaged in the intrigues

In 1661, the death of Mazarin
return to France and make his
king; he resigned, however, the
pric which he had held since the
le, and received the abbey of St.
' it. The remainder of his life
ar contrast with the part we have
andoned his magnificent manner
questered the greater part of his
yment of his debts, amounting to
ion and a-half sterling; twice it
d to renounce the purple, which
have purchased too dearly. He
universally esteemed, in 1679,
s' which are highly valued for
', and for the sketches of charac-
ey are replete. [E.R.]
J., a Swed. botanist, 1747-1821.
JOHN, one of the most eminent
prof. of Greek and Hebrew at Wit-
cher of Melanchthon, 1455-1522.
DE, a Fr. traveller, 1780-1810.
P., a Ger. philologist, 1691-1754.
N., a German jurisconsult and
r of some compilations and Latin
2. His brother, ELIAS, an anti-
ian, 1555-1612.
., a Germ. philologist, 1750-1837.
a Russian historian, last century.
, a Dutch painter, 1650-1718.
JOHN EVERHARD, one of the
risconsults ever produced in Hol-
t Haarlem, 1763, and perished at
tim of a conspiracy in 1816. He
authors of the new criminal code
tries.
French painter, 1684-1751.
WILLEY, a pupil of Sir W. Cham-
architect and antiquary, d. 1799.
E-LEPAUX, LOUIS MARIE,
nber of the constituent assembly,
nd the directory, 1753-1824.
F. G., a Fr. antiquary, 1753-1828.
a Dutch *savant*, 1586-1658.
JEAN BAPTISTE, successively de-
ates-general, the convention, and
f the French republic, in which
laced by Sieyes, 1746-1816.
rench chemist, died 1645.
BAPTISTE, an eminent musical
al years director of the orchestra
Napoleon, 1734-1810.
, a German *savant*, 1635-1714.
t, a Flemish painter, died 1678.
DE, a Spanish Hebraist, 16th cent.
C. R., a Fr. geometr., 1656-1728.
., a nonconf. div., abt. 1600-1670.
OHN LOUIS EBENEZER, a French
tesman, 1771-1814. His brother,
, an economist, 1762-1814.
E., an Engl. prelate, 1595-1676.
SIR JOSHUA, considered the
nglish school of painting as regards
acteristics, was born at Plympton
where his father was rector, July
vas intended for the medical pro-
induced by the perusal of Richard-
Painting, &c., to take up painting
. A handsome edition of these essays was in 1773 dedicated to Sir Joshua by Richardson's son, comprising — *The Theory of Painting, Essay on the Art of Criticism*, and *The Science of a Connoisseur*. Reynolds' first master was Hudson the portrait painter, with whom he was placed in 1741. He first set up as a portrait painter at Devonport, but in 1746 settled in London in St. Martin's Lane. In 1749 he accompanied Commodore Keppel in the Centurion to the Mediterranean, and remained altogether about three years in Italy. He commenced business again in London in 1752, and soon became the most prominent painter of the capital. In 1768, when the Royal Academy was established, Reynolds was unanimously elected president at the first meeting of the members, December 14, of that year, and he was knighted by George III. in consequence. In 1784 he succeeded Allan Ramsay as principal painter in ordinary to the king; and after an unrivalled career as a portrait painter, died at his house in Leicester Square, February 23, 1792. He was buried with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a fine statue by Flaxman is placed immediately below the dome, in honour of his memory. His large fortune, about £80,000, was inherited by his niece, Miss Palmer, who became afterwards marchioness of Thomond. His collection of works of art sold for nearly £17,000. Sir Joshua Reynolds, notwithstanding his careless and feeble drawing, was indisputably a great painter; some of his portraits are among the first masterpieces of the art, whether as simple portraits, or as fancy pieces, as for instance, 'Lord Heathfield' in the National Gallery, of the former class, and 'Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse,' at Dulwich, of the latter. His pictures are necessarily very numerous, their chief excellence is their natural grace, fulness of expression, substantial character, and frequently a charming richness of colour and light and shade. His eulogium cannot be better expressed than in the words of Burke:—'He was the first Englishman who added the praise of the elegant arts to the other glories of his country;' 'The loss of no man of his time can be felt with more sincere, general, and unmixed sorrow.' Sir Joshua has bequeathed to posterity besides his paintings, fifteen elegant and valuable 'Discourses,' of which a magnificent edition edited by John Burnet, was published by James Carpenter in 1842. There is a full life of Reynolds by Northcote, two vols. 8vo, London, 1819. [R.N.W.]

REYRAC, FRANCIS PHILIP DELAURENS DE, a French ecclesiastic and poet, 1734-1782.

REYS, ANTHONY DAS, a Portuguese divine, known as a poet and biographer, 1690-1738.

REZZANO, F., an Italian poet, 1731-1780.

REZZONICO, ANTHONY JOSEPH, Count Della Torre, an Ital. critic, and gov. of Parma, 1709-85.

RHAY, T., a French controversialist, 1603-71.

RHAZES, an Arabian physician, died 932.

RHEINEK, C., a German composer, 1748-96.

RHENANUS, BEATUS, a learned critic, and one of the restorers of letters in Germany, 1485-1547.

RHENFERD, J., a Ger. Orientalist, 1654-1712.

RHESE, J. D., a Welch philologist, 1534-1609.

RHETICUS, G. J., a Swiss astron., 1514-1576.

RHIANUS, a Greek grammarian, B.C. 200.

RHIGAS, a modern Greek poet, and martyr of patriotism, was born in Thessaly about 1753.

Having organized a secret society to achieve the independence of Greece, he was arrested by the Austrian government, and, a rescue being feared, was drowned in the Danube, May, 1798. His poems are said to be full of inspiration, besides which he commenced a Greek journal, and translated several French works.

RHO, J., an Italian ascetic, 1590-1662.

RHODE, J. G., a Germ. Orientalist, died 1827.

RHODES, ALEXANDER DE, a Fr. Jesuit, dist. as a missionary to the East, from 1618 to 1660.

RHODES, J., a Danish *savant*, 1587-1659.

RHODIGINUS, CŒLIUS, a learned Italian, called by Scaliger, who was a pupil of his, the Varro of his age. His proper name was LODOVICO CELIO RICCHERI, 1450-1525.

RHODOMAN, L., a Germ. *savant*, 1546-1606.

RHUNKEN, or RUHNEKEN, DAVID, an eminent critic and professor at Leyden, 1723-98.

RHYNE, W. F., a Dutch naturalist, 17th cent.

RHYZELIUS, ANDREW, a Swedish antiquarian, chaplain to Charles XII., bp. of Lincoping, and member of the Upsala Academy, 1677-1755.

RIBALTA, FRANCISO, a Spanish painter, 1551-1628. JUAN, his son and pupil, 1597-1628.

RIBAS, JOSEPH DE, a Neapolitan general, employed in the service of Russia, and one of the negotiators of the peace of Jassi; born about 1735.

RIBAS-Y-CARASQUILLAS, F. DE, a Spanish Dominican, and adversary of the Jesuits, 1612-87.

RIBERA, ANASTASIUS PANTALEON DE, a Span. poet and wit, time of Philip IV., 1580-1629.

RIBERA. See SPAGNOLETTO.

RIBES, ANNE ARNAUD DE, a French colonel of engineers, distinguished in Spain in the wars of the French republic and of the empire, 1731-1811.

RIBIER, W., a French historian and deputy to the estates-general, 1575-1663.

RIBIT, J., a French Hellenist, 16th century.

RIBOUTTE, F. L., a Fr. dramat., 1770-1834.

RICARD, D., a French translator, 1741-1803.

RICARDO, DAVID, a merchant of London, of Dutch descent, famous for his writings on finance and the statistics of public economy, was born 1772, and first appeared as an author during the discussion connected with the Bullion Committee in 1810. His great work 'On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation,' was published in 1817. In 1819, he became member of parliament for Portarlington. Died 1823.

RICART, or RYCAUT, SIR PAUL, an English traveller, historian, and diplomatist, died 1700.

RICCATI, VINCENT DE, an Italian mathematician and engineer, 1707-1775. His brother, JOURDAIN, a musician, 1709-1790.

RICCHERI. See RHODIGINUS.

RICCI, ANTONIO, an Italian painter, surnamed *Barbalunga*, taught by Domenichino, 1600-1649.

RICCI, C., an Italian painter, 1580-1620.

RICCI, J. B., an Italian painter, 1545-1620.

RICCI, LORENZO, the last general of the Jesuits, born at Florence, 1703, died in the castle of St. Angelo, 1775. His nephew, SCIPIO, an Italian prelate, imprisoned for his attachment to the protestant doctrines, 1741-1810.

RICCI, M., a Romish missionary, 1552-1610.

RICCI, M. A., an Italian cardinal, 1619-1682.

RICCI, SEBASTIANO, an Italian painter, who executed in this country the staircase at Montague House, 1660-1734. MARCO, his nephew and pupil, born 1676, died at Venice 1730.

RICCIARELLI. See VOLTERRA.

RICCIO, B., an Italian painter, 16th cent.

RICCIO, DOMENICO, generally called *Fiorentino*, an Italian painter, 1494-1567. H... FELIX, called Brusasorci the Younger, 155... BAPTISTA, the brother of the latter, and C... his sister, were also painters.

RICCIOLI, GIOVANI BATISTA, a learned Jesuit and astronomer, 1578-1671.

RICCOBONI, LUIGI, called *Lelio*, an ... Italian dramatist and comic actor, born at ... about 1674, died 1753. His first wife, H... VIRGINIA BALETTI, was also an actr... authoress, 1686-1771. Their son, ANTONIO ... CESCO, was an actor, dramatic writer, and ... mist, 1707-1772. The wife of the latter, ... JEANNE LABORAS DE MEZIERES, a Fren... was disting. as an actress and novelist, 171...

RICH, CLAUDIUS JAMES, the distin... traveller and Orientalist, was born in 178... Dijon, in Burgundy, and was brought to E... in his infancy, and educated at Bristol. He ... so remarkable for his skill in the Eastern la... that he obtained an appointment in the Ea... Company's service as early as 1803, when ... seventeenth year. In 1807 he resided wit... James Macintosh, at Bombay, and marri... daughter. His researches in Babylonia dat... 1811 to 1820, and he died prematurely at ... in 1821. His Oriental antiquities and MSS. ... purchased by parliament for the British M... His memoirs were published by his wido... went through a second edition in 1839.

RICH, PENELOPE DEVEREUX, Lady of ... Robert Rich, was a daughter of the old ... Essex, and the affianced bride of Sir Philip ... She is the Stella of his exquisitely beautiful ... verses, and is admitted to have been the ... woman of her age. The love story of 'Astr... and 'Stella,' is one of the most painful ro... of real life. It has been illustrated by the gr... pen of Mrs. Jameson among others.

RICHARD I., king of England, surn... Cœur de Lion, the 'Lion-hearted,' was the ... son of Henry II. and Eleanor of Guien... had been divorced by Louis VII. of France. ... was born at Oxford in 1157, and succeeded t... throne by the death of his father in 1189; ... previously displayed so haughty and rebell... spirit, that it had contributed to lay the ag... in his grave. Remorse for his past mis... was instantly followed by preparations ... crusade in Palestine, which had been res... during Henry's lifetime, in consequence ... progress in arms of the renowned Saladin. ... the 1st of July, 1190, Richard met Philip ... gustus of France in the plain of Vezelay, ... agreed upon the terms of a mutual exp... he was then accompanied from Marseilles by ... English barons, and the kings rejoined ... at Messina, the appointed rendezvous of the ... armies. Here the romantic episode of Rich... expedition against Cyprus, and his marriage ... Berengaria took place. In the middle of ... these interesting proceedings ended in the ... of the armament before St. Jean d'Acre, then ... for two years past besieged by the crusa...

ror Frederic. The English monarch
came popular among the knights,
ding part in the operations of the
tress surrendered, notwithstanding
aladin to raise the siege on the 12th
soon afterwards Philip Augustus
ance, pretending sickness, but really
the supremacy of Richard, and far
m in feats of arms. Richard now
St. Jean D'Acre at the head of
nd defeated Saladin in a general
the road towards Ascalon. This
crusaders in possession of the prin-
ong the sea-coast, and furnished
operations that Richard was enabled
rd to the capture of Jerusalem.
ong the Christian forces prevented
ment of this design, and Richard,
perfidy of his brother, John, and
e, concluded a truce with Saladin,
or Europe on the 9th of October,
e had already been spread far and
ongs of the troubadours, and the
pilgrims. Armed with a heavy
never hesitated to rush single-
he midst of the enemy, and such
rded of him as would be incredible
ot well attested by eye-witnesses.
e home he was shipwrecked near
e coast of Italy, and, disguising
grim, he endeavoured to reach Eng-
Germany. When near Vienna, his
was discovered, and Leopold, duke
used him to be arrested both in
brother-in-law, the king of Cyprus,
empt that Richard had shown for
. On his captivity becoming known,

Dürnsteigen, the prison of Richard.]

cealed as long as possible, Richard
by his subjects at the price of
, and arrived in London on the 20th
. His contemptible brother, John,
nnivance with Philip to usurp the
hat monarch advised him of Rich-
ith the laconic warning to 'take
, for the devil had broke loose.'
ver, generously forgave him, and
wned again at Winchester, crossed
to chastise Philip. Hostilities were
interrupted by a truce, and being resumed again a second truce was agreed upon, both which events occurred within the three years, 1196-1199. In the last-mentioned year Richard was preparing to return to England, when Vidomar, the count of Limoges, discovered a treasure, part of which he sent to Richard as his feudal superior. The latter claimed the whole. Avariciousness could be no part of such a character, but it should be considered that he had been at great costs in his recent wars, and his conscience may have told him that his subjects had paid a far higher ransom for him than he was worth as their sovereign. Provoked at the refusal of the Limousan, Cœur de Lion invested the castle of Chaluz, and haughtily refusing all overtures, threatened to hang the whole garrison as soon as he had taken the place. While reconnoitering this stronghold, he was shot in the shoulder with an arrow by a cross-bow-man, named Bertrand de Gourdon. The wound proved mortal, and Richard expired in the tenth year of his reign, on the 16th April, 1199. The garrison in the meanwhile had been defeated, and the king displayed his usual magnanimity by ordering that Gourdon should be set at liberty. On the contrary, the hapless man was flayed alive and then hung, by order of Marchadee, the leader of the Brabantine soldiers in Richard's army. The fame of Richard Cœur de Lion has been no less widely spread in the East than in his own country, and his daring passed into a proverb among the Saracens. He had qualities also that must have made him a great king, in every sense of the word, had he outlived his martial enthusiasm, or had war been pursued for political ends in those times as in later ages. [E.R.]

RICHARD II., eldest son of Edward the black prince, and of Jane, daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent, was born at Bourdeaux 1366, and succeeded his grandfather, Edward III., 1377. He was called to govern in difficult times, when the nobles were turbulent and powerful, and the commons were just acquiring a knowledge of the power they might possibly exercise: his minority also was disturbed by the continuance of the French wars of his grandfather. At that time the modern principles of taxation were not understood, and disaffection was provoked by the exactions necessary for the public service. A priest, named John Ball, became the orator of the multitude, and the people rushed to arms under Wat Tyler, a poor man, whose daughter had been outraged by the indecent conduct of the collector of the poll-tax. This was in 1381, when the king was only fifteen years of age. Tyler, who lived at Dartford, in Kent, collected a body of 100,000 insurgents under his banner, and having pitched his camp at Blackheath, made a disastrous descent upon the metropolis. The promises of the government caused the greater part of this force to disband, and their leader was stabbed in Smithfield while conferring with the king, by Walworth, mayor of London. Assassination under such circumstances was a dangerous experiment, but Richard at this critical moment, with great presence of mind, rode up to the insurgents, and declaring he would redress their grievances, finally persuaded them to disperse to their homes. By similar means the insurrection, which had spread from county to county,

was everywhere suppressed in detail; and when all was supposed to be over the concessions were withdrawn, and commissioners being sent to all parts, supported by a large army, 1,500 of the insurgents were executed. The display of spirit by Richard on this, and a few other occasions subsequently, was mere impulse or empty vanity, unsupported by any steadfast resolve or sense of justice; and the remainder of his reign would be wholly comprehended in the history of his fall, and the assumption of power by a man of stronger will and more politic judgment, in the person of his cousin, Henry Bolingbroke, duke of Lancaster. It is the history of favouritism and weakness on the one hand, giving abundant scope to ambition and strength of resolve on the other. Richard, become the prisoner of Henry, was solemnly deposed on the 29th of September, 1399, and was either killed or starved to death in Pontefract castle at the beginning of 1400. The usurpation of the duke of Lancaster, now Henry IV., commenced the civil wars of England between the red and white roses. [E.R.]

RICHARD III., the most execrated of all English princes, was the youngest son of Richard duke of York, and was born at Fotheringay castle in Northamptonshire, 1452. He was created duke of Gloucester in 1461, on the accession of his brother, Edward IV., who claimed the throne as a descendant of Philippa, only daughter of the duke of Clarence, who was the second son of Edward III. In 1472 Richard married Ann, widow of the Lancastrian prince of Wales, and daughter of the great Warwick; the sister of that lady having previously wedded his brother Clarence. The latter prince being his elder brother, stood in the way of Richard's ambition, who fomented the intrigues which proved fatal to him; so that on the death of Edward in 1483, Richard became the natural guardian of his nephews, and was appointed legal protector of the kingdom. The elder of the boys was immediately proclaimed king as Edward V., the other was duke of York. The history of the times is only obscurely known, but the tradition of the murder of these princes in the Tower by order of Richard, is in all human probability substantially true, and a darker deed of treachery is not on record in any language. This event took place about the middle of 1483, and in January, 1484, the succession of Richard was confirmed by a servile parliament, his other rivals, the children of Clarence, having been declared illegitimate by defamation of the usurper's own mother. In about three months afterwards Richard lost his son, the prince of Wales, and within another year the daughter of Warwick followed her child to the tomb. Richard, thus made a widower, proposed to marry the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of his brother Edward, who was destined for the earl of Richmond, the heir of the house of Lancaster. The latter was abroad at the time, but now hastened the preparations for his intended return to deliver England from Richard's tyranny, and in fine, landed at Milford Haven on the 7th of August, 1485. Richard took the field at the head of 15,000 men, and met Richmond at the head of 10,000, with the assurance, however, of aid from Lord Stanley, who commanded another body of 7,000. The encounter took place at Bosworth field, near Leic the 21st of August, and Stanley keeping mise at the critical moment, secured th to Richmond. Richard III. was as bra was cruel and politic. As the action gre rate he fought with the courage of a l making a last determined rush at his opp fell under the number of assailants th around him. Richmond then became ki the title of Henry VII., and having marri beth, united thereby the houses of York caster, and thus terminated the civil war short a time, passed in expectation of struggle, Richard can hardly be said reigned, yet he distinguished himself by a mark the statesman. Such acts, how never be admitted to cancel crime; the act is to avoid evil; the first possible ri independence of all wrong.

RICHARD, two *dukes of Normandy* ARD I., son and successor of William Lon reigned 993-996. RICHARD II., son an sor of the preceding, 996-1027. A *duke gundy*, reigned 877-921. A *count of Ev* accompanied William the Bastard in hi tion against England, reigned 1037-10 *princes of Capua*:—RICHARD I., succ father as count of Aversa 1059, and was with the principality of Capua by the po las II., 1062; died 1078. RICHARD II. 1091, and, being deposed by his subjects established by Roger, duke of Apulia, 1105. Lastly, a *count of Rhodez*, who a long reign about 1135.

RICHARD, bishop of Chichester, died

RICHARD, archbishop of Armagh, ARMACHANUS, said to have translated into Irish, and a reformer of the friars, d

RICHARD OF BURY, a learned and patron of learning, was born at Edmunds 1287. He commenced his tutor of Prince Edward, afterwards Ed became bishop of Durham in 1333, and and high treasurer of England in 1334;

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER, a B monk of Westminster, author of works and British history, died 1401 or 1402.

RICHARD OF CORNWALL, an uncro peror of Germany, son of John, king of was born 1209, and first distinguished Palestine. He was crowned king of G Aix-la-Chapelle to the prejudice of Conra and was remarkable for the wisdom of hi tration; died 1272.

RICHARD OF ST. VICTOR, a Scott and Scripture commentator of the 12th

RICHARD, C., a Fr. mathematician,

RICHARD, C. L., a political and ec writer, author of 'Dictionnaire des Scien siastiques,' b. in Lorraine 1711, shot at

RICHARD, CLAUDE LOUIS, an ex tanist, was born in 1754. He died in grandfather was one of Bernard de Jus deners at the Jardin du Roi at Paris, and had the superintendence of Louis XVth Auteuil. Inheriting thus a love for botan sion for the study was carried to the ext parents wished him to study theology, good prospects for him in the church,

aties, nor threats, could prevail upon him he line of life chalked out for him, and at last turned him out of doors at the age , with a miserable pittance to support hing daunted by this rigorous treat- young enthusiast made his way to Paris, tudied botany under Bernard de Jussieu, w years afterwards received an appoint- ceed as botanist to Cayenne and the other lonies in America. He remained there ears, and during that time made exten- ions both in botany and zoology. Arriv- nce in 1789, he found the men in power bsorbed in their own struggles for exis- attend to scientific pursuits. He had ortification to find the little money he usly accumulated gone, his health in- himself cruelly neglected. Unfortunately e these disappointments and blighted ered him misanthropical and churlish. himself up from the scientific world, and studied for himself alone. The fine he made, thus became of no avail to his n, and he was exceedingly chary even in ating to any one the results of his re- In 1795 he was appointed professor of the Ecole de Médecine. His lectures llent and well attended; and fortunately of them has been published by one of his m notes taken at the time. This work memoirs which he published in some of ific journals show that he possessed ori- s in botany, and could express them with iseness and accuracy. He had in view tion of producing a new philosophy of the style of Linnæus, as also a new y of the science, but he did not live to n to maturity. [W.B.]

RD G., a French missionary, 1764-1832.

RD J., an ecclesiastical wr., 1639-1719.

RD, J. P., a Fr. preacher, 1743-1820.

RDSON, J., an African traveller, d. 1851.

RDSON, JOHN, a learned Irish prelate, servations on the Old Testament,' d. 1654.

RDSON, JONATHAN, a distinguished ainter and writer on art, about 1665- is son and literary assistant, died 1771.

RDSON, JOSEPH, a poet, died 1803.

RDSON, SAMUEL, the son of a joiner, in Derbyshire in 1689. After passing village school, he was bound to a printer , and, after having been a few years fore- s master, set up in business for himself. red as rapidly as his good conduct and deserved, was appointed printer of the f the House of Commons, and enjoyed happiness in two successive marriages. ways fond of reading, was a voluminous ter, especially to ladies, and furnished to the booksellers. But his authorship farther than this, till he had completed year. He then agreed, on the request ublishers, to compose a series of familiar uctive letters; and, when he had worked months at his task, what he produced novel of 'Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded.' blished in 1740. It was the first novel ic life which had broke in on the unna- ances, (for Defoe had barred himself from polite patronage by his unlucky choice of subjects); and it had therefore novelty, besides its great merit in natural and minute description, to recommend it to the extraordinary popularity which it immediately attained. In 1749 it was followed by 'The History of Clarissa Harlowe,' a novel whose pathos is so profound as to be positively painful. In 'The History of Sir Charles Grandison,' published in 1753, the author aspired somewhat above the sphere of manners which he was best qualified to describe; but, in spite of this, and of the wearisome prolixity which reigns here yet more than in his other novels, this is really a fine picture of the ideal gentleman. It is to the immortal honour of Richardson that he, the earliest of our modern novelists, (unless Defoe should be ranked among them,) produced works untainted by the immorality which disgraced Fielding and his other successors. He passed his old age in comfort and fame, being only a good deal spoiled by the homage of his admirers, particularly the ladies who flocked about him. He died in 1761. [W.S.]

RICHARDSON, W., son of a Scottish minister, known as a miscellaneous writer and poet, d. 1814.

RICHARDSON, W., a learned antiquarian and minister of the Church of England, 1698-1775.

RICHE, CLAUDE ANTHONY GASPARD, a Fr. physician, distinguished as a naturalist, 1762-1797.

RICHELET, CÆSAR PETER, a Fr. writer, au. of several Dictionaries and translations, 1631-1691.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS, Cardinal, was born at Paris on the 5th of September, 1585. The family name was Plessis, but many members of it became distinguished in connection with the territorial title of Richelieu. Armand was a younger son, and was consecrated bishop of Luçon in 1607. It was a period when the possession of the great ecclesiastical dignities was not supposed in France to turn the habits of a young man of noble family from the usual licentious pursuits of his rank, but Richelieu was fonder of power than of pleasure, and he soon acquired it by ably and rigidly performing the functions of his high office. His court success is said to have commenced with a harangue which it fell to him to deliver to the young monarch, Louis XIII., and which secured the attention and approval of the queen mother, Mary of Medicis. He received his cardinal's hat in 1622, and two years afterwards became chief minister of the crown. His ministry was remarkable for the development of great systems, and the chief of them was the breaking down the territorial power of the nobility, and confirming the influence of the crown, which had long before brought the commons under subjection to a perfect despotism. His career was distinguished at once by daring and success. All who resisted him, including the highest princes of the blood, were remorselessly executed as common criminals, and thinking it necessary to his purpose, he drove his old patroness the queen dowager into exile. He broke the power of the Calvinists by besieging and taking their stronghold Rochelle. But his antipathy to them seems to have originated less in religious intolerance than in a desire to uproot those singular secular privileges which made them supreme even over the royal prerogative in the districts assigned to them. In counteracting the power of Austria, which was the second main

principle of his ministry, he used for his purpose the Calvinists of the north, and the Mahommedans of the south, with thorough impartiality. He combined with his courage and great talent many ludicrous weaknesses. He died on the 4th of December, 1642. [J.H.B.]

RICHELIEU, ALPHONSO LOUIS DU PLESSIS DE, eldest brother of the statesman, known as the cardinal of Lyons, and distinguished for his charities; 1582-1653. L. F. ARMAND, his grand-nephew, a marshal of France, and member of the Academy, was born at Paris in 1696; at the age of fourteen he was married and commenced life at court, died 1788. ARMAND EMMANUEL, grandson of the latter, was born in 1766, and at the period of the emigration, 1789, took service under Suwarrow. In 1815 he returned to France, and became foreign minister. Died 1822.

RICHER, ADRIAN, a distinguished French historian, 1720-1798. His brother, FRANCIS, a jurisconsult and writer on mythology, &c., 1718-1790.

RICHER, E., a learned French divine, author of a work on ecclesiastical and political power, which gave rise to much controversy, 1560-1631.

RICHER, E., an elegant and learned French writer, author of 'La Nouvelle Jerusalem,' d. 1835.

RICHER, H., a dramatic writer, 1685-1748.

RICHER, J., a French astronomer, died 1696.

RICHERAND, BARNO, a celebrated French surgeon and writer on physiology, died 1840.

RICHMAN, G. W., a native of Livonia, prof. of natural philosophy at Petersburg, 1711-1753.

RICHMOND, CHARLES LENNOX, duke of, secretary of state and grand master of artillery, 1735-1806. His nephew, and heir of the same name, governor of Plymouth, lord-lieutenant of Sussex and governor of Canada, 1764-1812.

RICHMOND, LEGH, a minister of the Church of England, editor of a 'Selection from the Fathers of the Church,' and author of 'Annals of the Poor,' 1772-1827.

RICHTER, A. G., a Ger. surgeon, 1742-1812.

RICHTER, JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH, was born in 1763, in the principality of Baireuth, in Franconia. His father, a Lutheran village pastor, was so poor that his son's education was carried on with much difficulty; and, dying before Jean Paul reached the university, he left his family in great distress. The youth, bent on attaining scholarship, and intending at first to be a clergyman, struggled on for a while at Leipzig, often wanting bread; and in 1783 he found his way to the press with a work (the 'Grönlandische Prozessen,') which showed him to have already opened his peculiar vein. Another of his strange sketches, 'An Extract from the Devil's Papers,' lay unpublished for several years, during which Jean Paul remained in the depths of penury. In 1793 he opened a school in the little town of Schwarzenbach, in his native province; and then also he attracted public applause for the first time, by the publication of 'The Invisible Lodge.' Thus encouraged, he devoted himself entirely to authorship, poured forth his works with rapidity, and became one of the most celebrated among the German writers of his time. He shifted his residence often till 1803, and then settled at Baireuth for the remainder of his life, which closed in 1825. Jean Paul wrote philosophical treatises, such as his 'Levana, or the Theory of Education,' and the [illegible]troduction to Æsthetics' (Vorschule der Æsthe[illegible]. But his fame rests on a kind of compositions w[illegible] are almost, yet not quite, novels or roma[illegible]. They unite narrative, description, and reflect[illegible] they pass from the wildest flights of grotesque [illegible] original humour to the depths of pathetic [illegible]derness; they contain as much of striking th[illegible] as ever was embodied in any work of fiction, [illegible] as much of poetic imagination as ever was [illegible]pressed in prose. His thinking is unsyste[illegible] but often wonderfully suggestive as well as s[illegible] and his style is entirely his own, and so eccc[illegible] that his books are not less difficult for Ger[illegible] than for foreigners. Among the works whic[illegible] his sixty volumes a few may be named:—' Hes[illegible]perus,' 'Quintus Fixlein,' 'Biographical I[illegible]sions under the Skull of a Giantess,' 'Flower, F[illegible] and Thorn-Pieces,' 'The Journey of the Regi[illegible] Chaplain Schmelzle,' 'Titan,' 'The Life of F[illegible] 'The Comet, or Nicolaus Markgraf.' [illegible]

RICHTER, OTTO FREDERICK VON, a Russian traveller and Oriental scholar, 1792-181[illegible].

RICIMER, a Roman patrician and gener[illegible], of Swedish origin, regarded as the ablest comm[illegible]der of the age. From the period of his first great [illegible]ccess against the enemies of Rome in 456, [illegible] posed and created the emperors at his will[illegible] In 472 he stormed Rome, and gave it up to th[illegible] lage and cruelty of his soldiers. He d. soon [illegible]

RICIUS, P., a learned German, 16th cent[illegible].

RICKMAN, JOHN a distinguished statis[illegible], many years assistant clerk in the House of [illegible]mons, 1771-1841.

RIDER, JOHN, an Irish prelate, 1562-16[illegible].

RIDER, WILLIAM, master of St. Paul's s[illegible], author of a 'History of England,' &c., died [illegible]

RIDGLEY, T., a nonconf. divine, 1667-1[illegible].

RIDINGER, J. E., a Germ. painter, 1695-[illegible].

RIDLEY, GLOSTER, an English divin[illegible] and theologian, best known as a dramatic write[illegible] and poet, 1702-1774. His son, JAMES, a chapl[illegible] in the army, author of 'Tales of the Genii,' d. [illegible]

RIDLEY, NICHOLAS, a martyr of the [illegible] Church during the Marian persecution, was [illegible] in Northumberland, and educated at Newcast[illegible] Tyne, at the commencement of the sixteent[illegible] tury. He was soon known for his high a[illegible] ments in theological learning, and his pro[illegible] commenced by his appointment as chaplain [illegible] archbishop of Canterbury (Cranmer) in 1537. [illegible] the accession of Edward VI. in 1547, he h[illegible] come a popular preacher of the doctrines [illegible] reformation; in September of that year he [illegible] appointed bishop of Rochester, and in 1549, [illegible] deprivation of Bonner, bishop of London. [illegible] and Cranmer worked heartily together dur[illegible] reign of Edward VI., but with this diff[illegible] that Cranmer was more willing to trim his [illegible] the current winds, and Ridley stood firmer [illegible] individual convictions. It was a long time [illegible] he gave up the doctrine of the corporal pres[illegible] the eucharist, and he never abandoned his p[illegible] ence for episcopalian distinctions, the use of [illegible] ments, and the priestly manner of adminis[illegible] the Lord's supper. Ridley tried in vain to r[illegible] cile Hooker, the bishop elect of Gloucester, t[illegible] retention of these 'rags of superstition,' and [illegible] latter underwent a long imprisonment before

ar them. It is to Ridley, in short, uy other prelate, that we are in- English liturgy as it exists at pre- ne acquainted with the history of xth's reign will require to be told iculties it was formed. When the rd was declining in 1553, he in- ce to endow the public charities name; viz., Christ's Hospital, St. St. Thomas's, and Bridewell; and ath joined the party who endea- e the crown on the head of Lady Though he submitted himself to ommitted to the Tower in July, arch, 1554, was conveyed to Ox- ith Latimer and Cranmer, to be

He walked to the place of exe- iscopal robes, a striking proof of hose distinctions, and was burnt n the 16th of October, 1555, in college. He endured the torments h great courage, and as the flames e vital parts so soon in his case, l before him. His works have l by the Parker Society. [E.R.]

t THOMAS, of the same family as inguished as a civilian, died 1629. , an Italian painter, 1570-1644. , a painter and historian, 1602-60. H., a Germ. theologian, 1708-74. J. H., a Germ. diploma., 1740-85. , JOHN ELIAS, a native of Ulm is a painter of animals, 1695-1757. . A. G., a Ger. canonist, d. 1795. UNEZ, RAFAEL DEL, a Spanish ot of the revolution of 1820, born fter the restoration of Ferdinand , 1823. German agriculturist, 1739-1807.

IENZO. COLA, or NICOLA GAB- o, famous in Roman history for his the dictatorship in that capital, able parents about 1310, and was s a friend of Petrarch, and like the guished by his love of the ancient utions of Rome, and by his pro- e of antiquity. He was also a d was in the habit of addressing eir political degradation and the he nobles. His most frequent estruction of the noble monuments e, the conversion of palaces and sses by the rival factions, and the nt of the city by the popes, who vignon. His eloquent appeals bor- n the ruins, in the midst of which people, and it was always easy litical meaning to his harangues y of the times dictated. The favoured a movement which held ct of depressing the factions, and ay, 1347, Rienzo was accompanied t the head of an immense multi- hop of Orvieto, the pope's vicar, pointed the people's tribune with this character Rienzo, surrounded ilitia, re-established the adminis- , sent ambassadors to other states, , as the mediator between them and the pope, by some of the principal sovereigns of Europe. His power lasted no longer than the December of the same year, when a reaction took place, headed by the great families he had de- pressed, and Rienzo, abandoned by the people, sought refuge in Bohemia. In 1352 he was con- veyed a prisoner to Avignon, and would have been executed, but his own eloquence, the intercession of his friend Petrarch, and the death of Clement VI., saved him. Innocent VI., who succeeded Clement, found it politic to restore Rienzo to his dictatorship, but he was now hampered with re- strictions, and with the necessity of raising sup- plies of money for the pope. These circumstances, and the severities he found it necessary to exercise, alienated the city, and a popular tumult being excited, Rienzo was massacred on the 8th of Octo- ber, 1354. The popes continued to reside at Avignon till 1376, a period, in the whole of seventy years, bewailed by Petrarch as a time of barbaric devastation. [E.R.]

RIES, FERDINAND, a celebrated musician, was born at Bonn in Germany, in the year 1784. His father and grandfather were both musicians, the one having been first violinist, and the other leader of the orchestra, at Cologne. The young Ferdi- nand received his musical education from Bernhard Romberg, and from Albrechtsberger. In 1801 he removed to Munich, and afterwards to Vienna, where he became the first acknowledged pupil of Beethoven, and where he laid the foundation of his future fame as a composer. In 1805 he was drawn as a conscript for the French army, but having in early life lost the sight of one eye from small-pox he was dismissed as being disqualified to serve as a soldier. He afterwards visited Russia, where he remained till 1813, when he arrived in England and was admitted a member of the Philharmonic So- ciety, where several of his compositions were per- formed with great applause, and where he was much admired as a piano-forte player. Having acquired a well-merited independence he returned to his native town, when he produced two German operas and an oratorio 'David.' He died at Frank- fort in 1838. [J.M.]

RIETER, H., a Swiss painter, 1751-1818.

RIGAUD, HYACINTH, a celebrated painter, called the Vandyke of France, 1659-1743.

RIGAUD, STEPHEN PETER, professor of astro- nomy at Oxford, born at Richmond, 1775, d. 1839.

RIGAULT, N., a Fr. philologist, 1577-1654.

RIGHINI, V., an Italian composer, 1758-1812.

RIGHTWISE, or RITWYSE, JOHN, a classical scholar, and master of St. Paul's school, d. 1532.

RIGORD, RIGORDUS, RIGOTTUS, or RI- GOTUS, a French ecclesiastic and historian of Philip-Augustus of France, died about 1207.

RIGORD, J. P., a French antiq., 1656-1727.

RILEY, JOHN, an English painter, 1646-1691.

RINALDI, ODESICO, a learned ecclesiastical historian, born at Treviso, 1595, died 1671.

RINCON, A. DE, a Span. painter, 1446-1500.

RING, JOHN, a pupil of the two Hunters, dis- tinguished as a surgical writer, 1751-1821.

RINGELBERGIUS, JOACHIM FORTIUS, Ger- man SHERCK, a disting. Flemish philos., 16th ct.

RINGGLI, G., a Swiss painter, 1575-1635.

RINK, F. T., a German Orientalist, died 1811.

RINNANN, S., a Swiss mineralogist, 1720-92.

RINUCCINI, Ottavio, a Florentine poet, said to be the inventor of the opera, died 1621.

RIOJA, P. De, a Spanish poet, 1590-1658.

RIOLAN, Jean, a French physician of considerable celebrity, born at Paris in 1580, and died there in 1657, aged seventy-seven. He was a vigorous controversialist, and his somewhat numerous treatises were collected into 1 volume folio, in 1650. In conjunction with La Brosse he was the founder of the Royal Botanic Garden at Paris, to establish which he had obtained permission from Mary de Medicis, the mother of Louis XIII. [J.M'C.]

RIPAULT, L. M., a French *savant*, 1775-1823.

RIPLEY, George, or Gregory, an English alchymist and poet, time of Henry VII., d. 1490.

RIPPERDA, John William, Baron De, a military and political adventurer, who rose to great distinction in the empire of Morocco, born at Groningen, in Flanders, 1680, died at Tetuan 1737.

RIQUET, Peter Paul De, the engineer of the noble canal of Languedoc, to the execution of which he devoted the whole of his fortune, 1604-1680. This canal unites the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay, and the works were completed by Riquet's two sons.

RISBECK, G., a Dutch historian, 1750-1786.

RISDON, Tristram, a native of Devonshire, author of a 'Survey' of that county, 1580-1640.

RISLEY, T., a puritan divine, 1630-1716.

RITCHIE, Joseph, one of the victims of African discovery, was employed in an exploring expedition with Captain Lyon, and d. in Fezzan 1819.

RITSON, Isaac, a medical pupil, distinguished as a professional and miscellaneous wr., 1761-89.

RITSON, Joseph, an English lawyer, disting. as a literary antiquarian and editor, 1752-1803.

RITTANGELIUS, or RITHANGEL, John Stephen, professor of Oriental languages at Konigsberg, author of several books founded on his Judaical learning, died about 1652.

RITTENHOUSE, David, a celebrated American astronomer and mathematician, 1732-1796.

RITTER, J. B., a German chemist, 1762-1807.

RITTER, J. W., a Ger. philosopher, 1776-1810.

RITTERSHUYS, Conrad, a native of Brunswick, dist. as a civilian and philologist, 1560-1618. His son, Nicholas, a genealogist, 1597-1670.

RITWYSE. See Rightwise.

RIVARD, D. F., a Fr. mathemat., 1697-1778.

RIVAROL, Anthony, Count De, a French political writer, celebrated for his *bons mots* and his satirical spirit, b. in Languedoc 1754, d. 1801.

RIVAROLA, A., an Italian painter, 1607-1640.

RIVAULT, D., a French tactician, died 1616.

RIVAUTELLA, Antonio, a native of Piedmont, dist. as an archæologist and bibliop., 1708-53.

RIVAZ, P. J. De, a Fr. chronologist, 1711-72.

RIVE, John Joseph, a French ecclesiastic and writer on literary history, who was remarkable for his turbulence during the revolution, 1730-1792.

RIVET, A., a French Calvinist, 1572-1651.

RIVET DE LA GRANGE, Anthony, a learned Benedictine, author of a 'Literary History of France,' 1683-1740.

RIVIERE, C. F., Duc De, an emigrant noble and officer in the army of Condé, who was governor of the young duc de Bourdeaux; born 1765, condemned to death as a spy of the Bourbons, but saved by Josephine, 1804, died 1828.

RIVIERE, L., a French physician, 1589-1655.

RIVIERE, Mercier De La, a distinguished political economist, author of 'The Order, Natural and Essential, of Political Societies,' born about 1720, died 1793, or 1794.

RIVIERE, P. J. H. La. See Larivierre.

RIVIERE, Roch Lebaillif, Sieur De La, a cel. empirical physician and astrologer, died 1605.

RIVINUS, the Latinized name of Andrew Bachman, a Ger. phys. and philologist, 1600-56.

RIVINUS, Augustus Quirinus, but whose family name was Bachmann, an excellent botanist, was born at Leipzig in 1652. He died in 1723. The son of a learned father, he soon became equally distinguished himself; and filled the chair of physiology and botany at the university of his native town. He was a correspondent of John Ray's, and published a classification of plants about the same time as he did. His system was founded on the flower, on the number, regularity and irregularity, of the petals. He was the first to abandon the division of plants into trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, an arrangement which was still clung to by Tournefort and Ray. His controversy with the latter upon this subject, is the chief thing which has made Rivinus known to the botanists of this country; though the value of his works and his great merits as a botanist, entitled him to higher consideration than he has hitherto received at their hands. Plumier has named a genus of plants after him, Rivina. [W.B.]

RIZI, J., a Spanish painter and art-writer, 1595-1675. His brother, Francis, a painter and architect, 1608-1685.

RIZZIO, or RICCIO, David, an Italian musician and linguist, who became private secretary to Mary queen of Scots, and was murdered at Holyrood House by Lord Ruthven, and the other accomplices of Darnley, 1566. It was pretended by enemies of the queen that an improper intimacy existed between her and Rizzio, but all the probabilities are opposed to such a belief. The most recent work which throws any light on this subject is that of Miss Strickland.

ROA, M. De, a Spanish historian, died 1637.

ROBBIA, L. Della, an Ital. sculptor, 1[illegible]8.

ROBERT, earl of Annandale, father of Robert Bruce, who became king of Scotland, was related to the blood royal by his mother, Isabella of Scotland. He was the competitor of Baliol for the crown on the death of Alexander III. in 1286. Died soon after the battle of Falkirk, which was fought 22d July, 1298.

ROBERT I., king of Scotland. See Bruce.

ROBERT II. and III. See Stuart.

ROBERT, surnamed 'The Strong,' [illegible] of the stock of the Capet dynasty, died 866.

ROBERT, king of France, son of the preceding, received the crown at Soissons from the hands of the opposed to Charles the Simple 922, killed 923.

ROBERT, called 'The Devout,' king of France, shared the throne with his father, Hugh Capet, 988, succeeded him as sole king 996, died 1031.

ROBERT, emperor of Constantinople, 1216-1228.

ROBERT, emperor of Germany, 1400-1410.

ROBERT, *first* of the name, duke of Normandy, called 'Le Magnifique,' and 'Le Diable,' succeeded his brother, Richard III., in 1027, or 1028. Having gone on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he

poisoned at Nicæa in Bithynia, 1035. His
ral son, WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, suc-
d him. ROBERT II., surnamed 'Short
ks,' son of the latter, obtained the duchy of
nandy after his father's death, 1087, died, the
ner of his bro. Henry, at Cardiff castle, 1134.
)BERT, called 'The Old,' duke of Burgundy,
son of King Robert, was invested with the
y by his brother, Henry I., 1032, and died
. ROBERT II., succeeded his father, Hughes
before his death 1272, and was married to
s, daughter of St. Louis, died 1305.
)BERT, count of Burgundy, reigned 1303-15.
)BERT, duke of Bar, reigned 1351-1411.
)BERT, count of Evreux, reigned 989-1037.
)BERT, the *first* of the name, count of Flan-
second son of Baldwin V., succeeded his
ew, Arnoul, 1072, died in Palestine 1093.
ERT II., son and successor of the preceding,
ly distinguished by his exploits at Jerusalem,
own of which was offered to him; died 1111.
ERT III., reigned 1305-1322.
BERT I., count of Artois, third son of Louis
and brother of St. Louis. Having accom-
the latter into Egypt, he was killed at the
of Mansourah 1250. ROBERT II., a posthu-
son of the preceding, was distinguished in
ond crusade, and was killed in a battle with
emings near Coutrai 1302. ROBERT III.,
on of Robert II., born 1287, was mortally
ed in a battle with the French, and died in
a 1343.
ERT OF ANJOU, king of Naples, distin-
d in the struggle of the middle ages between
elphs and Ghibellines, was the third son of
s II., and succeeded that sovereign by a
n of the pope in 1309. It is not easy to
s the real principles at issue between those
, but, in general terms, the Ghibellines were
ends of the ascendancy of imperial govern-
and the Guelphs were identified with the
te nationalities under the ascendancy of the
h of Rome. Hence, the Guelph sovereigns
often on the side of the popes, and were
s opposed to the emperors of Germany and
allies. With the crown of Naples conferred
him to the prejudice of his nephew, Carobert,
rt of Anjou received the remission of all the
of his father to the papal see, and, besides
the lordship of several cities in Piedmont,
the alliance of the Guelph cities of Tuscany:
advantages which he offered in return being
ombined resistance of Italy to the pretensions
enry VII. The policy of Robert was to tem-
e, and hold his power in reserve rather than
ght a battle; and he was known to say that he
r gloried in the title of poet and philosopher
hich he had some claim) than in that of king.
championship of the church lasted from 1310
3-24, when the Neapolitan and Roman armies
beaten, and Raimond of Cordova, who com-
ded them, taken prisoner. Robert, however,
e interval, had acquired Genoa, and defended
equisition with some show of military talent
nst the Ghibellines of Lombardy, in 1318. In
is other projects he was disappointed. Two
mpts to conquer Sicily failed, and his only
, Charles, after being defeated in his attempts
arry on the war, died in Tuscany 1328. Robert
endeavoured to sustain the fortunes of his house, by marrying his daughter, Joan, to Prince Andrew, son of his nephew, Carobert, who had become king of Hungary, with what result may be seen in another article (JOAN OF NAPLES.) He died, esteemed by his own subjects, 1343. [E.R.]

ROBERT OF AUXERRE, a French monk, author of a Chronicle of that place, died 1212.

ROBERT OF GENEVA, an antipope, elected under the name of Clement VII., in opposition to Urban VI., 1378, died 1394. It was this election which commenced the famous schism of the West.

ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER, an old annalist, supposed to have been a monk, reign of Edward IV.

ROBERT OF LINCOLN, bishop of that see, and one of the most learned men of his age, died 1253.

ROBERT OF VAUGONDY, GILES, geographer to Louis XV., 1688-1766. DIDIER, his son and successor, 1723-1786.

ROBERT, F., a French geographer, 1737-1819.

ROBERT, the name of several French painters: —NICHOLAS, famous for his miniature animals and plants, 1610-1684. HUBERT, a painter of architecture and landscape, 1733-1808. LEOPOLD, a pupil of David, dist. for his groups, 1794-1835.

ROBERTI, GIOVANNI BATISTA, Count, an Italian professor and philosopher, author of metaphysical and literary works, 1719-1786.

ROBERTI, J., a learned Jesuit, 1562-1651.

ROBERTIS, DENIS DE, an Italian ecclesiastic, professor of philosophy and theology at Paris, dist. as an orator, poet, and astrologer, died 1342.

ROBERTS, B. C., an antiquar. wr., 1789-1810.

ROBERTS, EMMA, an accomplished lady, known as the friend of Miss Landon, and authoress of 'Historical and Biographical Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster,' 'Oriental Scenes,' &c., died at Poonah, in India, 1840.

ROBERTS, F., a puritan divine, 1609-1675.

ROBERTS, P., a Welch divine, died 1819.

ROBERTSON, JOSEPH, a minister of the Church of England, author of an 'Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature,' an 'Essay on Female Education,' and other works, 1726-1802.

ROBERTSON, S. G., a Fr. æronaut, died 1837.

ROBERTSON, THOMAS, a dignitary in the church in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, author of some grammatical tracts in Latin, 16th ct.

ROBERTSON, DR. WILLIAM, was born in 1721, at Borthwick, in Mid-Lothian, where his father was then the parish minister. He went through the usual education for the Church of Scotland, and in his twenty-second year became minister of the rural parish of Gladsmuir, in Haddingtonshire. He speedily displayed, in the ecclesiastical courts, that ability as a debater and orator, which afterwards, assisted by the weight of his literary reputation and his exemplary character, made him the leader of one of the two great parties in the church. In his retired manse he busied himself also with literature, associated with the men of letters who were then gathered in the Scottish capital, and in 1755-6 co-operated with Blair and Adam Smith in their attempt to establish an 'Edinburgh Review.' There, too, he wrote his first historical work, 'The History of Scotland during the Reigns of Mary and of James VI.' It was received with great favour, and appreciated by none more highly than by David Hume,

between whom and Robertson there was a cordial good-will, in spite of literary rivalship and serious differences of opinion. Both in this and in his other works, Robertson shows himself an admirable story-teller, writing with remarkable animation, and in a style which, though not possessing Hume's ease, is wonderfully correct; and he was also a conscientious and successful investigator of original authorities. In the year of his first publication he removed to Edinburgh, being appointed to one of the city churches; and in 1762 he became also Principal of the University. About this time he refused a proposal from the government to take orders in England, with a view to his being made a bishop; and in 1764 he was named historiographer-royal for Scotland. His literary industry was not checked, either by his success, or by his multifarious occupations and his close attention to his pastoral duties. In 1769 he published his most masterly work, 'The History of Charles V.:' and two other productions less valuable followed; the 'History of America' in 1777, and 'An Historical Disquisition concerning Ancient India' in 1791. Of his pulpit eloquence, to which a warm tribute is paid by Dr. Erskine, his friendly colleague, though his opponent in the church courts, no specimen has been printed except one sermon. His death took place in 1793. [W.S.]

ROBERTSON, William, an Irish divine, author of 'An Attempt to Explain the words Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic Church, Subscription, and Index Expurgatorius.' For this publication he was rewarded by the university of Glasgow with the degree of D.D., and was afterwards master of the Wolverhampton grammar school, 1705-1783.

ROBERTSON, W., a grammarian, 1650-1686.

ROBERVAL, Giles Person De, an eminent geometer, professor of mathematics in the College Royal of France, author of numerous memoirs, and party to a controversy with Descartes, 1602-1675.

ROBESPIERRE, François Joseph Maximilien Isidore, the chief actor in the French revolution, was born at Arras in 1759. His father was of English origin, by profession an advocate, and though not rich, as few could be at a provincial bar, he was sufficiently well off to pay for the education of his children. Maximilien, therefore, was sent to Paris, and educated for the same profession, at the college of Louis le Grand, where Camille Desmoulins was his fellow-student. At the outbreak of the revolution he was but thirty years of age, yet he had already acquired a literary and professional celebrity in his native province, and possessed so much of the public confidence that he was sent as a deputy to the estates-general. Like many others in that assembly whose names, in the course of the next five years, filled every mouth in Europe, Robespierre was unknown and unmarked as a man of any likelihood, and was destined to remain so until the popular applause had been exhausted by a Necker, a Lafayette, and a Mirabeau. Of all those assembled, however, he was the only man who went with a predetermined conviction, with a design as complete as his own devotion to it proved to be constant, and with a nature so impassible that his heart would never prevent him from adopting whatever means might recommend themselves to his conscience as necessary. His character was that of a man formed by study, whose sentiments were fashioned as of cold, polished steel, and whose sense of justice, if it came warm from the heart in early youth, had hardened into marble, human in its proportions, incorruptible in its nature, but statue-like in its frigid insensibility. Such was Robespierre as he played his part on the stage of public events, yet this man apparently so insensible, had a brother whom he loved, and who in return almost idolized him; a sister to whom he had given up the little independence he had inherited from his father; and all those cherished memories of a first love, to which the heart in secret clings but the more fondly, as the outward features are moulded into indifference by disappointment. To state the whole truth, the friends of Robespierre, and his political colleagues, exhibited the utmost devotion for his person, and the object of a later attachment, on his part, could never comprehend the maledictions heaped upon his memory; he was so pure, so virtuous, so gentle as she remembered him! These facts may be incomprehensible, but they are such as we find on record, and no public life can be understood if the private character and the circumstances created by it are insufficiently known. Robespierre's sense of justice, and his indifference to the means of accomplishing it, may account for his public influence, but they would leave the devoted friendship of a Lebas, a St. Just, and of a brother well acquainted with his private life inexplicable unless there were some chord in his heart that responded to it. The secret of that devotion must be sought in their knowledge of his character, and their admiration of the perfect command that Robespierre possessed over his sensibilities, and the subjugation of his whole nature to a stern logic, working by mathematical rule, and resolved to extract the symmetrical order of his dreams out of the elements around him, regardless of all human feeling. For a long time this disposition remained unknown, and few could have supposed that his studious manners and his sickly countenance concealed the real hero of the revolution. Such, however, was the fact. Robespierre was deeply read in the history of the Grecian and Roman republics, and much to his admiration for the examples set by the states and heroes of antiquity, may be mentioned *Contrat Social* of Rousseau. These were the models according to which he had formed his ideal of a state, and whether a Mirabeau declaimed from the tribune, or a Necker and a Roland contrived in the cabinet, he advanced stealthily, but with a certainty, towards his object. During the sittings of the estates-general, he was the observer of those who represented public opinion in that body, but said little himself; but when discussion of the constitution came on, he frequently occupied the tribune, and grew bolder in the expression of his republican sentiments as he saw them acceptable to the people. Trial by jury, enfranchisement of the slaves, the liberty of the press, the abolition of capital punishment, were among the special subjects advocated by him. It was on a question of very different import, however, that he was first recognized as the man of the people. We must here briefly review events. In May, 1789, the states-general had assembled

Versailles. In June, the third estate or commons had virtually rebelled against the crown, and being joined by some of the clergy and nobility, had assumed the title of a national assembly, against which the guards had refused to act. In July the Bastile was destroyed, the national guard enrolled under Lafayette, and the 'Rights of Man' promulgated as the basis of a constitution; the national assembly then changed its title to that of constituent assembly. In the course of the next three months the revolutionary journalism commenced, and the creation of clubs; the first of these was the *Breton's Committee*, which changed its name successively to *French Revolution Club, Club of*

[Hall of the Jacobins.]

the Friends of the Constitution, and *Jacobin's Club*, so called from its meeting in the hall of a Jacobite convent; it was definitively formed on the 6th of October, 1789. Soon after it the *Cordeliers*, a still more violent body, agitated by Danton and Camille Desmoulins, was formed; and, in May, 1790, the *Club of Feuillants*, which was intended to rally the constitutionalists against the Jacobins. In one or other of these clubs all the characters who figured in the reign of terror rose to note, and most of the orators in the constituent assembly were in alliance with them. Chief of these was Mirabeau, who died suddenly in March, 1791, and with him expired the hopes of the court ever to come to an understanding with the people. Shortly after, therefore, in the month of June, the king and the royal family attempted to fly, and being arrested at Varennes, were brought back to Paris. This was Robespierre's opportunity. The people had lost their idol in Mirabeau, and were now in a state of the highest excitement and exasperation. The orator addressed the assembly in the dispassionate and well-studied periods customary with him, and demonstrated by arguments drawn from antiquity, and by quotations from the *Contrat Social*, that the king was responsible to the people as their chief magistrate, intrusted with certain executive functions, but himself forming no part of the national representation. From this moment Robespierre took the place up to which he had steadily advanced from the beginning, as chief of the revolutionary movement, and he now began to hint that the constitution was only a first step in the end to be achieved. Soon after, in September, 1791, that document was completed and formally accepted by the king; and, the day following, the first biennial parliament, or legislative assembly, met for business; this body was composed wholly of new members by the advice of Robespierre, who was crowned with oak leaves, and being placed in a carriage, from which the horses had been detached, was drawn through the streets by the enthusiastic people, who proclaimed him the 'real defender of their rights.' In the June previous Robespierre had been appointed public accuser at the criminal tribunal of Paris, and he retained this function till April, 1792, when he resigned it in order to devote himself to the popular cause in the Jacobin's Club. He studiously preserved himself free from all taint of violence or inconsistency, and yet acquired such influence in this body that he was named one of the new municipality after the insurrection of August, and in this capacity had to bewail the prison massacres; on this occasion he betrayed more sensibility than on any other in the course of his history. The convention met in Sept., and Robespierre, supported by an immense popularity, became one of its members, and entered upon the last eventful stages of his political journey. The first event was an accusation commenced against him by Barbaroux, who accused Robespierre of an attempt to concentrate the public authority under his own hands in the Paris municipality; this, however, ended in words. The fate of the king was then decided on by the majority of all parties. Robespierre said little, but his words were, as usual, cold and decisive; there was no rational doubt that the king must die, though he said it with regret, in order that the republic might live. The temper and policy of Robespierre was that of reason incarnate, and the lives of men, or thousands of men, were admitted into his balance of probabilities, as so many figures in a mathematical problem. The fate of the king and the other members of the royal family hardly required the acceleration given to it by his hand; the real struggle for him, as he felt conscious, was with the two great parties who would resist the dictatorship at which he was determined to arrive; these were the *Girondins* and the *Montagnards*, the former including nearly all the respectability, talent, and eloquence of France; and the latter, the atheism and immorality. Robespierre's calculation of means was admirably ingenious, but it was still such as the circumstances dictated. The most scrupulous were to be sacrificed first, by aid of those less so; the effect of which would be to throw all the odium of the terror upon the last and worst class, whom the dictator would then, in the face of the admiring world, vanquish himself; thus Robespierre the Apollo, born of France the Latona in the midst of her terrors, was to vanquish the dreaded sea monster, and institute the new Pythian games. This programme was exactly followed. The struggle with the Girondins was terminated by the proscriptions of the 31st May and 2d of June, 1793; the Dantonists, who stood next on the roster, fell with their chief on the 5th of April, 1794; and there now remained the vile faction of Hebert and Chaumete. Perhaps Robespierre had not calculated on the remains of the vanquished parties forming a coalition with these scoundrels against him; such, however, was the case when he commenced

the last struggle, by calling the Jacobin leaders and proconsuls to account for their atrocities. The critical hour was the 27th of July, 1794, called, according to the Republican calendar, the 9th Thermidor. A month previous Robespierre had withdrawn from the Committee of Public Safety, and completely isolated himself from the men he had doomed to destruction; in this interval the committees of death (those of Public Safety and General Surety) had grown more insatiate of blood daily. In a speech of remarkable daring Robespierre apostrophized the men of violence, and, as he well knew, staked his life upon the issue of it in the convention. The conspiracy against him in that body instantly betrayed itself, and he proceeded to the club of Jacobins; their enthusiasm was immense, and they urged him to arrest the two committees, and march upon the convention. This he absolutely refused to do, as an act that would brand him with the name of tyrant, and the next day, repeating his visit to the national representatives, was arrested by that body in the midst of a tumultuous scene; the younger Robespierre, Lebas, St. Just, and Couthon, stood by him nobly, and became his fellow-prisoners. There might now have been a fierce struggle, but Henriot, mad with drunkenness, who should have headed the troops of the municipality, was arrested by the officers of the convention at the very moment when the prisoners were released and conveyed to the Hotel de Ville by Fleuriot, Pagan, and Coffinhal. Robespierre remained passive, and refusing to lend his sanction by word or gesture to any illegal act against the convention, was seized again by the soldiers of Barras, a small party of whom, conducted by Leonard Bourdon, forced their way into the *Salle de l'Egalite*. Here, it has been repeatedly said, Robespierre attempted to destroy himself, and was found with his jaw shot through; it is now proved, however, that it was the cowardly act of his enemies as they entered the room. He spoke no word and betrayed no emotion after his arrest, though he was subjected to every conceivable indignity and insult. The formalities at the bar of Fouquier Tinville soon gone through, Robespierre and his party were conveyed to the scaffold. His end is thus recorded: 'Before the knife was loosened the executioners pulled off the bandage which enveloped his face, in order to prevent the linen from deadening the blow of the axe. The agony occasioned by this drew from the wretched sufferer a cry of anguish that was heard to the opposite side of the Place de la Revolution; then followed a silence like that of the grave, interrupted, at intervals, by a dull sullen noise; the guillotine fell, and the head of Robespierre rolled into the basket. The crowd held their breath for some seconds, then burst into a loud and unanimous cheering.' It was the second day only after Robespierre had made his last desperate effort for the Republic in the National Convention, July 28th, 1794. [E.R.]

ROBESPIERRE, Augustin Bon Joseph, called *the Younger*, brother of the preceding, was born at Arras 1764, and became a deputy to the convention 1792. He was the devoted friend of his brother, and came forward to share his fate in the convention on the 8th Thermidor: the previous year he had opposed himself with great courage to the sanguinary proceedings of the proconsuls. When his brother was arrested, and Lebas had shot himself dead, Augustin threw himself from a window of the Hotel de Ville, which, however, only broke his leg. He was executed with the elder Robespierre and his colleagues the following day.

ROBESPIERRE, Charlotte, sister of the preceding, took up her abode at Paris when they became members of the convention, and had for her admirer Fouché, who was no favourite of the dictator. She was arrested on the 9th Thermidor, but soon after set at liberty and pensioned. Her 'Memoirs' contain some interesting particulars. Died at Paris 1834.

ROBILANT, Esprit Ben Nicolas De, a Sardinian officer, engineer, and mineralog., 1724-1801.

ROBIN, Jean, a French botanist, keeper of the Garden of Plants, 1550-1597. His account of the king's garden was published 1601. Vespasian, a brother of Jean, was also a botanist.

ROBINET, J. B. R., a Fr. writer, 1735-1820.

ROBINS, Benjamin, an eminent mathematician and engineer of artillery, employed by the East India Company. He wrote several works on gunnery and mathematics, and is said to have written the narrative of Anson's voyage, 1707-51.

ROBINS, J., an astronomer, died 1558.

ROBINSON, Anastasia, daughter of a portrait painter, and pupil of Dr. Crofts in music, distinguished as a vocalist and opera actor. She quitted the stage on account of her marriage to the earl of Peterborough; died 1750.

ROBINSON, Mary, a woman of great beauty, known as an actress and miscellaneous writer, was born at Bristol 1758. She was married when quite a girl to an attorney, and commenced her career on the stage under the patronage of Garrick, at Drury Lane theatre. She attracted the attention of the prince of Wales in the character of Perdita, in the 'Winter's Tale,' and became his mistress for a short time. Her chief means of support in after years was the produce of her pen as a novelist. Died 1800.

ROBINSON, Richard, archbishop of Armagh and Lord of Rokeby, b. in Yorkshire 1709, d. 1794.

ROBINSON, Robert, a nonconformist minister, born at Swaffham in Norfolk 1735, died a convert to Socinianism 1790. He wrote on the question which has again become the subject of public discussion, concerning marriage with a deceased wife's sister, a 'History of Baptism,' &c.

ROBINSON, Thomas, a minister of the Church of England, author of 'Scripture Characters,' &c., born 1749.

ROBINSON, Thomas, rector of Ousley, in Cumberland, au. of works in natural history, died 1719.

ROBISON, John, professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh, was born at Boghall, in Stirlingshire, 1739, and died in 1805. He is chiefly remarkable as the author of a book which attracted considerable attention at the close of the century, entitled 'Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the Secret Meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies.' This work ran through four editions in the course of a few months, but it now only creates a smile. It contains some curious particulars, however, bearing on the French revo-

lution. Mr. Robison, when a youth, was attached to the royal navy, and was in the boat with General Wolfe when he landed on the heights of Abraham before the taking of Quebec. He is known as a writer in natural philosophy, and as a contributor to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' [E.R.]

ROBORTELLO, FRANCESCO, an Italian philologist, and editor of Greek classics, 1516-1567.

ROB-ROY, or *Robert the Red*, the popular designation of a Highland freebooter, whose real name was ROBERT MACGREGOR. He was born about 1660, and was a dealer in cattle till the rebellion of 1715, when he joined the army of the Pretender. Having lost his estates in this quarrel, he became an outlaw, and his daring adventures and somewhat chivalrous character, have made him one of the heroes of Scottish romance. He died at an advanced age, probably soon after 1733. He took the name of Campbell in consequence of the Macgregors having been outlawed in the previous century.

ROBSON, G. F., a native of Durham, dist. as a water-colour painter and draughtsman, died 1833.

ROBY, JOHN, a banker of Rochdale, known to literature by his collections of the Traditions of Lancashire, perish. in the 'Orion' steam-boat 1850.

ROCABERTI DI PERELADA, JUAN TOMASO, general of the Dominicans, distinguished as a writer in favour of the papacy, b. in Spain 1624, d. 1699.

ROCCA, A., an Italian ecclesiastic, 1545-1620.

ROCHAMBEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEN DE VIMEUR, Count De, a French marshal, commander of the French forces sent in aid of the Americans, author of 'Memoirs,' 1725-1807. His son, DONATIEN MARIE JOSEPH, born 1750, killed at the battle of Leipzig 1813.

ROCHE, E. DE LA, a Fr. mathemat., 16th cent.

ROCHE, J. DE, a French commander, of Swiss descent, famous for his defence of the castle of Villemont against the duc de Rohan in 1621. It is remarkable that his portrait, still in possession of the family, bears a striking resemblance to that of Oliver Cromwell.

ROCHE, J. B. L. DE LA, a doctor of the Sorbonne, au. of a panegyric of St. Genevieve, d. 1780.

ROCHE, P. L. LEFEBVRE DE LA, a French clergyman and learned writer, about 1740-1806.

ROCHE, REGINA MARIA, an English novelist, au. of 'The Children of the Abbey,' &c., 1765-1845.

ROCHE, SOPHIE DE LA, a Ger. novelist, daughter of a physician named Guttermann, 1750-1807.

ROCHE-AYMOR, CHARLES ANTOINE DE LA, cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, 1692-1777.

ROCHECOTTE, F. GUYON, Count De, a royalist general, b. 1769, shot as a conspirator 1798.

ROCHE-FLAVIN, BERNARD DE LA, a French Jesuit and historian of the parliaments, 1552-1627.

ROCHEFORT, W. DE, a Fr. writer, 1731-88.

ROCHEFOUCAULD, F. DE LA, bishop of Senlis, cardinal and Rom. ambassador, 1558-1645.

ROCHEFOUCAULD, FRANCIS, Duc De La, prince of Marsillæ, a famous name in French literature, and in the troubles of the Fronde, 1613-1680. Several others of the name have been distinguished at later periods of French history, and the last duke of this house was massacred at the Abbaye prison, in September 1792.

ROCHEJAQUELEIN, HENRI DE LA, a famous chief of La Vendée, who became generalissimo at the age of twenty-two, and sustained a struggle with the republican troops for ten months with great skill and intrepidity, born 1773, killed at Nouaillé 1794.

ROCHELLE, B. LA, a Fr. actor, 1748-1807.

ROCHESTER, JOHN WILMOT, earl of, a profligate favourite and wit of the court of Charles II., born 1648, died prematurely, worn out with his debaucheries, 1680.

ROCHON, A. M. DE, a Fr. astron., 1741-1817.

ROCHON DE CHABANNES, MARC ANTONY JAMES, a French dramatic writer, 1730-1800.

ROCKINGHAM, CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, second marquis of, leader of a section of the Whig party, and prime minister, was born in 1730, and succeeded to the estates and dignities of his father in 1750. On the accession of George III. party feeling ran high, and was greatly aggravated by the intrigues of the sovereign with his favourite, Lord Bute. These circumstances rendered it difficult to keep a ministry together, and recourse was frequently had to politicians of very middling qualifications. Such was Lord Rockingham, a man of unostentatious integrity and sound constitutional feeling, but on the other hand, neither a great orator, nor a statesman of very brilliant parts. He became minister in July, 1765, when the Grenville ministry was turned out, during the debates on the regency bill, which had become necessary in consequence of the mental afflictions of the king. The first measure of the marquis of Rockingham was the repeal of the American stamp act, which had received the royal assent in the March previous, but he reserved to parliament the right of taxing the colonies, and proceeded quietly with some constitutional reforms, such as the prohibition of *general warrants*. He also encouraged trade, in the way of protection from competition, then, and till lately, the political fashion. The weakness of this ministry yielded place to that of Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, in June, 1766, and when the latter was succeeded by the administration of Lord North, the marquis of Rockingham went into opposition with the Whig chief. He became minister again after the fall of Lord North in March, 1782, but retired from office and from the world on the succeeding 1st of July. In this latter period Lord Rockingham appears to have been willing to sanction some measure of parliamentary reform, but it would be difficult to believe he was equal to any great emergency. A *jeu d'esprit* of the times runs thus:—

'Truth to tell, if one may without shocking 'em,
The nation's asleep, and the minister—Rockingham!'
[E.R.]

ROCOCLES, J. B., a Fr. historian, died 1696.

RODE, CHR. BERNARD, a German painter and engraver, 1725-1797. His brother, J. HENRY, an engraver, 1727-1759.

RODE, P., a French violinist, 1774-1833.

RODELLA, J. B., an Italian writer, 1724-94.

RODERIC, or RODERIQUE, last king of the Visigoths of Spain, killed in battle 711.

RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, Lord, a famous British admiral, was son of a captain in the navy, and was born at Walton-on-Thames 1718. His principal services were the defeat of L'Etendiere's squadron, 1747; the bombardment of Havre, and the destruction of the stores intended for the

invasion of England, 1759; the capture of several islands in the West Indies, 1761; the defeat of a Spanish fleet under Langara, near Cape St. Vincent, and of the French near Martinique, 1780; and the victory over De Grasse, the best remembered of his achievements, 1782. For his long continued services to the nation, Rodney was rewarded with a baronetcy, and a pension, in the whole, of £4,000 per annum. Died 1792.

RODOLPH OF HAPSBURGH, *first* emperor of Germany of this name, was born 1218, and succeeded his father, Albert the Wise, as count of Hapsburgh 1240. In 1273 he was elected king of the Romans. In 1278 he defeated Ottocar, king of Bohemia, which enabled him to confer Austria, Styria, and Carniola on his son, Albert; died 1291. RODOLPH II., born at Vienna 1552, was crowned king of Hungary 1572, king of Bohemia and king of the Romans 1575, and emperor on the death of his father, Maximilian II., 1576. He lost the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia by the revolt of his brother, Mathias, and died 1612.

RODOLPH I., king of Burgundy, shared the throne with his father, Conrad II., count of Anxerre 886, took the title of king 888, died 912. RODOLPH II., his son and successor, made himself king of Italy 922, and, on renouncing this enterprise, founded the kingdom of Arles and Burgundy 933; died 937. RODOLPH III., called the *Devout*, and the *Do-nothing*, grandson of the preceding, born 993, succeeded his father, Conrad, 994, died 1032.

RODOLPH, three dukes of Saxony:—RODOLPH I., son and successor of Albert II., reigned 1298-1356. RODOLPH II., son and suc. of Rodolph I., 1356-1370. RODOLPH III., nephew of the latter, succeeded 1388, died a prisoner in Bohemia 1418.

RODOLPH, the *first* of the name, count palatine, succeeded his father, Louis II., 1294, declared against Albert, duke of Austria, in favour of Adolphus of Nassau 1300, died in England 1319. The *second* of the name, son of the preceding, succeeded his brother, Adolphus, 1327, concluded a peace with the emperor, Louis of Bavaria, 1329, d. 1353.

RODOLPH, count of Rheinfelden and duke of Suabia, elected king of Germany 1077, killed 1080.

RODON, or DE RODON, DAVID, a French professor of philosophy and reformer, died 1664.

RODRIGUEZ, ALPHONSO, a Jesuit of Valladolid, whose work on Christian Perfection ranks high in mystic divinity, and has been translated into all the European languages, 1526-1616.

RODRIGUEZ, A. J., a theologian, 1705-1781.

RODRIGUEZ, J., a Portug. missy., 1559-1633.

RODRIGUEZ, V., a Sp. architect, 1717-1785.

RODWELL, GEORGE HERBERT, an English composer and writer, died 1851.

ROE, SIR THOMAS, a native of Essex, distinguished as a traveller and diplomatist, was born at Low-Layton about 1580, and was knighted by James I. in 1604, soon after which he was sent by Prince Henry to make discoveries in America. His public life commences in 1614, when he was sent ambassador to the Great Mogul, at whose court he continued till 1618. The remainder of his life was fully occupied with political embassies, and his parliamentary duties as member for Cirencester and for the university of Oxford; died 1644.

ROEBUCK, JOHN, a physician and experimental chemist, born at Sheffield 1718, died, a ruining himself by his projects, 1794.

ROEDERER, COUNT, a French state professor of moral science and politics, 1754-

ROEHL, L. H., a Ger. astronomer, died

ROEL, HERMANN ALEXANDER, a prot German divine and Cartesian philosopher, d

ROELAS, J. DE LAS, a Sp. painter, died

ROELAS, P. DE LAS, a Spanish painter by Titian, and regarded as the rival of 1560-1620.

ROEMER, O., a Danish astronomer, 16

ROENER, J. J., a Swiss botanist, 176

ROEPEL, C., a Dutch painter, 1679-1

ROESEL, A. J., a German painter, 17

ROESTRAETEN, P., a Dutch portrait who distinguished himself in England, 16

ROGER, the name of several Europeans —ROGER I., *count of Sicily*, is known to from 1058 to his death in 1101. ROGER of the preceding, became *king of Sicily* 11 died 1154. A cousin of the latter, ROGER *of Apulia*, succeeded his father, Robert G 1085, died 1111. ROGER I., *count of Carc* reigned 1130-1150. ROGER II., whose re greatly disturbed by quarrels with Raym count of Toulouse, 1167-1194. ROGER or GOMERY, *count of Alençon*, nephew of W the Conqueror, succeeded 1070, and, having panied William to England, commanded h vanced guard at the battle of Hastings, created earl of Shrewsbury, died 1094.

ROGER, or RICHARD, OF HEXHAM, a of that abbey, known as an historian, 12th ce

ROGER OF HOVEDEN. See HOVEDEN.

ROGER, A., a Dutch protestant, 17th ce

ROGER, E., a French missionary, 17th ce

ROGER, F., a French author, 1776-1842.

ROGER-MARTIN, a French mathematici physician, mem. of the council of 500, 1741-

ROGERS, B., an English composer, 17th

ROGERS, C., an antiquarian, 1711-1784.

ROGERS, D., a statesman, about 1540-15

ROGERS, G., an episco. clergyman, 1741-

ROGERS, JOHN, the first martyr of the of Queen Mary, was first known as chapl Antwerp, and afterwards as collaborateur of dale and Coverdale in effecting a translation Bible. He preached against popery at St. Cross immediately after the accession of Mar was burnt at Smithfield, February 4, 1555.

ROGERS, JOHN, rector of St. Giles's, Cr gate, and a writer against Hoadley, 1679-17

ROGERS, THOMAS, chaplain to Bancroft, b of London, author of several works, 1568-16

ROGERS, THOMAS, an episcopal clerg author of 'Providence Displayed in the C tion of King William and Queen Mary,' 1690

ROGERS, WOODS, a famous naval comma and circumnavigator of the globe, died 1732.

ROHAN, a noble French family, numbering following eminent churchmen:—ARMAND TON, cardinal and bishop of Strasburg, 1674-1 ARMAND, called *the cardinal of Soubise*, g nephew of the preceding, and holder of the dignities, 1717-1756. ARMAND JULE, his cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, 1695-17 LOUIS CONSTANTINE, brother of the latter, dinal and bishop of Strasburg, 1697-1779. Le

ED, Prince De Rohan, ambassador to
o of Strasburg, cardinal and grand-
ance, best known by the affair of the
lace, 1734-1803. J. H. MERIADEC,
an-Guémenée, elder brother of the
inal, born 1726, rendered himself
is prodigalities, and by his failure for
million sterling in 1783. LOUIS
USTUS, Duc De Rohan-Chabot, and
eral in the French army, born 1733,
l at the Abbaye prison 1794. LOUIS
GUSTUS, Duc De Rohan-Chabot,
, and cardinal, a descendant of the
s by his mother, 1788-1833. Be-
re the names distinguished in the
as follows:—
ENRY, Duc De, and prince of Leon,
ost distinguished characters of his
in Brittany 1579, and first acquired
the siege of Amiens under Henry
the sixteenth year of his age. He
f the Calvinist party on the acces-
XIII., and acted a principal part in
n of 1620, and all the ensuing wars.
t political writer, and has left me-
re highly valued by historians. Died
, received at the battle of Rheinfeld
wife, MARGARET DE BETHUNE,
ully, famous for her heroic defence
ainst the Maréchal de Themines in
0. His sister, ANNE, distinguished
e at the siege of Rochelle, and for
ing and capacity, 1584-1646. His
AMIN DE ROHAN, lord of Soubisse,
lvinist leader, and died in England,
taken refuge, 1630. TANCRED, a
of Duke Henry, was killed during
the Fronde, in the nineteenth year
9.
LOUIS, Prince De, or *Chevalier de*
1635, executed for conspiracy, 1674.
, J. a Cartesian philos., 1620-1675.
, F. W., a Prussian general, 1719-96.
RT, a French jurisconsult, 16th cent.
., a Dutch painter, 1621-1682.
the supposed nephew of Charlemagne,
o of the romance of chivalry, killed
of Roncevaux 778.
count of Savoy, died 1263.
P. L., a French sculptor, 1746-1816.
DE LA PLATIERE, JEAN MARIE,
franche, in the neighbourhood of
was Inspector General of manu-
commerce in that city when the
ition commenced, and having em-
r principles, became, in 1790, mem-
yons municipality. In February,
ent to Paris as deputy extraordinary,
commercial interests of Lyons in the
f the Constituent Assembly, and
e seven months, accompanied by his
wife, who is the subject of the fol-
. This period dates from the con-
ht of the king, just before the death
to the dispersion of the assembly
ptance of the new constitution, and
Rolands acquainted with the rising
Robespierre and the Girondins, who
divided into distinct parties. They
now returned home to La Platière for a short period, but in December returned to Paris: the office of inspector having been abolished, Roland had to claim a retiring pension; but he was also invited back by the patriots to take a part in the movement, for at this juncture the invasion of the emigrants was impending, and the veto of the king had brought the parliament to a stand-still. The practical philosophy, commercial knowledge, and strict simplicity of Roland, recommended him to men of all parties, and when the patriot ministry was formed in March, 1792, he was made minister of the interior. He kept his position till 13th June, when the royal veto upon the proposal to form a patriot camp around Paris, and upon the decree against the priests, provoked his celebrated letter to the king, written, however, by Madame Roland, and, as a consequence, his almost instant dismissal. This event was followed by the arrival of the Marseillaise in Paris, and the conflict at the Tuileries, on the 10th of August, when Roland was recalled, and Danton became minister of justice. The struggle between the Girondists and the municipality under the guidance of Robespierre filled up the period till the 31st May; the former party were then vanquished, and Roland was among the number who saved their lives by flight. He found an asylum with his friends at Rouen, but deliberately killed himself with his cane-sword on hearing of the execution of his wife, 15th November, 1793. His body was found by the road-side, and a paper in his pocket contained his last words, among which were these:—'Whoever thou art that findest these remains, respect them, as those of a man who consecrated his life to usefulness, and who dies as he has lived, virtuous and honest. . . . . On hearing of my wife's death I would not remain another day upon this earth so stained with crimes.' [E.R.]

ROLAND, MANON JEANNE PHILIPPON, MADAME, wife of the preceding, and herself the spirit of the Girondin party, was the daughter of a Paris engraver, and was born in that city 1754. She was the only child of nine left to the care of her father, who provided her with masters regardless of expense, and gave her a brilliant education; the best ground for which existed in her native talents, her firm spirit, her personal beauty, and her undoubted virtues. Antiquities, heraldry, philosophy, and, among other books, the Bible, made up her earliest studies; her favourite authors, however, were Plutarch, Tacitus, Montaigne, and Rousseau. She became the wife of Roland in 1779, and as her love for him was founded on his antique virtues and his philosophic spirit, she has been called 'The Heloise of the eighteenth century:' he was also twenty years her senior. She became the sharer in all his studies, aided him in editing his works, and during his two ministries acted as his secretary, and entered into all the intrigues of his party without debasing herself by their meanness. She was the angel of the cause she espoused, the soul of honour and the conscience of all who embraced it; while her boldness, her political sagacity, and her sarcastic eloquence were equally dreaded by their adversaries. After the flight of her husband, Madame Roland was arrested by order of the Paris commune, under the dictation of Marat and Robespierre, and consigned to the

Abbaye prison, from which, on the 31st of October, she was removed to a more wretched abode in the Conciergerie. When sentenced, at the bar of Fouquier Tinville, she was eager to embrace her fate, and rode to the guillotine clad in white, her glossy black hair hanging down to her girdle. She declared her conviction that her husband would not survive her. On the scaffold, this noblest victim of the cause in which she suffered, apostrophized the statue of liberty, and bowing her head before it exclaimed 'Ah Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!' The moment before, she had asked for pen and paper 'to write the strange thoughts that were rising in her,' a request which was refused. She was executed on the 8th of November, 1793. Besides her miscellaneous works, Madame Roland left Memoirs composed during her captivity, and a last affecting composition in the Counsels of a Letter, addressed to her little girl; the former, it is suspected, have been since tampered with. [E.R.]

ROLANDER, DANIEL, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, flourished about 1720-1776.

ROLANDINO, an Ital. chronicler, 1200-1276.

ROLANDO, L., an Ital. anatomist, 1775-1831.

ROLDAN, PETER, a Span. sculptor, 1624-1700. LOUISA, his daughter and assistant, 1654-1704.

ROLLA, A., a French violinist, 1757-1837.

ROLLE, H., an English lawyer, 1589-1656.

ROLLE, M., a Fr. mathematician, 1652-1719.

ROLLI, P. A., an Italian poet, 1687-1767.

ROLLIN, CHARLES, a celebrated popular writer, historian, and Latin poet, b. at Paris 1661, d. 1741.

ROLLO, the leader of an adventurous band of Normans, who conquered the French province named after them in the 9th century, was the son of a Norwegian earl, named Ragnvald, whose father, again, was one of the petty chiefs or kings of Drontheim. This is the highest point to which his ancestry can be traced, notwithstanding the mistaken zeal of genealogists in honour of the English sovereigns descended from William the Conqueror. The circumstances which produced the expedition of Rollo, were briefly these. Harold Harfagra having, from 870 to 880, made himself master of all Norway, which had previously been divided into several petty states, caused many Norwegian chieftains to emigrate, who sought fresh homes in Iceland, the Orkneys, and the isles of Faro and Shetland, and infested the northern seas with their piratical excursions. One such was this Rolf, or Rollo, who, prohibited from ever returning to Norway by Harold, retired to the Hebrides, where many of the Norwegian nobility had taken refuge. His first attempts at the head of these adventurers were against England, but the order established by Alfred rendered his efforts fruitless. He then tried the security of the coast of France, and venturing up the Seine took Rouen, at that time called Neustria, from whence he proceeded to the siege of Paris. Charles the Simple, king of the Franks, was glad to purchase a peace by ceding the territory already conquered by Rollo, and which is supposed to have comprised that part of the ancient Neustria which corresponds to the department of the *Seine Inférieure*, and a portion of the department of the *Eure*. He also gave him his daughter, Giselle, in marriage. The bargain was concluded at St. Clair in the year 912, a
Rollo, or Raoul I., as he was a
was baptized by the archbishop
cathedral of that city. He is s
bited all the virtues of a reli
liberal prince; he was also intre
and of such a noble stature tha
carry him. Rollo died in 917,
other accounts, in 932, and was
son, William, surnamed Long-Sw

ROLLOCK, R., a Scottish divi

ROLT, RICHARD, supposed t
at Shrewsbury 1724 or 1725, a mi
and historian, time of Johnson, d

ROMAGNOSI, GIAN DOME
political economist, b. at Piacenz

ROMAINE, WILLIAM, born
the county of Durham, 1714; di
religious writer and divine of Calv
After several curacies he was suc
to the Lord Mayor, 1741; lectur
parishes of St. George's, Botolp
Botolph's, Billingsgate, 1748;
Dunstan's-in-the-West, 1749; a
preacher at St. George's, Hanov
and rector of St. Anne's, Bl
About 1752, he was also appoi
astronomy in Gresham College, b
resigned in consequence of his
trines of Hutchinson. His pri
'Discourses upon the Law and G
of Faith,' 'The Walk of Faith,'
Faith,' 'Doctrine of the Sacr
enlarged edition of Calasio's Heb
and Lexicon. He acquired co
larity by writing against the nat
Jews, a measure then under disc
ment. Died 1795.

ROMAN, JOHN HELMICH, a S
time of Ulrica Eleonora, 1694-17

ROMAN, J. J. T., a French w

ROMANA, DON PETER CARA
quis De La, a Spanish general, 17

ROMANELLI, ABBE D., a
topographer of Naples, 1756-181

ROMANELLI, GIOVAN FRAN
painter, 1617-1662. His son, U

ROMANINE, G., an Italian p
an imitator of Titian, 16th centur

ROMANO, EZZELINO, or Ez
Italian warrior, distinguished in t
under Conrad III. 1147, died soo
son, of the same name, succeede
lordship, and became a distingu
chief, died after 1235. The son
of the same name, born 1194, wa
father, in 1215, with the princip
and greatly increased his power.
tyranny that Alexander IV., in
a crusade against him, and he
September 16, 1259. His brothe
ruled at Treviso, was hunted d
together with all his family, by t

ROMANO, GIULIO, the name
Pippi, or rather Dé Giannuzzi, is c
was born at Rome in 1499, and e
himself as one of the ablest and f
Raphael. He completed with Penn
the frescoes of the *Stanza di C*

Vatican after the death of Raphael, in 1523, and in the following year entered the service of the duke Federigo Gonzaga at Mantua, where he succeeded in establishing a considerable school; the celebrated Primaticcio who carried the Italian principles of painting into France was one of his pupils. Giulio died at Mantua, November 1, 1546, aged only forty-seven, leaving extensive works in fresco and many admirable oil paintings to justify his fame as the principal of all Raphael's scholars. He was also a distinguished architect, and may be considered perhaps the ablest of the Italian ornamental decorators. His principal frescoes are 'The Fall of the Giants,' and the 'Story of Cupid and Psyche,' in the Palazzo del Té at Mantua. A specimen of his fresco painting has been recently presented to the National Gallery by Lord Overstone; as regards oil painting, he is supposed to have had a great share in at least the under painting of the principal of the later pictures of that class by Raphael.—(Vasari, *vite de Pittori*, &c., Ed. *Flor.*, 1846, seqq.; Gaye, *Carteggio Inedito d' Artisti*.) [R.N.W.]

ROMANOFF. See MICHÆL.

ROMANUS, a pope of Rome, 897-898.

ROMANUS I., emperor of the East, surnamed *Lecapenus*, was an Armenian soldier, who became the associate of Constantine X., in 919; he was dethroned by his sons, Stephen and Constantine, in 945, and died in a monastery, 948. ROMANUS II., called *The Younger*, succeeded his father, son of Constantine X., 959, and died of intemperance, 963. ROMANUS III., called *Argyrus*, became emperor by marrying the princess Zoe, 1028; he was murdered by his wife and her paramour, Michael, (Michael IV.), 1034. ROMANUS IV., surnamed *Diogenes*, was a condemned conspirator, who was married by Eudoxia, the widow of Constantine Ducas, and associated with her on the throne, 1068. Died, after being deposed and mutilated by Michael (Michael VII.), 1171.

ROMANZOFF, PETER ALEXANDROVITCH, Count, a Russian general, born about 1730, succeeded Prince Galitzin as commander-in-chief against the Turks, 1770. He obtained many advantages, and concluded the treaty of Kainardji, 1774. Named general of the second army directed against the Turks, he threw up his command in 1789, in consequence of his disgust with Potemkin. Died 1796. His son and successor in the title, NICHOLAS, distinguished as a diplomatist, and for the devotion of his wealth to patriotic and benevolent objects, flourished 1753-1826. MICHAEL PAUL, brother and heir of the latter, died 1838.

ROMBERG, A., a German violinist, 1767-1821.

ROMBOUTS, T., a Flemish painter, 17th cent.

ROME DE L'ISLE, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, a French physician and mineralogist, 1736-1790.

ROMILLY, JOHN, a watchmaker, born at Geneva 1714, who wrote on horological subjects in the Encyclopédie, and in 1777 established the 'Journal de Paris,' died 1796. His son, JOHN EDME, a Calvinist minister, and writer in the Encyclopédie, 1739-1770.

ROMILLY, SIR SAMUEL, was born in London on 1st March, 1757. His father traded as a retail jeweller, but was descended from a French refugee family of consideration, and Romilly when subsequently taunted in parliament about the obscurity of his origin, could smile at the allusion as peculiarly inapplicable to him, were it even of importance. His education was versatile and undecided, and it was long ere it took its final professional direction, for it was first intended that he should follow his father's trade, and when this view was abandoned he was articled to an attorney. He was called to the bar in 1783. By that time he had deeply studied his profession. He was at the same time master of a vast quantity of miscellaneous knowledge which, however vaguely and irregularly acquired, was subject to the mellowing influence of his own inquiring and deeply reflective mind. From early youth he was grave, earnest, and sensitive. He perhaps never in any of his sayings or writings approached nearer to wit or fancy than an occasional dry causticity bred of contempt, as when speaking of some complaints that a bill proposed by a very formal lawyer was not drawn like an act of parliament, he said that the writer had certainly defects of style, but that of being unlike an act of parliament was not one of them. He early and almost insensibly obtained a great share of chancery practice. Ever favourable to the progress of constitutional freedom, he naturally took a deep interest in the great questions arising in the land of his fathers. Coming in contact with Mirabeau and other celebrated men of the revolution, they in their turn brought him in alliance with Lord Lansdowne and the heads of the British Whig party. He declined a seat in parliament until he was made solicitor-general by the Whig ministry of 1806. The dissolution of that ministry in a few months concluded his tenure of office, but he cut out a career to himself by remaining in parliament as a law reformer. The main objects for which he fought were the removal of irregularities in the bankruptcy law, the subjection of land like other property to the attachment of creditors, and the institution of moderate and certain for sanguinary and uncertain punishments in the penal law He was thus the practical experimenter in parliament of the jurisprudential views of Bentham, and the best testimony to their soundness is that they have now been the accepted law of the land for many years. He had married in 1798 a young lady whom he met at Bowood. His affection for her, originally very strong, deepened with advancing years, and her death in the autumn of 1818, so affected his then weakened nerves, that on the 2d of November he put an end to his own existence. [J.H.B.]

ROMNEY, G., an English painter, 1734-1802.

ROMULUS, the supposed founder and first king of Rome, 8th century B.C.

RONALDS, H., an agriculturalist, 1759-1833.

RONCAGLIA, CONSTANTINE, a learned theologian of the duchy of Lucca, 1677-1737.

RONCALLI, CAVAL. CRISTOFORO, an Italian painter, b. at Pomarance in Volterra, 1552-1626.

RONDANI, F. M., an Italian painter, 15th ct.

RONDELET, F., a Fr. architect, 1743-1829.

RONDELET, W., a Fr. naturalist, 1507-1566.

RONSARD, P. DE, a French poet, 1524-1586.

RONSIN, C. P., a Fr. dramatist, 1752-1794.

ROOKE, SIR GEORGE, a famous British admiral, was born at his father's seat, near Canterbury, 1650, and was first employed as commodore on the accession of William III. in 1689. In 1692

he was vice-admiral of the blue, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Cape la Hogue, on which occasion he was knighted, appointed vice-admiral of the red, and received a pension of £1,000 a-year. In 1702 he destroyed the French and Spanish fleets in Vigo Bay, and on the 22d of July, 1704, assisted at the capture of Gibraltar. Died 1709.

ROOKE, LAURENCE, prof. of anatomy at Gresham College, and mem. of the Royal Soc., 1623-62.

ROOKER, M. A., a landsc. painter, 1743-1801.

ROOS, a family of German painters:—JOHN HENRY, a pupil of Adrian de Bie, 1631-1685. THEODORE, his brother, 1638-1698. PHILIP, second son of John Henry, commonly called Rosa da Tivoli, from his long residence there, a great painter of animals and landscapes, 1655-1705. JOHN MELCHIOR, brother of the latter, 1659-1731. JOSEPH, grandson of Philip, a painter and engraver, about 1728-1790.

ROOSE, NICHOLAS, whose proper name was LIEMACKER, a painter of Ghent, 1575-1646.

ROOSE, T. G. A., a Ger. anatomist, 1771-1803.

ROPER, JOHN, professor of philosophy, and one of the most learned theologians of Oxford, d. 1534.

ROPER, WILLIAM, attorney-general in the reign of Henry VIII., and son-in-law of Sir Thomas More. A Life of More, written by him, was published in 1712. His daughter, MARGARET, was a lady of great accomplishments, and translated Eusebius into English.

ROQUE, G. A. DE LA, a learned heraldist and genealogical writer of Normandy, 1597-1686.

ROQUE, JOHN DE LA, a French writer of his voyages and travels in the East, 1661-1745. His brother, ANTHONY, a journalist, 1672-1744.

ROQUES, PETER, a French divine, 1685-1748.

[House of Salvator Rosa.]

ROSA, SALVATOR, was born near Naples, July 21, 1615. In 1635 he visited Rome and met with much success, and finally settled there, where he died, March 15, 1673. His favourite subjects were landscapes, chiefly of wild and romantic scenery, and these works he executed with consummate mastery. Many of his best pictures are in this country.—(Passeri, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.—the life of Salvator by Lady Morgan is a romance.) [R.N.W.]

ROSALBA CARRIERA, MADAME, a famous Venetian portrait painter, 1675-1757.

ROSAMOND, commonly called 'Fair Rosamond,' a famous name in our legendary history, was a daughter of Walter Clifford, baron of ford, and mistress of Henry II. One of h by him became archbishop of York. The her history are not well ascertained, but said to have perished, a victim of the jeal Queen Eleanor, about 1173.

ROSAPINA, FRANCESCO, an Ital. engrav for his pictures from the old masters, 1762-

ROSCELLINUS, RUZELIN, or RUC an ecclesiastic and scholastic philosopher u tany, 11th century.

ROSCHID IBN. See AVERROES.

ROSCIUS, QUINTUS, a celebrated Roma and friend of Cicero, to whom he gave les declamation, lived about 129-62 B.C. A Roscius, proscribed by Sylla, and accused ing slain his father, was like the former a c Cicero, but little is known of him.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM, was born in 175 became an attorney in Liverpool. It was little leisure left by active business that he a his fine and tasteful scholarship, and disting himself as one of the most accomplished a gant writers of his time. He wrote pamph the slave trade and in defence of the French lution; and in 1796 his literary celebrity wa lished by his first and best historical work, Life of Lorenzo de Medici.' In 1805 a 'The Life and Pontificate of Leo X.;' an year Roscoe, who had now become a partn Liverpool banking-house, was elected to re the borough in parliament. He produced minor works, both in prose and in verse, and translated, and edited the works of Po 1816 the warm sympathy of his fellow-c was excited towards this excellent and phil pic man, by the failure of his firm. He 1831.

ROSCOE, HENRY, youngest son of the ing, was born in 1800, and called to the 1826. He wrote the Lives of Eminent Lawyers in Lardner's Cyclopædia, a Life father, and edited North's Lives; died 183

ROSCOE, W. S., eldest son of the his author of miscellaneous poems, and a tra of Klopstock's Messiah, left in M.S., 1752-

ROSCOMMON. See DILLON.

ROSE, GEORGE, a statesman and p writer, was the son of an episcopal clergy Brechin, in Angus-shire, where he was 1744. He was brought up by an uncle wh a school in London; and after serving as p the navy, became keeper of the Exchequer through the interest of the earl of Mar While in this office he superintended the tion of the Domesday Book, and compl Journals of the Lords, in 31 vols. folio. the ministry of Mr. Pitt he became presi the board of trade, and, with the exceptio retirement during the Grenville adminis retained this post till his death, in 18 wrote several valuable works on subjects co with the revenue.

ROSE, J. B., a French divine, 1716-18

ROSE, H. J., a minister of the Ch. of dist. for his learning as a theologian, 179

ROSE, SAMUEL, a lawyer, 1767-1804.

ROSE, WILLIAM, a French prelate, an partizan of the catholic league, died 1602.

ROSEL, J. A., a German painter, 1705-1759.
ROSELL, A. G., a Sp. mathematician, 1731-94.
ROSELLI, A., an Ital. jurisconsult, 1380-1466.
ROSELLINI, Ippolito, professor of Oriental languages at Bologna, and a great master of Egyptian antiquities of the school of Champollion, whom he accompanied to Egypt. After the death of the latter, he was intrusted with the publication of the great work resulting from their joint labours, entitled 'Monuments of Egypt and Arabia,' 1800-43.
ROSEN, Frederick Augustus, an eminent Oriental scholar, was born at Hanover, 1805, and became professor of Oriental languages in the university of London. Died prematurely, after he had written or edited several important works, 1837.
ROSEN, Gregory, Baron, a Russian officer, distinguished in the wars of Napoleon, 1789-1832.
ROSEN DE ROSENSTEIN, Nicholas, commonly called Dr. Rosen, a physician and professional writer, 1706-1773.
ROSENHANE, Shering, Baron De, a Swedish senator, diplomatist, and governor of Ostrogothia, 1609-1663. His descendant of the same name and title, secretary of state, and commander of the order of the Polar Star, author of Memoirs, &c., 1754-1812. Gustave, of the same family, a sonneteer, date 1680-1681.
ROSENMULLER, John George, a German critic, and professor of theology, 1736-1815. His son, Ernest Frederick Charles, a distinguished Arabic scholar, 1768-1835. John Christian, another son, professor of anatomy and surgery, and author of professional works, 1771-1820.
ROSIN, or ROSINUS, in German Roszfeld, John, a learned antiquarian, about 1550-1626.
ROSINI, C. M., a Ital. archæologist, 1749-1837.
ROSNY, A. J. N. De, a Fr. novelist, 1771-1814.
ROSS, Alexander, a Scotch poet, 1699-1784.
ROSS, Alexander, a Scottish divine, who became chaplain to Charles I. and master of the free school at Southampton, 1590-1654. Ross was a man of considerable attainments in classical learning and philosophy, and made great pretensions to knowledge of the secrets of antiquity. Butler has alludes to him:—

'There was an ancient sage philosopher,
That hath read Alexander Ross over.'

His 'View of All Religions' is the work by which he is best known.
ROSS, D., an English actor, died 1790.
ROSS, John, a learned prelate, died 1792.
ROSS, or ROUSE, John, canon of Osney, an ancient writer on the civil and ecclesiastical antiquities of Warwickshire, died at Guy's Cliff 1491.
ROSSELLI, Annibal, a friar of Calabria, author of a 'Commentary' upon Pimander, 1578.
ROSSELLI, Como, a Florentine painter, 1416-1484. Piero De Cosimo, a pupil of Como Rosselli, 1441-1484. Matthew, a pupil of Pagani and Passegnano, 1578-1650.
ROSSELLI, Como, a Florentine preacher, and writer on the art of memory, died 1578. Stephen, his relation, an historian, 1598-1664.
ROSSET, F. De, a Provençal poet, born 1570, died after 1630. Joseph, a sculptor, 1706-1786.
ROSSI, the name of several Italians distinguished in art:—Antonio, a painter of the Venetian school, master of Titian, 14th century. Antonio, a Bolognese painter, 1700-1753. Angelo, a Genoese sculptor, 1671-1715. J. Antonio, an architect of Rome, 1616-1695. Mathias, a Roman architect, 1637-1695. Murio, a painter of Naples, taught by Stanzioni and Guido, 1626-1651. Paqualino, a painter of Vicenzo, b. 1641. Properzia, a female sculptor of Bologna, b. 1495.
ROSSI, Adelaide Helen Josephine Charlotte, Countess De, Madame Cellier, a French lady, author of numerous works connected with education, 1778-1822.
ROSSI, B. De, an Italian critic, 16th century.
ROSSI, D. J. B., an Ital. Orientalist, 1742-1831.
ROSSI, Ignatius De, a Heb. scholar, 1740-1824.
ROSSI, Giovanni V., in Latin *Janus Nicius Erythræus*, a philologist and biographer, 1577-1647.
ROSSI, Girolamo, in Latin *Rubens*, a physician and historian of Ravenna, 1539-1607.
ROSSI, N., an Italian bibliopole, 1711-1785.
ROSSI, O., an Italian archæologist, 1570-1630.
ROSSI, Pellegrino, Count, a noble victim of the popular cause in Italy, was born at Carrara, in 1787, and being admitted to the profession of an advocate at Bologna, was practising at the bar in that city from 1809 till 1814. In the latter year he was obliged to fly the country, through his complicity with the false movement excited by Murat, who had deluded the patriots of Italy with a prospect of their independence, which it was out of his power to realize. Rossi, after the fall of Murat, escaped to Geneva, and there rose to such professional eminence that we find him, in 1819, professor of law; in 1820, a member of the council; and shortly after, a deputy to the diet, and an active party to the revision of the federal constitution. In 1833 he was induced to take up his residence in Paris, and, being naturalized, was appointed, in 1845, ambassador from the French court to Rome. Two series of circumstances would here require consideration in a more extended notice; the first, strictly biographical, exhibiting the formation of Rossi's political convictions in the atmosphere of the *doctrinaires* of the French chamber; and, the second, the state to which the abominable government of Gregory XVI. and the several factions of Italy had reduced that unhappy country. The brief facts are, that the Papal court had maintained an unremitting war against every shade of liberal opinion; the administration was wretchedly bad; no equality existed in the eye of the law; there was no statistics; an enormous public debt; education and religious instruction utterly inadequate to the needs of the people, and a censorship of the press as dark as the Inquisition of the middle ages: add to this, the rancorous opposition of the political sects, the constantly increasing persecution to which they were all alike subject, and the general perversion of the moral sense and political conscience resulting from these causes, and we have a faint outline of the state of Italy at the period of Count Rossi's mission. In the following year, 1846, Gregory XVI. died, and Pius IX. succeeded him with a disposition to grapple with the difficulties of the country, supported as he was by the French influence represented by Rossi, and with the countenance of England exhibited in the mission of Lord Minto and the famous letter of Palmerston. A general amnesty, and the progress of administrative reform, were suddenly enlivened

by the revolution of Naples and Paris in February, 1848, and the impetus given in Italy drove two distinct political movements to a sudden head; that of *Giovine Italia*, which had been fostered by Mazzini ever since the revolution of 1831, and that which the writings of Gioberti and Balbo had ripened under the sun of Carlo Alberto in northern Italy. The latter came to issue first. Carlo Alberto, with the chivalrous blood of the house of Savoy in his veins, proclaimed the independence of Italy under one native sovereign at 'Glorious Milan,' and Rossi warned the pope that if he did not grasp this sword, it would be turned against him; the weak old man, however, proffered his services to Austria and Charles Albert as a mediator for *peace*, and the latter was the sacrifice. This hope being disappointed, the next effort of Rossi, who had been deprived of his employments by the French republic and become prime minister in Rome, was to form a league of the separate constitutional states, with deputies from each sitting in parliament; and as this scheme acquired form and stability it became more and more distasteful to the republican party of Mazzini, by which, also, the efforts of Carlo Alberto had been paralyzed. All through these transactions there had been great tumults and some bloodshed apart from that of the war in Sardinia, and the demand which Mazzini and Giovine Italia opposed to the plan of Rossi, was that for a national convention. In fine the deputies were appointed to meet on the 15th of November, 1848, and Rossi himself represented Bologna. Precautions had been taken against an outbreak, and the carriages of the deputies went through masses of people into the court yard of the Vatican. As that of Rossi stopped at the portico, there was a cry for help, close at hand, and in the confusion created by it, the bystanders closed round the statesman, there was a momentary scuffle, and the quick flash of a dagger was seen; for a while it was hardly known what had occurred, but it was only the corpse of Rossi that the doors were closed upon.—The flight of the pope, and the establishment of the Roman republic, afterwards put down by French bayonets, which are still held at her throat, are matters of history, and too recent, perhaps, to be righteously judged. There is a serious question also, whether Rome, considering the geography of Italy and the requirements of commerce, can ever be the seat of government for a united Italy; whether the dominion, whatever its form, of that beautiful but hapless country must not occupy two seats—Milan perhaps in the north, and Naples in the south. [E.R.]

ROSSI, Piero De, a celebrated general of the 14th cent., chief of the Guelphs in Parma, d. 1357.

ROSSI, Quirico, an Italian poet, 1696-1760.

ROSSIGNOL, J. A., a republican general, commander in La Vendée, 1759-1802.

ROSSIGNOLI, Bernardino, an Italian Jesuit, who first produced the MS. of the 'Imitation,' bearing the name of J. Gersen, died 1613.

ROSSLYN, Alexander Wedderburne, earl of, a Scottish lawyer and statesman, was born 1733, and first distinguished himself in parliament in opposition to the Grenville administration. He was successively solicitor-general 1771, attorney-general 1778, and chief justice of the Common Pleas, with the title of Lord Loughborough, 1780. From 1793 to 1801 he served with Pitt as chancellor, and then retired with the title of earl of Rosslyn. Died 1805.

ROSSLYN, James St. Clair Erskine, earl of, nephew of the preceding, and heir of his peerage, was a distinguished peninsular officer, and one of the most intimate friends of the duke of Wellington. Before succeeding to the peerage in 1805, he was many years in the House of Commons. In 1829 he became a member of privy council, and was its president under Sir Robert Peel in 1834. Died 1837.

ROSSO, Del, called by the French *Maître Roux*, a distinguished Florentine painter, died 1541.

ROSSO, J. Del, an Ital. architect, 1760-1831.

ROSTAN, C., a French botanist, 1774-1833.

ROSTGAARD, Frederick De, archivist to the k. of Denmark, and a great scholar, 1671-1745.

ROSTOPCHIN, Feodor, Count, a Russian statesman and general, commander at Moscow at the period of the French invasion 1812, 1763-1826.

ROSWEIDE, Heribert, a learned and voluminous wr. in ecclesiastical antiquities, 1569-1629.

ROTA, B., a Neapolitan poet, 1509-1575.

ROTA, J. B., an Italian historian, died 1786.

ROTA, M., an Italian designer, 16th century.

ROTA, M. A., a Venetian physician, 1589-1662.

ROTA, V., an Italian dramatist, 1703-1785.

ROTARI, Piero, Count, painter to the court of St. Petersburg, born at Verona 1707, died 1764.

ROTGANS, L., a Dutch poet, 1645-1710.

ROTHARIS, king of the Lombards, 636-652.

ROTHELIN, C. D'Orleans De, a Fr. [illegible] and man of letters, m. of the Academy, 1691-17[illegible]

ROTHENBOURG, Fr. Rodolph, Count Vo[illegible] a Prussian general and diplomatist, 1710-1751.

ROTHENHAMER, or ROTTENHAMER, a painter of Munich, style of Tintoret, 1564-16[illegible]

ROTHERAM, John, rector of Houghton Spring, author of an 'Apology for the Athan[illegible] Creed,' and of a much valued treatise on the 'D[illegible] trine of Justification by Faith,' died 1788.

ROTHERAM, John, an English phy[illegible] and writer on 'The Properties of Water,' d. 1787.

ROTHSCHILD, Mayer Anselm, founder of the house by which the financial operations of Europe have been controlled since the commencement of the present century, was a native of Frankfort. He was educated for the priesthood, but preferring the profession of a banker, acquired great credit and wealth at the period of Napoleon's occupation in Germany. Died 1812.

ROTHSCHILD, Nathan Mayer, [illegible] of the preceding, and agent for his father in London, came to this country in 1800, and by the extent of his loan operations acquired immense influence as a contractor in that branch of public credit. He died in 1836, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Baron Rothschild.

ROTROU, J. De, a Fr. dramatist, 1609-[illegible]

ROTTENHAMER. See Rothenhamer.

ROTTECT, Charles Von, a native of [illegible] successively professor of history, and professor of politics and jurisprudence, in the university of his native city, author of numerous works which [illegible] distinguished his name throughout Europe, 1775-[illegible]

ROUBANE, B. G., a Russian author, 17[illegible]

ROUBAUD, Peter Joseph Andrew, French economist and grammarian, 1730-1792.

ROUBILIAC, L. F., a French sculptor, known by several of his works in this country, 1725-1762.

ROUBIN, GILES DE, a French poet, died 1712.

ROUCHER, J. A., a French poet, 1745-1794.

ROUELLE, WM. FRANCIS, professor of chemistry to the Garden of Plants at Paris, 1703-1770. His brother, H. MARIANUS, a chemist, 1718-79.

ROUGEMONT, F., a native of Maestricht, kn. as a Chinese missionary and scholar, 1624-1676.

ROUGET DE LISLE, JOSEPH, the writer and composer of the *Marseillaise*, was a French officer of artillery, born at Lons-le-Saunier, among the Jura mountains, 1760. In the winter of 1791-1792 he was in garrison at Strasburg, and is said to have passed most of his leisure at the house of the mayor of that city, where his skill on the clavicord and his social qualities made him a welcome visitor. It was here the Republican Hymn was first composed and sung, at that particular juncture when the king's veto had stultified every act of the first constitutional parliament, and the country was threatened with the invasion of the emigrants and their German allies. The resemblance between this marching song and Burns's 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,' is most striking, and it would be difficult to believe that the one had not suggested the other if Lamartine had not given a somewhat romantic account of the manner of its composition, which precludes the idea. The song was just become known when the departments were preparing to obey the call of Paris for a body of 20,000 patriot troops, and the band from Marseilles were the first to chant its threatening measure as they traversed France; it afterwards made the round of Europe, and the footfall of Napoleon's troops as they scaled the Alps kept time to its wild notes. Rouget de Lisle's kind host was accompanied to the scaffold by this song, and the composer himself only escaped by the fall of Robespierre. He found no favour with succeeding governments, but carried his republican principles into private life and pursued the career of a lyrical composer and author. Died 1836. [E.R.]

ROUGNON, N. F., a Fr. physician, 1727-1790.

ROUILLE, P. J., a French Jesuit, 1681-1740.

ROUS, or ROUSE, FRANCIS, a native of Cornwall, distinguished for his zeal as a republican and member of Cromwell's privy council, 1579-1659.

ROUSE, or ROSS, JOHN. See Ross.

ROUSSEAU, J., a French painter, 1630-1693.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE, a dramatic author, and the most eminent of the lyric poets, born at Paris of humble parentage 1670, died 1741.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN FRANCOIS XAVIER, of the same family as the celebrated philosopher (following article), a man of letters, and consul in Persia, 1738-1808. His son, J. B. L. XAVIER, consul at Aleppo, Bagdad, and Tripoli, 1781-1831.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES, son of a watchmaker at Geneva, was born there on the 28th of June, 1712.—The first half of the extraordinary life of this extraordinary man, occupying thirty-three years, was spent in a succession of adventures, making the most painfully interesting part of the record he has himself bequeathed to us, a record exhibiting a hardy daring of self-inquisition, which (as he justly says) no other man ever ventured to communicate to the world. The history of this period in Rousseau's career was not only quite unproductive of literary promise, but would have appeared to forebode little or nothing either of moral worth or of intellectual achievement in any path. —After learning something in a village school, he began life as the apprentice of an engraver; and, on being harshly treated, he became addicted to idleness, lying, and stealing. At length he ran away into Savoy, and, giving hopes of his conversion to catholicism, was received into an ecclesiastical school at Turin, where he read his recantation, but refused to prosecute his education for the priesthood. Being dismissed, he became a domestic servant: in one of his places he committed a theft, and charged a waiting-maid with it; from another he was dismissed for insolent insubordination. Now, when he was in his eighteenth year, he was received by Madame De Warens, a Swiss lady, residing at Annecy, and afterwards at Chambéry. His patroness sheltered him in her house for ten years, pardoned him for two elopements, induced him to study French writers, and supported him even when he disdained to retain employments which she more than once procured for him. The shameful issue is too well known. In 1741 he walked to Paris, having in his pocket fifteen louis, and a new scheme of musical notation, which was at once condemned by the musicians. He found his way, it is not clear how, into the society of men of science and letters, such as Marivaux, Fontenelle, and Diderot; and in 1743 friends obtained a place for him as a kind of secretary or clerk to the French ambassador at Venice. There he spent nearly two years, with no apparent improvement of morality, and with as little evidence of devotion to any pursuit either profitable or honourable. His dismissal by his master, and his return to France, closed his long period of aimless wandering.—Rousseau came to Paris in 1745. Hiring a room in an obscure lodging-house, the strange man conceived a liking for the servant-maid, Thérèse Levasseur, a vulgar, unattractive, and dull young woman of twenty-four. He took her to live with him as his mistress, and married her twenty years afterwards; the attachment of the fantastic dreamer to her was only strengthened by time; and Thérèse and her mother not only preyed on his narrow means, but aggravated his suspicious temper, and were continual mischief-makers between his friends and him. Five children born to the pair were coolly deposited in the Foundling Hospital; and their father appeared to receive with profound indifference the failure of an attempt which some of his patrons made to identify and recover them. In the year of his arrival in Paris, after an unsuccessful attempt at the composition of operatic music, Rousseau found a place as a clerk in the employment of a farmer-general, whose wife had laughed at him for making love to her some years before. About 1748 Diderot and D'Alembert engaged him to write musical articles for the Encyclopédie, which, as he said himself, he executed very quickly and very ill. He had great musical genius, but is pronounced to have never acquired more than a very middling knowledge of the science. Soon afterwards, being thirty-seven years old, he made the first attempt in authorship that indicated any true vocation for the pursuit. He read in a newspaper a prize-question proposed by the Academy

of Dijon:—'Has the progress of the sciences and arts contributed to the corruption or to the purification of morals?' It seemed to him as if a new world of thought had revealed itself to his mind; he dashed off a vehement denunciation of civilized life, sent it in, and obtained the prize. His indistinct visions soon began to assume shape and colour. He was, it is true, little qualified, either by knowledge of history, or by exact philosophical habits, for working out true results in the problem of social progress: but his meditations brooded eagerly over the task; his impregnable self-confidence satisfied him that he was able to perform it, and the power of passionate eloquence which lurked within, soon enabled him to impress the world marvellously with the representation he gave of his irregular conceptions. Rousseau was not great, either as a poet or as a philosopher; but he possessed, in an extraordinary degree, and with a felicitous proportion of the elements, that union of the two characters, which seems to be more powerful than anything else in commanding the sympathy and guiding the opinions of the world. In the works which he composed after the date now in question, he exercised this power with a success which no writer has ever surpassed. Meanwhile, however, he saw his way but dimly.—His musical reputation was raised by the success of his opera, 'Le Devin du Village;' and he wrote also a tragedy and three comedies, all of little worth. A second, but less successful prize-essay, 'On the Origin of Inequality among Mankind,' developed further his political speculations. He dedicated it to the magistrates of his native town, visited Geneva, was full of republican enthusiasm, and professed himself again a Calvinist. And here it is worth while to notice, that, so far as any fixed opinions can be attributed to such a mind, Rousseau was never either atheist or deist: he was a desponding sceptic, who felt himself compelled to reverence the morality of Scripture, little as he obeyed it in his life.—He had now given up his clerkship for a government appointment, which he immediately resigned in a panic; and henceforth, for a long time, his very narrow income was chiefly made up by copying music, in which his friends employed him as a delicate way of giving aid to a proud man. In 1756 he accepted the invitation of Madame D'Epinay to take up his residence on her estate, in the valley of Montmorenci, at the retired country house called L'Hermitage. There he composed some of his most brilliantly eloquent writings. His touching but very equivocal novel, 'La Nouvelle Eloise,' appeared in 1759; 'Emile,' an acute but chimerical treatise on education, published in 1762, was condemned with reason, both by the archbishop and the parliament of Paris. Immediately afterwards, the 'Contrat Social,' the most systematic exposition of his dream of social equality, was received with still more serious disapprobation by the government, and Rousseau found it wise to take refuge in Switzerland. Thence, passing secretly through Paris, he departed for England in January, 1766, on the kindly invitation, and in the company, of David Hume, who found a friendly home for him at Wootton, in Derbyshire. There he wrote the first six books of his extraordinary 'Confessions,' published after his death. If Rousseau was sane before, he certainly was not so now: his zealous and suspicious temper had become aggravated into a monomania; he treated both Hume and his Derbyshire host with ungrateful abuse, and quitted England in May, 1767. After a time of wandering through France, he was allowed to return to Paris in 1770, with a caution to shun publicity, which he took a pride in setting at defiance. His literary activity had now ceased. He mixed much in society, though he had formerly been shy to excess. But his rudeness of manners, and suspicious testiness, were worse than ever; and his despondency seemed often to pass into despair. His health was failing, and his poverty becoming severe. The marquis De Girardin offered him, as his residence, a pavilion in the beautiful grounds of his chateau of Ermenonville, near Chantilly. There, after inhabiting it for a few weeks, he died on the 3d of July, 1778. [W.S.]

[Tomb of J. J. Rousseau.]

ROUSSEAU, J. L. C., a Ger. chemist, 1724-94.
ROUSSEAU, P., a French writer, 1725-1785.
ROUSSEAU, S., an Orientalist, died 1820.
ROUSSEAU-DE-RIMOGNE, Jean Louis, a Flemish mineralogist, 1720-1788.
ROUSSEL, P., a Fr. physician, au. of 'Système Physique et Morale de la Femme,' 1742-1802.
ROUSSEL, P. J. A., a Fr. writer, 1750-1815.
ROUSSEL, W., a French *savant*, 1638-1717.
ROUSTAN, A. J., a theologian and controversial writer of Geneva, 1734-1808.
ROUTH, B., an Irish Jesuit, confessor to the Princess Charlotte of Lorraine, 1695-1768.
ROUX, A., a French physician, 1726-1776.
ROUYER, C. M., a French jurist, 1745-1810.
ROVERE, Della, a noble family of Savona, in the state of Genoa, two of whom were popes (Julius II. and Sixtus IV.) The other principal members are—John, nephew of Sixtus IV., and brother of Julius II., prefect of Rome 1475. Francesco Maria, son of John, duke of Urbino, and general of Julius II., in whose interest he conquered Romagna and Ferrara. He was deprived of his estates by Leo X. 1516, and recovered them on the death of that pontiff 1522, died of poison 1538. Guido, his son and successor, a debauched and cruel character, died 1574. Francesco Maria, last duke of Urbino, an accomplished writer and patron of letters, 1551-1631. F. Ubaldo, son of the latter, was a dissolute character, and died 1623.

natives of Antwerp, until his father's death in 1587, when he removed with his mother to Antwerp. After receiving some preliminary instruction from two other masters Rubens was finally placed with Otto Venius, the most celebrated master of his time at Antwerp; he remained with Venius for four years, until 1600, when he went to Italy and entered the service of Vincenzio Gonzaga, as gentleman of the chamber, and copied several pictures for that duke, both at Rome and Venice. In 1605 he was sent by the duke on a mission to Philip III. of Spain, and while at Madrid, as previously at Rome, he was much occupied in portrait painting, but it is remarkable what a contrast the delicate and elaborately finished portraits of this early period, present, when compared with the bold masterpieces of his later years. This travelling, however, from one country to another, and thus early making himself acquainted with the various schools, was evidently of infinite advantage to him: the glorious works of the Venetians seem to have made the most lasting impression on him. His return home was hastened by the illness of his

[House of Rubens.]

mother in 1608, but he did not arrive at Antwerp until after her death.—The appointment of court painter to Albert and Isabella, in the following year, induced Rubens to give up his intention of returning to Mantua, and he decided upon settling at Antwerp. In 1610 he was married to his first wife, Isabella Brants, who died in 1626. In 1620 he visited Paris, by the invitation of Marie de Medici, and made there the sketches for his celebrated Luxembourg series of painting in honour of that princess, and her marriage with Henry IV., now in the Louvre. In 1628 he was sent by the Infanta Isabella a second time to Spain, on a diplomatic mission to Philip IV., and in the following year on a similar mission to Charles I. of England, who knighted Rubens in 1630, who appears to have presented the king with the picture of Peace and War, now in the National Gallery, on the occasion of this mission, when also Charles gave him the commission to decorate the ceiling of Whitehall palace, the pictures for which were afterwards executed in Antwerp. In 1630, also, he married his second wife, Helena Forme
ful girl, in her nineteenth year only.
at Antwerp, May 30, 1640, possess
wealth, and after one of the most
careers recorded in the history of art.
was, however, only commensurate wit
'He was perhaps the greatest mast
Joshua Reynolds, 'in the mechanical p
the best workman with his tools, that e
a pencil.' His works are extremely n
prints alone after him amount to abou
the majority of his pictures were chie
in large from his own sketches, and fini
himself; it is a physical impossibility
have executed entirely all the pictur
accredited to him. His pupils we
numerous, the principal were A. Vand
Diepenbeck, J. Van Hoeck, F. Van
Segers, Jordaens, Snyders, and Erasm
He is still seen to the utmost advant
werp, but he is also gloriously repres
Picture Gallery at Munich. His m
generally considered the Descent from
the cathedral at Antwerp, but now sad
there is, however, a fine old print of
Vorsterman.—(Grimbergen, *Historisch
schryving van P. P. Rubens*, 1774-184
Peter Paul Rubens, his Life and Geni
R. R. Nael, edited by Mrs. James
1840.)

RUBENS. See ROSSI, GIROLAMO.

RUBINI, P., an Italian physician,

RUBYS, C. DE, a French historian,

RUCELLAI, BERNARDO, in Latin
a Florentine historian and diplomatist,
His son, GIOVANNI, a poet and ambas.,

RUCHAT, A., a French theologian,

RUDBECK, JOHN, a Swedish prela
of Gustavus Adolphus, and promoter
lication of the Bible, called by his n
1636. OLOF, his son, a learned phys
nist, and mechanician, 1630-1702. O
the latter, a botanist and philologist,

RUDBORNE, THOMAS, warden a
of Merton College, Oxford, died about

RUDDIMAN, THOMAS, a Scottish
and critic, editor of a complete and valu
of the works of Buchanan, 1674-1757.

RUDENSCHOELD, COUNT, a Swe
man, who negotiated the marriage o
royal of Sweden with the sister of
Prussia in 1739, and was afterwards
foreign affairs and chancellor, 1698-17

RUDING, ROGERS, an English divi
'Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain,'

RUDOLPH, C. A., a Swed. natural.

RUE, CHARLES DE LA, a learned Fr
poet, and classical editor, 1643-1725.

RUE, CHARLES DE LA, a learned
of the congregation of St. Maur, edito
tion of Origen, which was finished by
1684-1739. The latter, VINCENT D
also a learned Benedictine, died 1762.

RUE, P. DE LA, a Dutch poet, 176

RUFFHEAD, OWEN, a miscellan
author of a 'Life of Pope,' &c., 1723-1

RUFFI, ANTHONY DE, a French
historian, 1607-1689. His son, L.
known as a man of letters, 1657-1724.

RUFFINI, P., an Ital. mathemat., 1765-1822.

RUFFO, D. F., a cardinal of Naples, 1744-1827.

RUFINUS, or RUFFINAS, sometimes called by the surname TORANIUS, a celebrated Italian ecclesiastic and Scripture commentator, born at Aquileia about the middle of the 4th century. He embraced the monastic life about 371, and accompanied St. Jerome to the East; that father, however, afterwards wrote against him on account of his apology for Origen. In 410 he was condemned as a heretic by Anastasius, and soon after was driven to take refuge in Sicily by an irruption of the Visigoths, where he died either that year or the following. Besides his original works, he translated from the Greek into Latin the works of Josephus, Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, the Recognitions of St. Clement, and the works of Basil and Gregory Nazianzen.

RUFUS, surnamed 'the Ephesian,' a Greek physician and poet of the 1st century B.C.

RUFUS, CAIUS MUSONIUS, a Stoic philosopher, distinguished at Rome in the age of Tiberius.

RUFUS, PUBLIUS RUTILIUS, consul and tribune of Rome, time of Sylla.

RUGENDAS, G. P., a Ger. painter, 1666-1742.

RUGGIERI, C., an Ital. astrologer, 16th cent.

RUGGIERI, C., an Ital. philologist, 1714-1766.

RUGGLE, G., an Eng. dramatist, 1575-1622.

RUHL, PHILIP JAMES, a member of the French convention, killed himself 1795.

RUHNKEN, D., a Greek critic, 1723-1798.

RUHS, F., a German historian, 1780-1820.

RUINART THIERRY, a Benedictine of St. Maur, distinguished as an ecclesiastical antiquarian, 1657-1709.

RUISDAEL, JACOB. This celebrated Dutch painter was born at Haarlem about 1635, and died 1681, and was originally educated for the medical profession. With whom he studied painting is not known. His landscapes are numerous, and are all distinguished for a simple natural treatment, and for secluded, rugged scenery; generally of a cold and sombre character, but executed with great accuracy and selected with a true appreciation of the picturesque, of that character generally designated the romantic; they are further distinguished for their ordinary daylight, in contradistinction to the sunny effects of Cuyp or Berghem. Ruisdael's style has much of the character of the works of Gasper Poussin and Salvator Rosa in colour and general effect, but is distinguished from the works of these great painters by a much more elaborate treatment of detail, and the chief portion of the picture by the special prominence of the foregrounds generally with Ruisdael. The peculiar scenery he represents rocky, and yet on a small scale, reminds much more of the neighbourhood of the Ardennes, than of Italy or Switzerland, both of which countries he is supposed to have visited, but very improbably; his favourite subjects are cascades. He sometimes painted marine pieces, and with great success; figures he never painted, those we find in his landscapes were introduced either by Ostade, Wouverman, A. Vandevelde, or Berghem. His brother, SOLOMON RUISDAEL, was also a good landscape painter, and being many years older than Jacob, was probably his instructor in the art; some of the pictures attributed to Jacob may belong to Solomon, as considering his moderately short life, the pictures of Ruisdael are very numerous; he also etched a few plates.—(Houbraken, *Groote Schonburgh der Nederlantsche Konstschilders*, &c. Amsterdam, 1721.) [R.N.W.]

RUIS-GONZALEZ, a Sp. painter, 1633-1709.

RULHIERE, CLAUDE CARLOMAN DE, a French historian, who acted as confidential secretary to the baron de Breteuil, and accompanied him in his embassage to Russia, author of historical works concerning the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Revolution in Russia 1762, and the Assembly of Poland, 1735-1791.

RULMAN, ANNE, a French jurist, 1583-1639.

RUMFORD. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, commonly called Count Rumford, one of those practical geniuses and indefatigable workers in the cause of humanity by whom society will be carried to a far higher perfection than we know at present, was born at Rumford in New Hampshire, now Concord, 1753. He was married to a rich widow at nineteen, and had risen to some consequence when the American revolution broke out, but being a royalist was obliged to fly, and his wife soon after died in childbed. In 1776 he brought the news of Washington's success to the English court, and for his services to the crown received an appointment in the foreign office; this, however, he abandoned in 1782 to take up arms in the colony, where he organized a troop of dragoons, and commanded them himself with the rank of colonel. At the peace in 1784 Colonel Thompson received the king's permission to enter into the service of the king of Bavaria, and not only so, but was knighted on the occasion, and had half his military pay secured to him. In this service he rose step by step till the administration of the kingdom was in his hands, and he made such use of his power and influence that the face of things was entirely changed, and the country rescued from the abyss of squalid poverty into which it was sinking. It was for these services that he received among other honours the title of count taken from his native place. In 1802 he married the widow of Lavoisier, and afterwards lived at Auteiul, near Paris, devoted to researches in natural philosophy. Died 1814. [E.R.]

RUMPH, G. E., a German botanist, 1626-1693.

RUNCIMAN, ALEXANDER, a Scottish painter of subjects from Ossian, 1736-1785.

RUNEBERG, EPHRAIM OTTO, a Swedish surveyor, mapmaker, and engineer, 1722-1770.

RUNG, P., an English biographer, 1750-1823.

RUNIUS, J., a Swedish poet, 1679-1713.

RUNJEET-SING. See SINGH.

RUNNINGTON, CHARLES, an industrious writer on law, editor of several standard works, born in Hertfordshire 1751, died 1821.

RUPERT, a Flemish abbot, 1091-1135.

RUPERT, PRINCE, otherwise Prince Robert of Bavaria, a distinguished name in the history of Charles I., was the third son of Frederic V., elector palatine of the Rhine, by the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I., king of England. He was born in 1619, and though hardly of age at the commencement of the parliamentary wars, he offered his services to his uncle, who naturalized him, and advanced him to the dignity of a peer of England, and knight of the Garter. He exhibited little prudence in his conduct of military opera-

tions, but was remarkable for his impetuous gallantry and chivalrous bearing. He was in all the principal actions with the parliamentary forces, and led the charge at the battle of Naseby: soon after which he surrendered Bristol to General Fairfax, with little show of defence. For this luckless step the king hastily dismissed him his service, and ordered him beyond seas, and Rupert had no further share in events till the disaffection of part of the English navy in 1648, of which he took the command in the interest of Charles II. With these ships he harassed the English trade, until Admiral Blake compelled him to retire from the English seas, and he lost many of them by shipwreck. He was subsequently at the French court with Charles II., and after the restoration distinguished himself as naval commander in the Dutch war against De Ruyter and Van Tromp. His successes again were rather the reward of his daring courage than good management. They were such, however, as fully sustained the reputation won by the British navy under the great admiral whose outraged ashes were now reposing in St. Margaret's churchyard. Prince Rupert retired from warlike enterprise after the second Dutch war, 1672-4, and devoted his time to scientific pursuits, which had always indeed occupied his leisure. Chemistry and the arts were his favourite studies, and the composition of the well-known 'prince's metal,' is said to have been discovered by him. Died 1682. [E.R.]

RUPPRECHT, F. C., a painter, engraver, and architect of Bavaria, 1779-1831.

RUSBROCK, or RUYSBROECK, JEAN, a celebrated mystic writer, founder and reformer of the monastery of Groendal, au. of De Nuptiis, or Spiritual Marriage, and several other works, 1294-1381.

RUSCA, E., an Italian physician, 1801-1834.

RUSCA, F. D., a French general, 1761-1813.

RUSCELLI, J., an Italian *savant*, died 1566.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, an American physician and writer on the yellow fever, 1745-1813.

RUSHTON, E., a catholic writer, 1572-1586.

RUSHWORTH, JOHN, secretary of Fairfax, general of the parliamentary forces, distinguished for his valuable historical compilations connected with the period, 1607-1690.

RUSSEL, A., a Scotch physician, 1726-1805.

RUSSEL, G., a divine and poet, 1728-1767.

RUSSEL, W., a miscellaneous and historical writer, born in Mid-Lothian 1746, died 1793.

RUSSELL, a noble family which has given several illustrious names to English history. The first of any note is SIR JOHN RUSSELL, speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Henry VI., and companion-in-arms of Henry VIII. in his French wars. He was created earl of Bedford, and enriched with the lands of the abbey of Tavistock and the monastery of Woburn; died 1555. WILLIAM, fourth *earl*, and first *duke* of Bedford, was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I., and became a member of the 'long parliament' which met in November, 1640. At the battle of Edgehill 1642, he was general of horse for the parliament, but soon after that event he retired to private life, and appeared again at the restoration, when Charles II. created him a knight of the Garter. He survived to be present at the coronation of William and Mary, who created him (1694) marquis of Tavistock and duke [illegible] died 1700. LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL [illegible] of the preceding (next article.) EDWA[illegible] of duke William, and earl of Orford, [illegible] distinguished at Cape la Hogue, [illegible] JOHN, duke of Bedford, lord-lieutenant [illegible] ambassador to France 1762-3, died 177[illegible] CIS, son of the latter, and his succe[illegible] dukedom, chiefly distinguished as a pat[illegible] culture, 1765-1802.

RUSSELL, LORD WILLIAM, second [illegible] fourth earl of Bedford, was, according [illegible] graphy written by his descendant, born [illegible] of September, 1639. His wife, the worth[illegible] tor in his fame, to whom he was marri[illegible] was a daughter of the earl of Southa[illegible] the widow of Lord Vaughan. He was n[illegible] brilliant qualifications, his temper and [illegible] to have been adapted more to domestic [illegible] public life, and a strong sense of duty ap[illegible] to have caused his memorable connecti[illegible] history of the reign of Charles II. H[illegible] ously listened to in the House of Com[illegible] he acquired as much influence there as [illegible] haps possible for one independent man [illegible] an assembly so little influenced as it t[illegible] the spirit which has usually guided the p[illegible] England. It is a question in historica[illegible] whether reliance ought to be placed on the[illegible] which show that many distinguished [illegible] the opposition were bribed by the king[illegible] but it is worthy of remark that Rus[illegible] does not appear in the list. The explo[illegible] Ryehouse plot, his trial and fate, are imp[illegible]

[The Rye House.]

ters of history. Contemporary with t[illegible] for rescuing the constitution, there wa[illegible] plot for the assassination of the king a[illegible] ther, with which certainly Russell wa[illegible] cerned, though he had some intercour[illegible] contrivers. Yet it can hardly be said [illegible] not intend to take up arms against t[illegible] power, and that his fate, presuming th[illegible] be a legitimate one, was a stretch of th[illegible] merit, in fact, consisted in, after serious [illegible] consideration, resorting to resistance as

submission to a government which had invaded the constitution. And though he himself bore the penalty of the unsuccessful revolter, the country reaped the fruits of his martyrdom in the revolution. He was beheaded on the 21st July, 1683. [J.H.B.]

RUSSELL, LADY RACHEL, distinguished by her magnanimity at the trial of Lord William Russell, became his wife in 1660, and survived him forty years. She is known to literature by her much-admired 'Letters.' Died 1723.

RUSSELL, MICHAEL, bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, author of 'The Connection of Sacred and Profane Histories,' and a contributor to the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, 1781-1848.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM. See RUSSEL.

RUST, GEORGE, a learned prelate, died 1670.

RUSTICI, J. F., an Italian sculptor, died 1540.

RUTGERS, JOHN, a Dutch critic, 1589-1625.

RUTHARD, C., a Dutch painter, 17th century.

RUTHERFORD, DANIEL, a Scottish physician and professor of botany, Edinburgh, 1749-1819.

RUTHERFORD, J., a Sc. physician, 1695-1779.

RUTHERFORD, SAM., a dist. Scotch divine of the 17th ct., professor of divinity in New College, St. Andrews, auth. of several controversial works.

RUTHERFORTH, THOMAS, professor of divinity at Cambridge, author of a 'System of Natural Philosophy,' a 'Discourse on Miracles,' and other works, 1712-1771.

RUTHVEN, WILLIAM, earl of Gowrie, a Scottish nobleman, whose name is famous in history as chief of the conspiracy formed in the reign of James VI., with the view of compelling that monarch to expel the duke of Lennox and the earl of Arran from the kingdom. He perished on the scaffold in 1584. His sons, JOHN and ALEXANDER, were massacred by the armed followers of James VI., under circumstances which have never been satisfactorily cleared up, in 1600.

RUTILIUS LUPUS, a rhetorician, 1st century.

RUTILIUS NUMATIANUS, CLAUDIUS, a native of Gaul, known as a Latin poet, and præfect of Rome under Honorius, 5th century.

RUTLEDGE, JAMES, an English writer, who went to Paris and died there in prison, 1796.

RUTLEDGE, J., governor of South Carolina, and promoter of American independence, d. 1800.

RUTTY, J., an Irish physician, 1698-1775.

RUVIGNY, H. DE, a Fr. general, 1647-1720.

RUYSCH, FREDERIC, M.D., F.R.S., a famous Dutch anatomist, born at the Hague, 23d March, 1638, and died in 1731 at the great age of ninety-three. He was an ingenious and indefatigable anatomist, and having discovered a method of arresting the decay of animal bodies by the use of a peculiar kind of injection, he collected a museum which for the beauty of the preparations was one of the wonders of the world. It was sold, in 1698, to the czar Peter, and was transported to St. Petersburgh. At the age of eighty, Ruysch collected and arranged another, but the secret which he possessed died with him, and is no longer known; though it is now believed that the antiseptic element employed by him was arsenic. [J.M'C.]

RUYTER, MICHAEL, a famous Dutch admiral of the period of the English commonwealth, was born at Flushing in 1607, and having entered the navy in boyhood, became captain of a vessel as early as 1635. His first laurels were won in the West Indian seas, where he was sent to co-operate with the Portuguese in opposition to the Spaniards, with whom the rising Dutch republic was now fighting the battle of their independence. These achievements, and his operations on the coast of Barbary, date from 1641 to about 1650, and such was the courage of Ruyter that, on one occasion, he entered the roadstead of Sallée in a single ship, when the passage was disputed by five Algerine corsairs of large size. The action was witnessed by the inhabitants of the city, who placed Ruyter on a finely caparisoned horse, and conducted him in triumph through the streets, with the commanders he had defeated led in sullen captivity. In 1652, when the war broke out between the English, and Dutch republic, Ruyter was appointed to the command of a squadron, ordered to convoy home a rich fleet of merchantmen, and he succeeded in his mission, notwithstanding two days' hard fighting with Sir George Ayscough off Plymouth. In October of the same year he was joined by De Witte, and the two commanders contended with Blake and Ayscough on the Flemish coast. During the remainder of the war he fought under Van Tromp, and it is difficult to say whether the English or the Dutch most distinguished themselves in the series of battles fought in the English channel: in the action off Folkestone, Ruyter compelled Blake to fly for safety to the Thames. The war lasted two years, and in the final action, near Scheveling, Ruyter and Van Tromp were opposed to the English under Monk and Lawson: success declared for the English, and Van Tromp being killed, Ruyter withdrew the wreck of the Dutch navy to the Meuse. The Dutch republic was now reduced to sue for peace; but Ruyter found immediate employment as commander of an expedition to Barbary, and in the recapture of the Dutch establishments on the coast of Africa; besides which, in 1659, he was sent to aid the king of Denmark, and obtained two victories over the Swedish fleets. In 1665 the commercial rivalry of the two nations induced the English government, under Charles II., to declare a fresh war with Holland, and Ruyter was matched with varying success against Monk duke of Albemarle, Prince Rupert, Sir G. Ayscough, duke of York, and the earl of Sandwich. In the course of two years several great actions were fought, and then negotiations for peace were entered upon. The preliminaries, however, were foolishly and insincerely protracted, and Ruyter taking advantage of the opportunity, sailed up the Thames as far as the Medway, and not only destroyed much shipping, but spread consternation as far as London. The peace of Breda, which immediately followed, lasted from 1667 to 1672, when Charles II. wantonly provoked fresh hostilities in gratification of the French alliance; that court having been at war with Holland, and Ruyter actively engaged in it, since 1671. The first great action, between an armament of about 150 vessels on both sides, the Dutch fleet commanded by Ruyter, was fought off Solebay, on the coast of Holland, and again the English and Dutch seamen dealt terrible destruction against each other without either side obtaining a decided advantage. Peace was concluded between England and Holland in February, 1674, and Ruyter was despatched to the

Mediterranean to carry on the war with the French. One object was to relieve Messina, which was occupied by French troops, and guarded by a fleet of thirty sail, under the Admiral Duquesne; the squadron of Ruyter numbered twenty-four sail, but it was reinforced previous to action by four Spanish vessels. These armaments encountered each other in desperate conflict off the eastern coast of Sicily, and Ruyter, almost at the beginning of the action, had both his legs shattered; he continued, nevertheless, to direct the battle, till there was no longer any probability of success, and then ordered a retreat into the port of Syracuse, where he died of his wounds on the 26th of April, 1676. [E.R.]

RUYVEN, Peter Van, a Dutch painter of history, taught by Jordaens, and occupies high rank among the artists of his country. Many of his historical tableaux are in the chateau of St. Loo; he was employed on the embellishments at the Hague when it was visited by William III., 1650-1718.

RUZZINI, a doge of Venice, 1732-1735.

RYCKAERT, Martin, a Flemish landscape painter, 1591-1636. David, his son and pupil, famous for his skill in the grotesque, was born 1615, and became director of the academy at Antwerp 1667, date of his death unknown.

RYCKE, J., a Flemish writer, 1587-1627.

RYCKEH, T., a Dutch philologist, 1640-1690.

RYDELIUS, Andreis, a Swedish theologian and philosopher, 1671-1738. His brother, Magnus, professor of history and theology, 1676-1712.

RYDER, Sir Dudley, a native of Yorkshire, born 1691, attorney-general 1736 to 1754, d. 1756.

RYFF, James, a Swiss surgeon, 16th century.

RYLAND, J., a baptist minister, died 1792.

RYLAND, W. Wynne, an engraver of London, born 1732, executed for forgery 1783.

RYMER, Thomas, historiographer royal, and collector of a vast mass of public documents relative to the history of England and its connection with other states, was born in Yorkshire 1638 or 1639, and received his appointment 1692. The publication of his collections was commenced in 1704, but the greater part remains in MS. at the British Museum. Died 1713.

RYSBRACH, RYSBRAECH, or RYSBRECHTS, John Michael, an eminent Flemish sculptor, 1694-1770. His brother, Peter, a painter, 165[illegible] 1716.

RYVES, Bruno, a dignitary of the Church of England, born in Dorsetshire, distinguished as an historical writer and annalist of the civil wars, died 1677. His relation, Sir Thomas Ryves, disting. civilian, advocate to Charles I., died 16[illegible]

RZEWUSKI, Wenceslas, a Polish nobleman and general, who underwent a long imprisonment in Russia for his opposition to the pretensions of that country. He was remarkable also for his extensive knowledge of literature, philosophy, and the arts, and distinguished himself as a dramatic author and poet, 1705-1779. His son, Severin, born 1745, has the reputation of being a traitor to his country, and was hung in effigy 1794.

S

SAA, Emanuel, a Portug. Jesuit, 1530-1596.

SAA DE MIRANDA, Francesco, a Portug. poet, who ranks next to Camoens, 1495-1558.

SAAD ED DEEN MOHAMMED, called *Khodjah Effendi*, a Turkish historian, died 1600.

SAADI, a distinguished Persian poet, whose entire works were published in the original Persian and Arabic at Calcutta, 1791. His Gulistan (Garden of Roses) was translated into English by Gladwin and Ross, and into French by Duryer, D'Aligre, and Gaudin; flourished 1195-1296.

SAADIAS GAON, a celebrated rabbin, 892-941.

SAARSFIELD, a Spanish general, 1795-1837.

SAAS, John, a French bibliographer, 1703-74.

SAAVEDRA FAXADRO, Diego De, a Span. histor. and diplomat., b. in Murcia 1584, d. 1648.

SABACON, an Ethiopian conqueror, who founded a new dynasty in Egypt, 8th cent. B.C.

SABAS, a sectarian of the 3d century.

SABATEI SEVI, a pretended Messiah of the Jews, born at Smyrna 1625, died in prison 1676.

SABATIER, A. H., a Fr. writer, 1726-1806.

SABATIER, Antoine, called *Sabatier de Castres*, from his birth-place, a French writer of the school of Helvetius, author of a Dictionary of Pagan Antiquity, Dictionary of Virtues and Vices, the Three Ages of Fr. Literature, &c., 1742-1817.

SABATIER, Peter, otherwise Sabathier, and Sabbathier, author of an edition of all the Latin versions of the Bible, 1682-1742.

SABATIER, R. B., a Fr. surgeon, 1732-1811.

SABBAGH, Michel, an Orientalist and poet, b. of catholic parents at St. Jean D'Acre, 1784-1816.

SABATHIER. See Sabatier.

SABBATHIER, F., a Fr. compiler, 1732-1[illegible]

SABBATI, L., an Italian botanist, last cent.

SABBATINI, two Italian painters:—Andrea Da Salerno, a pupil of Raphael, 1489-1[illegible] Lorenzino Da Bologna, died 1577.

SABBATINI, L. A., an Ital. composer, d. 1[illegible]

SABELLICUS, M. A., an Ital. hist., 1436-1[illegible]

SABELLIUS, was a presbyter of Ptolemais city in Pentapolis—a province of Lybia Cyrenaica—and lived about the middle of the third cent. Amidst the metaphysical attempts to explain the relation of the Persons in the Trinity, he struck out a peculiar system. In opposition to the prevalent Alexandrian theology, which taught the doctrine of subordination, he held that the three names in the Trinity not only referred to relations wholly co-ordinate, but that the epithets Father, Word, and Spirit, were but the designations of three separate phases or aspects of operations in which the one Divine Essence had chosen to exhibit itself. He thus denied all immanent distinctions in the Godhead. The human and personal element in Christ was, according to him, only the fleeting form of a Divine manifestation, and the Holy Ghost was merely a Divine energy in the hearts of believers. In fact, in his general doctrine of personality there is an approach to Pantheism, and the Arian heresy was its antagonistic product. The heresy of Sabellius was steadily opposed by Dionysius of Alexandria, and Arianism laid hold of several of the orthodox bishop's extreme expressions. [J.E.]

SABIN, a king of the Bulgarians, 763.

SABINA, JULIA, wife of Adrian, by whom she was compelled to take poison, and died 138.

SABINIANUS, pope of Rome, 604-606.

SABINUS, AULUS, a Roman poet, 1st century.

SABINUS, GEORGE, whose proper German name was SCHELTEN, a Latin poet, 1508-1560.

SABINUS, JULIUS, a Gaulish nobleman, who assumed the title of Cæsar during the contest between Vespasian and Vitellius, and was executed in the year 70. His two children, and his wife, Eponina, who had displayed the most unbounded devotion for him, were also put to death.

SABLIERE, ANTOINE RAMBOUILLET DE LA, a French author, died 1680. His wife, Mademoiselle Hessein, better known as MADAME DE LA SABLIERE, is distinguished by her love for the serious studies and the friendship of La Fontaine. She died 1693.

SABLIERE, C., a Fr. philologist, 1693-1786.

SABOLI, N., a Provençal poet, 1660-1724.

SABUNDE, R., a Spanish philosopher, d. 1432.

SACCHETTI, F., an Ital. novelist, 1335-1410.

SACCHETTI, G., an Ital. architect, died 1764.

SACCHI, three Italian artists:—ANDREA, a distinguished portrait painter of Rome, 1600-1661.

—, a painter and engraver of Pavia, 1616-

—— PIERO FRANCESCO, renowned for his perspective, flourished at Pavia about 1460-1526.

SACCHI, J., an Italian musician, 1726-1789.

SACCHINI, F., an Italian Jesuit, who continued Orlandino's History of his Order, 1570-1625.

SACCHINI, A. M. G., a composer, 1735-1786.

SACHEVERELL, HENRY, a notorious high churchman and demagogue of the reign of Queen Anne, was born about 1672, at Marlborough, where his father was a poor clergyman; and in 1705 became preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, the same time that he held the living of Cannock, in Staffordshire. The Toleration Act of 1689 had secured the free exercise of their religion to the protestant dissenters, then known under the three denominations of Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, but its operation was strenuously resisted by such men as Sancroft the deprived primate, and other conscientious non-jurors, including the mystic divine William Law, and the ecclesiastical historian. These were men of high principle, who held themselves aloof when the government they supposed were ruining the religion, being content to sacrifice their every hope of preferment in the cause. On the contrary, Sacheverell and his party made political capital of the general alarm, and were continually preaching abusive sermons against the Whig government and the dissenters. Sacheverell was at length brought to trial for two such discourses, in which he had abused Lord Godolphin, then high treasurer, under the scurrilous name of Volpone. We live in times when the miserable libels of a Sacheverell would only create an hour or two's amusement, but it was far otherwise then; he was seriously impeached, and being brought to trial before the peers, on the 27th of February, 1710, he occupied that high court nearly a month, and was then condemned to suspension for three years, and to have his sermons burnt by the hangman. The whole country was now inflamed with resentment; Sacheverell was escorted about by processions of horse and foot, the queen was everywhere followed by shouts for Sacheverell, and the dwelling-houses of eminent dissenters were shamefully plundered, and no one friendly to them could appear without being abused; in fine, the general election of the ensuing autumn was so much influenced by this movement, that the Godolphin ministry was overthrown. On the expiration of his sentence, Sacheverell recommenced his incendiary harangues, chiefly, perhaps, to save appearances, and he was presented by the queen, now under Tory influence, and always zealously attached to the Church of England, to the rich living of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in obscure retirement 1724, the last thing recorded of him being a bequest of £500 to Bishop Atterbury, his friend and representative among the prelates. [E.R.]

SACHS, HANS, a German poet, 1494-1578.

SACI, LOUIS ISAAC DE, whose proper name was LEMAISTRE, a learned Jansenist, 1612-1684.

SACKEN, BARON, a Russ. general, 1770-1837.

SACKVILLE, GEORGE, Viscount, third son of the first duke of Dorset, was born 1716, and was commander of the English and Hanoverian cavalry at the battle of Minden, 1759. Instead of bringing his troops into action when ordered, he was panic-stricken, and his pale looks and want of self-possession were marked by the other officers. He was tried by court-martial on the charge of cowardice, and not only dismissed the service, but had his name erased from the list of privy councillors. This man, however, became colonial secretary in the factious times of Lord North from 1775 to 1782, the period of the American war of independence. Died 1785. The affair of Minden is very fully discussed in the valuable history, now in course of publication, by Lord Mahon. [E.R.]

SACROBOSCO. See HOLYWOOD.

SACROVIRUS, JULIUS, the principal author and chief of the revolt of the Gauls under Tiberius, defeated at Autun by Silius, and slew himself, 21.

SACY. See SACI.

SACY, ANTOINE ISAAC SILVESTRE, Baron De, one of the most universal scholars of our age, and particularly renowned for his Oriental learning, was born at Paris 1758, and occupied the first rank as professor under every form of government in France, from 1795 to the reign of Louis Philippe. He is author of several original works, and of many highly valued translations from the Oriental languages. Died 1838.

SACY, LOUIS DE, a Fr. advocate, 1654-1724.

SADE, an illustrious Provençal family, one of whose lords is supposed to have been the husband of Petrarch's Laura. This family has given several statesmen and prelates to France since the 14th century. In recent times, two names distinguished in literature:—JAMES FRANCIS PAUL ALPHONSO, Marquis De Sade, author of Remarks on the Troubadours, and editor of an edition of Petrarch, 1705-1778. DONATIAN ALPHONSO FRANCIS, his nephew, a licentious novelist, 1740-1814.

SADEEL, A., a French Huguenot, 1534-1591.

SADELER, JOHN, a Flem. engrav., 1550-1610. RAPHAEL, his brother and pupil, 1555-1616. GILES, nephew and pupil of John, 1570-1629.

SADI. See SAADI.

SADLER, A., chaplain to Charles II., d. 1680.

SADLER, J., a political writer, 1615-1674.

SADLER, MICHÆL THOMAS, a philanthropist and member of parliament, distinguished by his exertions in favour of the poor factory children, author of 'Ireland, its Evils, and their Remedies,' and of a work against the Malthusian doctrine, entitled 'The Law of Population,' 1780-1835.

SADLER, SIR RALPH, a reformer and statesman, who acted as the principal agent of Queen Elizabeth in Scotland, and as gaoler of Mary Stuart, 1507-1587.

SADLER, W. W., a dist. æronaut. 1796-1824.

SADOC, a learned Jew, principal founder of the sect of Sadducees, 3d century B.C.

SADOLETO, JACOPO, an Italian cardinal, famous as a philosopher and man of letters, at the period of the attempted reformation in Italy (see POLE), 1477-1547. His cousin, PAOLO, a Latin poet, 1508-1572.

SAEMUND, SIGFUSSON, an Icelandic priest and historian, by whom the poems of the Edda were collected, died 1135.

SAGE. See LE SAGE.

SAGE, B. G., a French chemist, 1740-1824.

SAGE, JOHN, a Scottish prelate, 1652-1711.

SAGITTARIUS, GASPAR, whose proper name was SCHUTZE, a Saxon archæologist, 1633-1694.

SAGREDO, GIOVANNI, a Venetian historian, who was elected doge in 1675. He resigned his office because not agreeable to the people.

SAHED-IBN-ABAD, a celebrated Persian vizier, historian, and literary *savant*, 940-995.

SAINCTES, CLAUDE DE, a French catholic theologian, and partizan of the league, 1525-1591.

SAINT-AIGNAN, FRANCOIS DE BEAUVILLIERS, successively Count and Duke De, a French commander and statesman, remembered as a patron of learning, 1610-1687. PAUL, his son and successor in the dukedom, one of the most virtuous statesmen of the court of Louis XIV., governor of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and a friend of Fenelon, 1648-1714. PAUL HIPPOLITE, brother and successor of the latter, a diplomatist and member of the Academy, 1684-1776.

SAINT-ALBAN. See SAINT-GILES.

SAINT-ALBAN, RICHARD DE BURGH DE, earl of Clanricarde, an Irish nobleman, who aided in extinguishing the rebellion of 1600, 1565-1635.

SAINT-AMAND, J., a French critic, d. 1754.

SAINT-AMANS, J. FLORIMOND BOUDON DE, a French agriculturist and botanist, 1748-1831.

SAINT-AMANT, MARK ANTONY GERARD, Sieur De, a French poet, 1594-1660.

SAINT-AMOUR, WILLIAM DE, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who wrote against the friars, d. 1272.

SAINT-ANDRE, J. B., a protestant minister and member of the French convention, 1749-1813.

SAINT-ANDRE, J. D'ALBON, Maréchal De, a famous commander of the catholic league, colleague of Guise and Montmorency, killed at the battle of Dreux, 1561.

SAINT-ANDRE, NATHANIEL, an anatomist, whose singularities of character are recorded by Nichols in his Anecdotes of Hogarth, died 1776.

SAINT-ANGE, ANGE FRANÇOIS FARIAU DE, a French poet and classical translator, 1747-1810.

SAINT-AUBIN, A., a Fr. engraver, 1736-1807.

SAINT-AUBIN, AUG. ALEXANDER D'HERBER, called, a French singer and actor, 1754-1818.

SAINT-AUBIN, C., a publicist, 1755-1820.

SAINT-AUBIN, G. C. See LEGENDRE.

SAINT-AULAIRE, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DE BEAUPOIL, Marquis De, a Fr. poet, 1643-1742.

SAINT-CHAMOND, CLAIRE MARIE MAZARELLI, Dame De, a learned Fr. writer, 1731-1784.

SAINT-CLOST, PERROS DE, or PIERRE DE SAINT CLOUD, writer of a satirical allegory, called the *Romance of Reynard*, which consists of 2,000 verses, and has been translated into most European languages, 13th century.

SAINT-CONTEST, DOMINIQUE CLAUDE BARBERIE DE, a French statesman and diplomatist, 1668-1730. His son, F. DOMINIQUE, minister of state for foreign affairs in 1751, under the influence of Madame de Pompadour, 1701-1754.

SAINT-CYR, ODET JOSEPH DE VAUX DE GIRY, Abbé De, a Greek scholar, preceptor of the dauphin, son of Louis XV., died 1761.

SAINT-CYRAN, JEAN DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, Abbé De, a Jansenist theolog., 1581-1642.

SAINTE-BEUVE, JACQUES DE, a writer [illegible] Grace and Predestination, 1613-1677.

SAINTE-CROIX, GUILLAUME EMMANUEL JOSEPH, Baron De, a learned French historian, author of 'Researches into the Mysteries of Paganism,' 'Critical Examination of the History of Alexander the Great,' and other works of [illegible] value, 1746-1809.

SAINTE-CROIX, or SANTA CROCE, PIPER DE, cardinal and papal nuncio, 1513-15[illegible]

SAINT-EVREMOND, C. MARGUERITE ST. DENIS, Seigneur De, a royalist and *protégé* Mazarin during the troubles of the Fronde, distinguished as an elegant writer, 1613-1703.

SAINT-FAL, S. M., a French actor, 1760-[illegible]

SAINT-FLORENTIN, L. PHELYPEAUX, C[illegible] De, son of Phelipeaux de la Vrilliere, minister various functions for more than fifty years to [illegible] XV., and a debauched character, 1705-1777.

SAINTE-FOIX, GERMAIN FRANÇOIS POU[illegible] DE, a French writer and antiquarian, 1698-1[illegible]

SAINT-GALL, THE MONK OF, an anony[illegible] Latin writer of the 9th century.

SAINT-GELAIS, OCTAVIUS DE, a poe[illegible] bishop of Angouleme, and biographer of Louis [illegible] 1466-1502. MELLIN, his natural son, an [illegible] astic, and au. of Latin and French poems, d. [illegible]

SAINT-GENIES, J. DE, a Fr. poet, 1607-[illegible]

SAINT-GENIS, A. N., a Fr. lawyer, 1741-[illegible]

SAINT-GEORGE, CHEVALIER DE, a mal[illegible] born of a negress at Guadaloupe, greatly dis[illegible] guished by his accomplishments at the Fr[illegible] court, and especially for his skill as a swordsm[illegible] He commanded a troop of horse at the begin[illegible] of the revolution, 1745-1801.

SAINT-GERAN. See GUICHE.

SAINT-GERMAIN, COUNT DE, a singul[illegible] character, some way connected with the [illegible] of last century, and equally remarkable for th[illegible] extent of his knowledge and his communicativ[illegible] with the French court, especially with Louis XV. and Madame de Pompadour. He is said to have died at Schleswig in 1784. The curious should compare with his pretensions the traditions of *The Wandering Jew*, which are collected together in the Chronicles of Cartophilus (so called), lately published by David Hoffman.

SAINT-GERMAIN, ROBERT, Count De, a

l statesman, minister of war to Louis
ıor of Memoirs, 1708-1778.
-GERMAN, or SEINT-GERMAN,
HER, an Eng. lawyer of the 16th cent.
-GILES, otherwise *Joannes Anglicus*,
e *St. Albain*, a learned theologian, and
medicine to Philip Augustus, king of
d about 1255.
-HILAIRE. See GEOFFROY.
E-HUBERTI, ANTOINETTE CECILIA
French opera singer, 1756-1821.
-HURUGE, MARQUIS DE, a character
ch revolution, about 1750-1810.
-HYACINTHE, HYACINTHE CORDON-
er known as *Themiseuil de Saint Hya-*
ingenious French critic, 1684-1714.
E-HYACINTHE. See CHARRERIE.
-JOHN. See BOLINGBROKE.
-JORRI, PIERRE DUFAUR DE, in Latin
ber, a learned French Jesuit, 1540-1600.
-JOSEPH, ISIDORE, a theologian and
f the Carmelites of Italy, died 1666.
-JOSEPH, PIERRE MATHIEW DE,
Pierre Foglia, an Asiatic missionary
st, born in Naples 1617, died 1691.
-JULIEN, L. G. BAILLET, Baron De,
ieous writer, 1720-1780.
-JULIEN, PIERRE DE, a partizan of
, and historian of Burgundy, 1520-1593.
-JURE, J. B. DE, an ascetic, 1588-1657.
-JUST, ANTOINE, one of the most re-
characters, all things considered, produced
olutionary epoch of France, was born at
he Nivernais 1768, and was only twenty-
of age when the revolution had grown to
eat in 1792-3. He was the son of a
St. Louis, descended from a distinguished
d had passed through a brilliant career
nt, when he became adjutant-major in a
he national guard; and in this position
acquaintance of Robespierre. The
f these two men is one of the most in-
tudies presented by the history of those
he intelligence of St. Just was as cold,
glassy as that of Robespierre, his character
t, his ambition as great, his personal
noral and physical, unsurpassed by any
known to history, and his enthusiasm *dis-*
generis, for we are not only unacquainted
ning resembling it, but it appears as we
o contradict the word itself. Light,
and dauntless, in Camille Desmoulins,
cter of mind strikes us as one common to
d to every cause; in St. Just, on the con-
ted to the highest pitch, and star-like in
ness, it is yet fixed in preternatural
, or if it ever stir, seems only to string
rves as by a magnetic tension to make
stronger and more resonant organ of the
pirit. In cold impassive reason, the two
ust and Robespierre, resemble each other,
strict purity of their lives, but in this
re is no comparison, and to explain St.
ust suppose the wildest enthusiasm in
rd nature transfixed and bound down to
urposes by the gleam of the frigid intel-
the inner. His almost feminine coun-
nd his perfect devotion to Robespierre,
for St. Just this striking but profane appellation: *the Saint John of the Messiah of the People*. He surpassed his master in impassibility as the terrible events of the revolution swept by, and on the night of the September massacres slept soundly in the same chamber where Robespierre paced up and down watching, as he expressed it, 'like remorse or crime.' At this time, the name of St. Just was almost unknown to the people, but he took his place in the National Convention, which met soon afterwards, with the air of one accustomed to be heard and obeyed as an oracle. He was the mask of the spirit of Robespierre, and so perfectly devoted to him, that the ideas of the one were uttered by the voice of the other, not in slavish subjection, but with more axiomatic and unanswerable simplicity, and with a more daring application to emergencies; it was, as if the soul of Robespierre had two bodies, the one more plausible in utterance, the other sharper and more remorseless. This devotion of St. Just was entirely due to the acquiescence of his reason in the sentiments of Robespierre, and to his solemn conviction that the republic could only triumph by those ideas: he was strictly *the minister* of Robespierre *the dictator*, and he embodied the conceptions of his master in those practical measures which could alone carry him to power. The overthrow of the Gironde and the Dantonists was only a step towards the concentration of every power of the state in the committees of the convention, formed to work under one head; the struggle which he directed, in fact, was that of a republic one and indivisible, opposed to the idea of a confederation which it was impossible to form in imitation of the United States that had been the natural growth of time and circumstances. After the fall of the Girondins, the triumvirate of Robespierre, Couthon, and St. Just, was formed definitely in the committee of *Salut Public*, and under the dictation of this body, at the time when France was menaced with destruction, no right, whether of life or property, was allowed to be pleaded in preference to the supreme right of the nation to save itself. The inexorable logic of this argument, put in force, became *the terror*, and they who look upon a Robespierre and a St. Just as mere spirits of darkness, and agents of iniquity, should consider well the sorrowful nights and days which this young man of twenty-five or six must have passed when he wrote in his diary: 'It is but a small matter to quit a life like this, a state of being so miserable that the only choice left us, is to become the accomplice of crime or the helpless witness of it.' The most striking proof of his heroism was given when the Austrians, reunited to the army of Condé, had forced the lines of Weissembourg, and were advancing upon Strasburg. Sent there with Lebas, in the character of a proconsul, St. Just charged at the head of the Alsatian peasantry, hastily armed, and, with an intrepidity that astonished the soldiers, rolled back the invaders, and saved his country. In this character he was the legal autocrat of the entire district, and in the emergency the lives and properties of all were at his disposal; was he therefore merciful or cruel when he saved 'thousands of heads,' as it is confessed, by sending one scoundrel to the guillotine? In short, there is only one honest way of judging these men, and that is by the exceptional character

of the times, and not as Christians, for such they were not, but as the heathen avengers of the crimes and errors of many generations of pretended Christians. St. Just, true to the last, accompanied Robespierre to the scaffold, and regarded with a disdainful air the crowd vociferating around him. He was executed on the 27th of July, 1794, or according to the republican style, on the 9th Thermidor, year 2. His poems and political writings bear witness to his literary talents. [E.R.]

SAINT-JUST, GODARD D'AUCOURT DE, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, 1770-1826.

SAINT-LAMBERT, CHARLES FRANCIS, Marquis De, a fabulist and philosopher, 1717-1803.

SAINT-LAURENT, BARON DE, a French artillery officer in the wars of Napoleon, 1763-1832.

SAINT-LEU. See HORTENSE.

SAINT-LO, A. DE, a Fr. missionary, d. 1638.

SAINT-LOUIS. See LOUIS (IX.)

SAINT-LOUIS, See PETER OF ST. LOUIS.

SAINT-LUC, FRANÇOIS D'ESPINAY DE, a French commander, who distinguished himself against the Calvinists, and became a master of artillery under Henry IV., killed 1597. His son, TIMOLEON, ambassador to England and marshal of France, 1580-1644.

SAINT-MARC, C. H. LEFEBVRE, an editor, historian, and chronologist, 1698-1769.

SAINT-MARC, J. P. ANDREW DES ROSINS, Marquis De, a poet and dramatist, 1728-1813.

SAINT-MARCELLIN, a natural son of the celebrated Fontanes, distinguished by his valour at the battle of Borodino, in the Russian campaign of 1812, and as an opera writer, 1791-1819.

SAINT-MARS, a French officer of quality, whose name has been preserved in history in connection with that most perplexing of all secrets, 'The Man in the Iron Mask.' Vague rumours of such a prisoner were all that existed till the publication of Voltaire's Louis XIV., when for the first time they assumed due consistency. After all that has been written on the subject, it cannot be said that more is known at this hour than had been related by Voltaire, except some confirmations of the substantial accuracy of his account, and some additional traits of character, which may help to solve the riddle, if ever fresh light should be thrown upon it by the publication of hitherto unedited state documents. Briefly, the story is as follows:—Towards 1662, a state prisoner of noble stature, and the most accomplished demeanour, wearing a mask of black velvet, was consigned to the custody of Saint-Mars, at that time governor of the castle of Pignerol. In 1686, Saint-Mars was transferred to the Isle of Saint-Marguerite, in the sea of Provençe, and he took his prisoner with him: he did the same when he became governor of the Bastile in 1690. This mysterious person was uniformly treated with the highest respect by the governor, who himself waited upon him, and the same deference was shown by the marquis of Louvois on occasion of a visit previous to his removal from St. Marguerite: his mask was so constructed with steel springs that he had perfect liberty to eat and drink; he was served in the richest manner, and was accustomed to entertain himself with books and music. Before his transference to the Bastile, he seized an opportunity to scratch some intelligence on a silver plate, which he threw out near a fishi boat that he perceived moored to the shore; t fisherman, however, was unable to read, and carried the plate to Saint-Mars, who would allow him to depart until perfectly satisfied th no discovery had been made. In the end t prisoner died in the Bastile, and was buried the parish cemetery of Saint Paul, by midnig November, 1703, under the evidently feign name of Marchiali: the furniture of his room, t window casements, and every possible thing which he could have left any record, were th carefully burnt; the ceiling was pulled down a reduced to powder; finally, the Bastile record since perused, were found to contain only th obscurest allusions to him. The last state who possessed this secret was Chamillac, wh his deathbed refused to make a discovery of it though entreated by his son-in-law, the secon marquis de Feuillade, he said he had been bound by an oath. The medical attendant of th prisoner had never seen his face, but says that h informed him a few days before his death that believed he was near sixty years of age; registry of the burial, on the other hand, forty-five as the age of the pretended Marc but this again may have been designed to baffl vestigation. This strange history, it will b served, commences about the period of Maz death, and it covers the greater part of the re Louis XIV. It would be inconsistent wit limits to discuss the conjectures to which given rise—some of them sufficiently rom What surprises us is, that historians do not o how little reason would be left for the caref servation of the secret beyond the lifetime prisoner, if it could be proved *he was any the persons hitherto supposed.*

SAINTE-MARTHE, CHARLES FRANCIS quis De, a French fabulist and poet, 1717-1

SAINT-MARTIN, J. ANTOINE DE, col researches into the history of Armenia, 1791

SAINT-MARTIN, J. DIDIER DE, a C missionary and writer in Chinese, 1743-180

SAINT-MARTIN, LOUIS CLAUDE DE, by himself *le Philosophe inconnu* (which we *philosopher of the unknown*), was born at Am of a noble French family, 1743, and is said to commenced his metaphysical studies upon 'Art of Knowing One's Self,' written by Abbadie, a French protestant theologian. He sometimes confounded with MARTINEZ PAS LIS, who was the real founder of the sect of *tinists*, and the first teacher, but by no means master, of Saint-Martin. The period when two philosophical inquirers became acquainted was marked by a reaction against the scep philosophy of the encyclopedists, against w Saint-Martin launched the first and most of his writings, entitled *Des Erreurs et de la V* published at Lyons 1775, between which and 1778 the operations of the genuine Mar in France had become extinct. The name, ind still remained. The *Chevaliers Bienfaisants*, formed under the name of *Philalethes*, and said have embraced the doctrines of Saint-Martin Swedenborg, invited the former to take the pre dent's chair in 1784, but he refused the hon as to Swedenborg, the writer has before him

, written by a French disciple of his
ly disavowing the connection, and
e very Martinists, so called, with
magic:—so much for the right of
to assume names, and for the sar-
artine ('Girondins,' vol. i. p. 188),
osophists, disciples of the sublime
Swedenborg, the Saint-Martin of
tended to complete the gospel, and
nanity,' &c. It is a point of some
history of those times, for not only
lt societies of Germany and France
ong the people, but the most dis-
inces were enrolled amongst them,
read in the article WEISHAUPT.
was neither faithful to one system
ut coquetted with them all, Martinez
hymy, Animal Magnetism, Sweden-
cob Bœhmen, until he was cast
midst of the French revolution, and
e regarded himself, 'the Robinson
ritualism.' He possessed vast ori-
and metaphysical insight, and as a
gested and assimilated whatever he
aste; we should not be far from the
, in pronouncing that the principles
ad taken the deepest hold of his
nd reason; and that much in his
may be regarded as a modern re-
them, tinctured, however, by what
red from Swedenborg, and by his
animal magnetism. The first of
mentioned above. It was followed
Naturel des Rapports entre Dieu,
l'Univers,' 1782, the principle of
explanation of *things* by *man*, and
by *things*. In 1790 he published
Désir.' In 1792 the 'Ecce Homo,'
rrect the rage at that time for mag-
s, and to elevate the soul to sub-
es. In 1796 appeared 'Le Nouvel
1800, 'De l'Esprit des choses, ou
ilosophique sur la Nature des Etres
de leur Existence,' a work which
denounced as 'a tissue of foolish
on the strength of an extract,
twithstanding, of great philosophic
02 he ushered to the light of day 'Le
'Homme Esprit,' with these remark-
'Although the subject of this work
ter clearness than my others, it is
rom ordinary ideas to let me hope
ess. I have often felt while writing
t would be much as if I had played
f waltzes and contre-dances on my
cemetery of Mont-Martre, where
to do with my bow, but really the
there would neither understand my
nce to it!' Besides these and other
own, Saint-Martin translated into
Three Principles,' and the 'Aurora,'
men. The Russian statesman, Prince
aid to have been his convert, but we
e whether any connection exists be-
ct and the rise of the Martinists in
oscow: a very insufficient account of
be found in Pinkerton's translation of
rning the state of the Greek church,
vonic of Platon. Saint-Martin, like
so many others of the noblesse of France, suffered by the French revolution, and being implicated in a conspiracy, owed his life to the revolution of Thermidor. Died 1803. [E.R.]

SAINT-MARTIN, MICHEL DE, a religious founder and writer, 1614-1687.

SAINT-MAURICE, ALEX. MA. ELEONOR, Prince De Montbarey, minister of war to Louis XVI. from 1776 to 1780, au. of Memoirs, 1732-96.

SAINT-MAURIS, J. DE, a French jurisconsult, statesman, and diplomatist, died 1555.

SAINT-MAURIS, PRUDENT DE, a jurisconsult and ambassador, of another family, d. 1584.

SAINT-MEARD, FRANCOIS JOURGNIAC DE, a journalist and chevalier of the order of Saint Louis, born at Bourdeaux 1745, and known at the period of the revolution as the editor of a royalist paper, entitled 'Journal de la Cour et de la Ville.' After the installation of the revolutionary leaders in the Paris Commune, by the insurrection of August 10, 1792, Saint-Meard was arrested and imprisoned in the 'Abbaye,' where he became an eye-witness of the September massacres. He has related his terrible experience in a brochure entitled, 'My Thirty-six Hours' Agony,' the thrilling interest of which carried it through above a hundred editions. After the 'terror' Saint-Meard continued to frequent the literary salons of Paris, and received the humorous title of 'President and General-in-chief of the Universal Society of Gobe-mouches.' Died 1827. [E.R.]

SAINT-MICHEL, A. DE, a Fr. wr., 1795-1827.

SAINT-MORYS, ET. BOURGEVIN-VIALART, Count De, a French general, known as a naturalist and miscellaneous writer, 1772-1817.

SAINT-NON, JEAN CLAUDE RICHARD, Abbé De, a celebrated amateur in the arts, 1727-1791.

SAINTE-PALAYE, J. B. DE LA CURNE DE, the historian of French chivalry, 1697-1781.

SAINT-PARD, otherwise *P. N. Van Blotaque*, a French Jesuit and religious writer, 1734-1824.

SAINT-PAVIN, DENIS SANGUIN DE, a French poet and ecclesiastic, 1600-1670.

SAINT-PERAVI, J. N. M. GUERINEAU DE, a political writer and poet, 1732-1789.

SAINT-PHILIP. See BACCALAR Y SANNA.

SAINT-PIERRE, CHARLES IRENEE CASTEL, Abbé De, a political writer and philanthropist, who was educated as an ecclesiastic, and devoted himself theoretically and practically to the public good. Among his works is a 'Project for a Perpetual Peace,' conceived at the congress of Utrecht (1713), and pronounced by the cardinal Dubois '*the dream of a good man*.' He was far in advance of his age; and being excluded from the French Academy for the courageous expression of his opinions concerning the government of Louis XIV., that body took more than half a century to revise their judgment of him; at length, in 1775, his eulogium was pronounced by D'Alembert. The French are indebted to him not only for his philosophical 'dreams,' but for that expressive word *bienfaisance*, which he introduced into the language. [E.R.]

ST. PIERRE, EUSTACE DE, a patriotic citizen of Calais, who distinguished himself when Edward III. of England besieged that place in 1347.

SAINT-PIERRE, J. H. BERNARDIN DE, a celebrated French writer, well known in this coun-

try by his beautiful romance of 'Paul and Virginia,' was born at Havre 1737, and passed some time in the Isle of France, where the scene of his story is laid, as an engineer. He was a friend of Rousseau, and author of works making altogether twelve volumes, recommending a higher virtue than that exhibited in his own life. Died 1814.

SAINT-PRIEST, F. E. GUIGNARD, Count De, an ambassador and partizan of the Bourbons, 1735-1821. His son, G. EMMANUEL, a general who served against France, 1776-1814.

SAINT-PRIEST, or SAINT-PRET, JEAN YVES, an archivist and historian, died 1720.

SAINT-RAMBERT, GABRIEL DE, a Cartesian philosopher and friend of Rousseau, died 1720.

SAINT-REAL, CESAR VICHARD, Abbé De, a controversialist and historian, 1639-1692.

SAINT-REMY, PIERRE SURIREY DE, a French officer and writer on artillery, died 1716.

SAINT-SAPHORIN, A. F. L. DE MESTRAL DE, a diplomatist employed by the Danish court, a great connoisseur in art, 1738-1805.

SAINT-SILVESTRE, J. L. DU FAURE, Marquis De, a commander under Turenne, 1627-1719. C. F. DU FAURE, of the same family and title, an historical writer, 1752-1818. N. H. MAURICE DU FAURE, called president St. Silvestre, a magistrate and political writer, died 1811.

SAINT-SIMON, C. F. DE ROUVROY SANDRICOURT, a learned French prelate, and collector of a valuable library, 1727-1794. His brother, LOUIS DE ROUVROY, Duc De Saint-Simon, a statesman and diplomatist during the regency of the duke of Orleans, author of Memoirs of the highest value towards the history of his times, 1675-1755.

SAINT-SIMON, CLAUDE HENRI, Count De, founder of a school of social science and rational doctrine named after him, was born at Paris 1760. Member of an illustrious family which traced its origin, through the counts of Vermandois, to Charlemagne, he had the best education that his country could then afford, and one of his teachers was the great encyclopedist D'Alembert. He entered the army, according to the prevailing fashion with the young nobles, in 1777, and though he hated war, he embarked, two years later, for America, and served under Washington, thinking only of some vast social design that would be promoted by the emancipation of America. In 1783 he returned to France, and quitting the military career, he was known at the period of the revolution as a speculator, conjointly with a count de Redern, in the national domains: his object was to acquire property as a means of realizing his ideas, and he regarded the convulsions which then agitated society as nothing more than the preparatory destruction of the old order of things. During the Terror, St. Simon was arrested in mistake for another of the same name, and only recovered his liberty after the revolution of Thermidor, 27th July, 1794. His time and fortune were now devoted with apostolic enthusiasm, to what he considered his mission, and, in 1807, he gave his ideas to the world in his 'Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the Nineteenth Century.' This work was intended as a supplement to the reports demanded by Napoleon on the progress of science since 1789, and in connection with Saint-Simon's other works, may be said to contain the germ of all that is valuable in Comte's po philosophy. It declares the time arrive generalize the whole body of science with a to social progress, and lays down the principle useful labour is the proper destiny of all men. was followed in 1808 by Letters addressed t Institute; in 1810, by a 'Prospectus of a Encyclopædia;' in 1814 by the 'Re-organizat European Society;' and nearly every year, in s by some fresh development of his philoso speculations. The sum of his meaning ma expressed somewhat in these terms: as Newto reduced astronomy to a positive law when h covered gravitation, so may all the sciences speculations of men be brought, practically, positive doctrine; chemistry and the other bra of experimental philosophy come first; m physical and theological knowledge follow i order of their remoteness from demonstration social science as the most complex of all com the encyclopædia of human knowledge an perience. Newton, it is argued, laid the found of this temple of science by demonstrating th of gravitation; and Locke proved that it co carried to completion by demonstrating the fectibility of the human spirit. This, we s the fundamental conception of Saint-Simon's has become more recently of Comte's, philos it is to be regretted that, in the carrying this idea, they are both deficient in the sense that constitutes religion, and in any true, o tolerable recognition, of revealed truth; the and its doctrines are at best a kind of sp police force, easy to be dispensed with wh positive theism is reached. These works, ho are valuable political studies, they point to results at which society must arrive, an suggest a valuable method of reviewing and philosophy: to be safely used they m treated like crude ore, from which the true is only to be extracted by a severe process. Simon exhausted his resources to such a that he passed a severe winter without fu almost without food. He once attempted s but the pistol-shot only deprived him of th of one eye. He died at Paris May 19, 1825. these last words on his lips 'L'Avenir est à (the future is ours). He left a small, but d body of disciples at his death, who had for organ a periodical entitled 'Le Producteur' then leader died of a broken heart, and his being scattered by the interference of govern his successor, M. Enfantin, became an activ moter of railways and other objects of imm utility.

SAINT-SIMON, MAXIMILIAN H. botanist, tactician, and historian, 1720-179

SAINT-URSIN, M. DE, a medical physician in the French army, 1763-1818.

SAINT VINCENT. JOHN JERVIS, earl Vincent, and admiral of the British fleet, was b 1734, at Meaford in Staffordshire. He entered navy at the age of ten, under Admiral Rodney. served in 1759 in the expedition against Q and had risen to the rank of post-captain when American war broke out. He distinguished h self greatly in the course of this war, and knighted; and early in the next great war ag revolutionary France he was made an a

the command of the Mediterranean specially employed in watching the , which country was in alliance with t England. The Spanish admiral sea with 27 large ships of the line, ht to action by Sir John Jervis, who ips of much inferior size and weight s glorious battle was fought off Cape lth February, 1797, and ended in the t of the Spaniards and the capture r ships. The English admiral was eerage for this victory by the title of nt, and received a pension of £3,000 00, Lord St. Vincent was placed in e channel fleet, and in 1801 he was of the admiralty, from which station ed when Pitt returned to power in t. Vincent was a stern reformer of no respect to persons, and visiting of men in rank and authority as lealt with the faults of the humblest fleet, or the meanest artizan in the gland is indebted to him not only for vices in action against the enemy, but ed discipline and spirit, which he in- very department of our navy, among as men, and for the noble example duty which he always set in his own w and brought forward into notice f Nelson, Duckworth, Strachan, arker, and many more of our best the war; and he was as firm a friend merit, as he was an unflinching foe and incompetency. Earl St. Vin- March, 1823. [E.S.C.]

NCENT, Gregory De, a French and writer on comets, 1584-1667.

NCENT, Paul De. See Paul.

ES, C., an oculist, 1667-1733.

., an Austrian painter, 1674-1705.

ELO, an Italian physician and her- died 1639.

an Italian composer, 1710-1800.

an Italian painter, 1803-1835.

otherwise SALAH-ED-DEEN, pt and Syria, one of the most en- chivalrous of Saracen princes, was tle of Tecrit, on the Tigris, of which governor in 1137. His family had rriors to the princes of Mesopotamia d Saladin was about thirty years of ccompanied his uncle, Shiracoh, in to Egypt; on whose death, in 1168, nmander of the forces. Like Me- ecent times, he possessed power and ient to render himself independent; tails of his wars, we find him master gypt in 1183, so far at least as to be opposition from the native princes. knights, however, had carried their st, and Saladin had been defeated re by Reginald De Chatillon, grand- Templars, who was now in posses- em, and in the habit of committing upon the Saracens. Saladin wisely is own authority before attacking ; and among his national improve- mentioned the foundation of colleges and the fortification of his cities, especially of Cairo. In 1187 he gave battle to the Christian army of 80,000 men on the plain of Hittin, or Tiberias, and having completely vanquished them, he slew Chatillon with his own hand, and took Guy of Lusignan, the Christian king of Jerusalem, prisoner: soon afterwards he captured the Holy City, and though he put the templars and knights hospitallers to the sword, the other Franks had the alternative of becoming slaves or paying ransom. News of these disasters arriving in Europe, produced the second crusade, in which Richard Cœur de Lion took part in alliance with Philip Augustus of France; preceded a year or two by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, who died before their arrival, and an immense host of combatants. The key of Syria, then, as it is now, was the fortress of St. Jean D'Acre, and the siege endured two years, 1189-1191, in which interval prodigies of valour were performed on both sides; the fortress at length surrendered, and the crusade was concluded by another year's truce between Saladin and Richard, after which the latter embarked for England. Neither of these remarkable characters were destined to survive their acquaintance with each other very long. Saladin was seized with a bilious fever at Damascus, and died there at the moment he was contemplating an extensive programme of conquests, in 1193.—Christians and Saracens have vied with each other in writing panegyrics on the justice, valour, generosity, and political wisdom, of this prince, who possessed the art, not simply of acquiring power, but of devoting it to the good of his subjects. Seventeen sons and a brother survived him to share his power, and his conquests were presently divided into several states. [E.R.]

SALADIN II., great-grandson of the preceding, assassinated after a vain attempt to recover the dominion of Egypt, 1229-1261.

SALADIN, J. B. M., a Fr. politician, d. 1810.

SALARIO, A., a painter of Milan, died 1559.

SALAZAR Y MARDONES, P. De, a Spanish historian of the emperor Charles V., died 1570.

SALAZAR Y MENDOZA, P. De, a Spanish historian of that monarchy, 17th century.

SALDEN, W., a Dutch divine, died 1694.

SALE, A. De La, a French writer, 1398-1462.

SALE, George, an Oriental scholar, best known by his translation of the Koran, was born in 1680, and died in 1736. But little is known of his personal history. He contributed the cosmogony, and a small portion of the other matter to the 'Universal History,' and his MSS. in the Radcliffe Library, comprise some valuable articles from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish literature.

SALE, Sir Robert Henry, an illustrious name in the annals of Anglo-Indian warfare, was born in 1782, and entered the army as ensign in the 36th Foot 1795. He was just in time to take a subordinate part in the achievements at the close of last century, which secured that magnificent country to the British crown; his name was more distinctly marked, however, in the Burmese war of 1824-6, in the course of which he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel. From that period till the commencement of our enterprises in Affghanistan, there was little opportunity for reaping other laurels; but events were ripening, which soon demanded the soldier's prowess, and were

destined to tax the utmost resources of our commanders. These circumstances date from 1835, commencing with the mission of Alexander Burnes, the envoy of Lord Auckland, whose object was to negotiate for consolidating the government of Dost Mahomed, as a bulwark against the designs of Russia and Persia. There appears to have been much insincerity, and certainly a good deal of procrastination and timidity in these overtures, so that eventually Dost Mahomed, instead of becoming our ally threw himself into the arms of our enemies. In 1838 Sale was appointed to the command of the 1st Bengal brigade in the impending war, and his troops formed the advance throughout the whole Affghanistan campaign; finally, in September, 1840, he defeated Dost Mahomed at Purwan-Dutrah, and compelled him to surrender to Sir William M'Naghten. In 1841 the war was renewed, and Sale commanded the brigade which stormed the Khoord Cabul Pass, but was compelled to retreat upon Jellalabad, followed by the army of Akhbar Khan. Shut up in this place, Sale and his gallant troops were closely besieged from the 12th of November, 1841, to the 7th of April, 1842, on which day he made a grand attack upon the besieging army, and so completely routed it, that he captured the guns, the ammunition, and the camp. In 1845 the Sikh army, commanded by Sirdar Tej Singh, crossed the Sutlej, and Sale was now with the British forces under Sir Hugh Gough, as quartermaster-general; the two armies met in deadly conflict at the battle of Moodkee, Dec. 18, and victory being declared for the British, Gough pushed on, and, four days later, fought the decisive battle of Ferozeshah. In the first action Sir Robert Sale had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, which proved mortal to him; he was then in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The principal works illustrating this series of events are a 'Narrative of the War in Affghanistan in 1838-9,' by Capt. H. Havelock, 2 vols., 1840; 'A Memoir of India and Affghanistan,' by J. Harlan, 1842, and 'The History of the War in Affghanistan,' by J. W. Kaye, 2 vols., 1851. A curious little work was also published, by H. T. Prinsep, in 1844, entitled 'Note on the Historical Results deducible from Recent Discoveries in Affghanistan.' We may add that our Sikh enemies are the representatives of a religious reformation preached in India by a contemporary of Luther. [E.R.]

SALERNE, F., a French naturalist, died 1760.

SALES, St. Francis De. See Francis.

SALES, Louis, Count De, brother of St. Francis, a soldier and diplomatist, famous for his defence of Savoy against the Spaniards, and of the city of Annecy against Louis XIII.; he also negotiated the treaty of Dôle, 1577-1654. Charles, his son, governor of St. Christopher, 1625-1666.

SALFI, F., a French dramatist, 1759-1832.

SALGAR, a Turcoman chief, founder of the dynasty named after him, died 1171.

SALIAN, J., a French Jesuit, 1557-1640.

SALICETI, G., an Italian physician, died 1250.

SALICETTI, Christopher, a native of Corsica, who promoted the union of that country to France, and was successively deputy to the constituent assembly, member of the convention, and the council of 500, and finally minister of war at Naples under Joseph and Murat, 1757-1809.

SALIEVI, A., an Italian compos

SALIMBEIN, Cavaliere V
Italian painter of sacred subjects, 15

SALINAS, Francis De, a Sp
and writer on musical theory, 1513-

SALIUS, Hugues De, a French
antiquary, 1632-1710. His brother,
tiste, a writer on the wines of Burg

SALISBURY. See Cecil, John

SALISBURY, W., a Welch lawy
lator of the liturgy into that langua

SALLE, J. A., a French Jesuit, 1

SALLE, J. B. De La, a Fren
founder of a religious order, 1631-17

SALLRE, P. De La, a designer,

SALLENGRE, A. H. De, a
counsellor to the prince of Orange, 1

SALLO, Denis De, a French wri
der of modern periodical criticism, 16

[Sallust—*From an Antique Bu*

SALLUST, (Caius Sallustius
Roman historian, was born at Amite
of the Salimes, to the north-east of
Though a member of a plebeian f
educated for the service of the stat
upon public life during the struggl
aristocracy and the democracy which
subversion of Roman liberty. Abo
twenty-seven he obtained the quæsto
tribune of the people in B.C. 52, he
part in connection with the outrages
in the murder of Claudius and the
Milo, identifying himself with the p
and thereby incurring the deadly
nobility. Two years after the expi
buneship he was expelled from the
accusers on the ground of immoral
it is quite possible that his greatest o
attachment to the cause of the pe
judges belonged to the opposite facti
degradation, he seems to have repai
camp in Gaul, and to have accompa
ing his invasion of Italy. By Cæsa
was restored to his seat in the senat
to the office of prætor B.C. 47, in w
he accompanied his patron to Afric
conclusion of the war, was left a
Numidia. While invested with t

trust he is said to have enriched himself by plundering the country placed under his charge; and the allegation is to some extent confirmed by the fact of the immense wealth which he afterwards possessed, and which he profusely expended in forming splendid gardens on the Quirinal hill. On his return from Africa Sallust withdrew from public affairs, and spent the remainder of his life in his luxurious retreat, engaged in the composition of the historical works which he left behind him. His death took place B.C. 34. His historical works consisted of—1. The *Catilina*, or History of the Conspiracy of Catiline in B.C. 63, of the events of which he was a spectator. 2. The *Jugurtha*, or History of the War maintained by the Romans against Jugurtha, king of Numidia, from B.C. 111 to 106, the materials for which he had probably collected during his residence in that country; and 3. The *Historiæ*, or histories, in five books, which are said to have comprised the period from the death of Sulla, B.C. 78 to B.C. 66. The first two works have come down to us entire, of the last we have only fragments; and the loss of it is the more to be regretted, as it must have contained an account of one of the most important periods of Roman history, respecting which our information is very meagre and unsatisfactory. Of Sallust's character, as a politician and historian, very contradictory opinions have been expressed both by the ancients and the moderns. As a devoted partizan of Cæsar, he was exposed to the censure of the party of Pompey; and it is therefore probable that the charge of immorality, though not unfounded, was somewhat exaggerated by party malevolence. The allegation of extortion in his province appears to rest on a firmer foundation. His philosophical introductions have been blamed as misplaced, and as containing opinions with which the writer did not sympathize, charges which must perhaps be to some extent admitted. His two works, however, must be judged as historical essays, illustrative of great political facts, and thus admitting a greater degree of latitude on the part of the writer, than would be admissible in continuous narrative. His style, though elaborate and artificial, is generally concise and perspicuous, but is occasionally marred by the use of archaic words, and by a love of brevity which is obviously the result of imitation. He is, however, entitled to the merit of being the first Roman who wrote what is now regarded as history. [G.F.]

SALLUSTIUS, a Platonist of the 4th century.

SALMANAZAR, a king of Nineveh, 8th c. B.C.

SALMASIUS. See SAUMAISE.

SALMERON, A., a Span. theologian, 1515-85.

SALMON, E. G., a Spanish statesman, d. 1832.

SALMON, F., a French priest, 1667-1736.

SALMON, J., otherwise *Maigret* or *Macrinus*, a Latin poet, teacher of the children of René of Savoy, 1490-1517. His son, CHARLES, a Latin poet, massacred on Bartholomew's day, 1572.

SALMON, NATHANAEL, a non-juring divine, known as an antiquary and extensive writer of county history, died 1742. THOMAS, his brother, a chronologist and historian, died about 1750.

SALMON, R., an Eng. mechanician, 1763-1821.

SALMON, U. P., a Fr. mineralogist, 1767-1805.

SALMON, W., a miscellaneous wr., d. abt. 1700.

SALOME, a Jewish princess, died 72.

SALOMON, J. P., a Ger. musician, 1745-1815.

SALONIUS, a French prelate, 5th century.

SALT, HENRY, a traveller and philologist, author of an 'Essay upon Hieroglyphics,' d. 1827.

SALTER, S., a learned divine, died 1773.

SALTMARSH, JOHN, an Antinomian minister, chaplain in the army under Fairfax, died 1647.

SALUTATO, L. COLUCCIO PIERIO, a Latin poet and chancellor of Florence, 1330-1400.

SALVA, F., a Spanish physician, 1747-1808.

SALVATOR ROSA. See ROSA.

SALVERTE, ANNE JOSEPH EUSEBIUS BACONNIERE, a member of the French chamber of deputies, to which he was first returned in 1828. He was a liberal in politics, and wrote an 'Historical Essay upon the Names of Men and Places,' and a work on the 'Occult Sciences.' In the latter he ascribes all the mysteries of antiquity to the knowledge possessed by the priests in natural philosophy, and, that failing them, to trickery and imposture, 1771-1839.

SALVI, N., an Italian architect, 1699-1751.

SALVI, TARQUINIO, an Italian painter, 16th cent. GIAMBATISTA, his son and pupil, 1605-85.

SALVIANI, H., an icthyologist, 1514-1572.

SALVIATI, F. ROSSI DE, an Italian painter, 1510-1563. For Salviati 'the Younger,' see PORTA.

SALVIATI, GIOVANNI, an Ital. cardinal, dist. as a great protector of arts and letters, 1490-1553.

SALVINI, A. M., a learned Italian, 1653-1729.

SAMBUCUS, JOHN, a learned Hungarian physician, antiquary, and historian, 1531-1584.

SAMERIUS, H., a German Jesuit, 1540-1610.

SAMMES, A., an English antiquary, died 1679.

SAMPSON, H., a nonconf. divine, died 1705.

SAMPSON, THOMAS, an eminent reformer and companion of the refugees at Geneva, nephew by marriage to Latimer, 1517-1589.

SAMSON, OLE JOHAN, a Danish dramatist and author of Scandinavian Tales, 1759-1796.

SAMSON, a judge of Israel, 12th century B.C.

SAMUEL, the last judge of Israel, and one of their prophets, supposed date 1132-1043 B.C.

SAMUEL, a king of Bulgaria, 971-1014.

SAMWELL, DAVID, surgeon of the *Discovery* when Captain Cook was murdered, died 1799.

SANADON, N. S., a French Jesuit, 1676-1733.

SANCERRE, L. DE, constable of France, distinguished in arms against the English, 1342-1402.

SANCHES, ANT. NUNEZ RIBEIRO, a Portuguese physician in the Russian army, 1699-1783.

SANCHEZ, F., a Portug. philoso., 1562-1632.

SANCHEZ, FRANCISCO, in Latin *Sanctius Brocensis*, a Spanish grammarian, 1523-1601.

SANCHEZ, G., a Spanish Jesuit, died 1628.

SANCHEZ, PETER ANTHONY, a learned Spanish ecclesiastic and philanthropist, 1740-1806.

SANCHEZ, T., a Spanish casuist, 1550-1610.

SANCHEZ, T. A., a bibliographer, 1732-1798.

SANCHO, IGNATIUS, a negro slave, remarkable for his attainments in polite literature, author of a 'Theory of Music,' 'Letters,' &c., 1729-1780.

SANCHONIATHON, a Phœnician historian, regarded as the most ancient writer of the heathen world, is supposed to have been a native of Berytus, but as the age to which he is referred is beyond the historical epoch, nothing certain can be related of him. Even the authenticity of the fragments attributed to him has been disputed, but it only

requires an ordinary acquaintance with the understanding of those remote ages to be convinced that they are genuine remains of a very high antiquity, whether written by Sanchoniathon or any other. The history attributed to him was composed in the Phœnician language, and its materials collected from the archives of the Phœnician cities, and from the registers preserved in the Phœnician and Egyptian temples. It was translated into Greek by Philo Byblius, in the reign of Hadrian, and the existing fragments of it preserved by Eusebius amongst the citations of his 'Evangelical Preparation.' One fragment is called 'The Cosmogony,' professedly derived from Tautus, Thoth, Athothis, or Hermes. Another, and by far the larger, is called the 'Generations;' it presents many interesting points of comparison with the Mosaic Scriptures, and professes to be the real history of those times stripped of allegory. 'All these things, the son of Thabion, the first Hierophant of all among the Phœnicians, allegorized and mixed up with the occurrences and accidents of nature and the world, and delivered to the priests and prophets, the superintendents of the mysteries, and they, perceiving the rage for these allegories increase, delivered them to their successors and to foreigners; of whom one was Isiris, the inventor of the three letters, the brother of Chna, who is called 'the first Phœnician.' The third and last fragment is a few lines preserved from Sanchoniathon's history of the Serpent. The whole will be found in Cory, who suggests that Sanchoniathon's omission of any direct notice of the flood, in which he differs from all other ancient writers, may be accounted for by his determination to reject whatever was allegorical. [E.R.]

SANCROFT, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, one of the prelates sent to the Tower by James II. in 1688, for refusing to order the public reading of the king's declaration of indulgence in favour of the Catholics, 1616-1693.

SANCTIUS. See SANCHEZ.

SANCTORIUS, SAUCTORIUS, whose true name was Santori Sautorio, an Italian physician of considerable distinction, was born at Capo D'Istria, in 1561, and died at Venice in 1636, aged seventy-five. He was the founder of what is called the Statical School in Medicine, and in 1612 published a treatise entitled, *Ars de Medicina Statica*, in which he endeavoured to estimate the loss of weight that the body undergoes by the various excretions, particularly by insensible transpiration, to which he attached much importance. [J.M'C.]

SAND, CHRISTOPHER VAN DEN, in Latin *Sandius*, a German Socinian, 1644-1680.

SAND, C. L., a German student, member of a secret society, and assass. of Kotzebue, 1795-1818.

SANDBY, P., an English artist, 1732-1809.

SANDE, JOHN VAN DEN, a Dutch jurisconsult and historian, died 1638.

SANDEMAN, ROBERT, founder of the sect who took from him the denomination of *Sandemanians*, was a native of Perth, in Scotland, where he was born 1723. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and having married a daughter of the Rev. John Glass, became a follower of his opinions and an elder in one of his churches. The subject of controversy which led to the formation of this party, was a particular view of the nature of justifying faith, but they differ, also, from other communions in the matter of discipline and church fellowship, especially in the administration of the sacrament of the Holy Supper. Their fundamental tenets are Calvinistic. Sandeman died at Danbury, aged forty-eight, 1771.

SANDEN, H. DE, a Ger. physician, 1672-1728.

SANDER, ANTHONY, in Latin *Sanderus*, a Flemish topographer and antiquary, 1586-1664.

SANDERS, NICHOLAS, a Roman Catholic theologian and controversial writer, 1527-1580.

SANDERS, R., a miscellaneous wr., 1727-1783.

SANDERSON, ROBERT, an English antiquarian, historian of Henry V., &c., 1660-1741.

SANDERSON, ROBERT, bishop of Lincoln, distinguished for his extensive antiquarian, scholastic, and historical information, known as a casuist and polemical writer, 1587-1663.

SANDERUS. See SANDER.

SANDES. See SANDYS.

SANDFORD, SIR DANIEL KEYTE, professor of Greek at Glasgow, son of Dr. Sandford, a prelate of the Scottish Episcopal Church, died 183[illegible]

SANDFORD F., a heraldist, 1630-1693.

SANDINI, A., an Italian historian, 1692-17[illegible]

SANDIUS. See SAND.

SANDOVAL, F. P. DE, a Sp. histor., 1560-1[illegible]

SANDRART, JOACHIM VON, a native of Fr[illegible] fort, disting. as a painter and art-writer, 1606

SANDWICH. See MONTAGU.

SANDYS, or SANDES, EDWIN, a dignitar[illegible] the church, who was vice-chancellor of Cambr[illegible] on the accession of Queen Mary, and suffered d[illegible] sition and imprisonment as a partizan of [illegible] Jane Grey. In the reign of Elizabeth he was [illegible] cessively bishop of Worcester and London, [illegible] archbishop of York, and had a share in the tr[illegible] lation known as the Bishops' Bible, 1519-[illegible] SIR EDWIN, his second son, a traveller and d[illegible] matist, to whom some sacred poems have [illegible] attributed, 1561-1629. GEORGE, brother o[illegible] latter, and seventh son of the archbishop, a[illegible] veller and classical translator, 1577-1643.— [illegible] declared that English poetry owed much o[illegible] beauty to the translations of George Sandys, [illegible] was highly esteemed by his contemporaries f[illegible] learning and virtues.

SANE, A. M., a French writer, 1773-1818.

SANGALLO, GIULIANO GIAMBERTI, c[illegible] an Italian artist and architect, son of Fran[illegible] Giamberti, 1443-1517. ANTONIO, his br[illegible] employed by Alexander VI. to convert Had[illegible] mausoleum into a fortress, now the castle o[illegible] Angelo, died 1534. ANTONIO, nephew of the [illegible] ceding, and the most distinguished architect of [illegible] family, a pupil of Bramante, 1482-1546. AN[illegible] NIO BAPTISTA GOBBO, brother of the latter [illegible] translator of Vitruvius. His nephew, BASTIA[illegible] a painter, decorator, and architect, 1481-1551.

SAN-GIORGIO, BENVENUTO DA, an Ital[illegible] historian and diplomatist, 1450-1525.

SANMICHELLI, MICHELE, an Ital. architect[illegible] friend of Bramante and Michelangelo, 1484-1559.

SANNAZARO, J., an Italian poet, 1458-1530.

SAN-SEVERO, RAYMOND DE SANGRO, prince of, a Neapolitan, eminent for his mechanical inventions and as an amateur of the arts, 1710-71.

SANSON, NICHOLAS, a French geographer,

r the accuracy and number of his maps, . His three sons, NICHOLAS, WILLIAM, AN, were remarkable in the same art. JAMES, a genealogist and ecclesiastical f Abbeville, 1596-1665.

VINO, JACOPO TATTI, called, an Ital- r and architect, 1479-1570. FRAN- son, a grammarian, 1521-1586.

-CRUZ, ALVAREZ DE BASSANO, Mar- Spanish admiral, died 1587.

-CRUZ DE MARZENADO, ALVAR, e, a Spanish general, diplomatist, and . 1687, k. by the Moors at Oran, 1732.

N, L. VAN, a Dutch poet, 1746-1798.

RRE, ANTOINE JOSEPH, an actor in revolution, a brewer, of Flemish descent, t Paris 1752. He was by no means the cter sometimes represented, but well and the possessor of a large fortune, trade. His familiarity with the work- employ, and his extreme generosity ine time, he gave away nearly £12,000 eat and rice) made him popular in St. d he became commander of the battalion rter. He displayed great courage and mind at the storming of the Bastile, deserve remembrance if it were only for ct about the same time, that of saving ble Bibliothèque du Roi from destruc- mob. In May, 1792, he became com- the national guard, and on the 20th of the Marseillaise had arrived, and the invaded by the populace, he thrust his riots out of the queen's chamber and Marie Antoinette and her children from rage; it is said that from this time may he secret understanding that the queen he agitators of the faubourgs. Many nces of the good nature of this Ajax of n populace might be mentioned, as that the drums to cease beating for a few when Louis was on the scaffold; this ing the opportunity of addressing a few he people, and so provoked the Mar- at they would have commenced firing he drums instantly struck up again by nother general. Santerre possessing t, but a vast deal of courage, often run sk to save life and property, and there er that he miscarried, when despatched dée, in command of an army, to oppose For this mischance, however, he was o prison, and did not recover his liberty the fall of Robespierre. His good- d useful, though not very brilliant part nge drama of history was now at an end, d in obscurity 1809. [E.R.]

RRE, J. B., a Fr. painter, 1651-1717.

UIL, or SANTEUL, JOHN DE, in *tolius*, a French ecclesiastic and Latin -1697.

RIO. See SANCTORIUS.

S, J. DOS, a Portng. mission., d. 1622.

O, MARCO, a Venetian general who himself in the army of crusaders who the Greek empire, 1153-1220. AN- of the preceding, and his successor as he Archipelago, 1195-1254. MARCO, lo and third duke, died 1263. GULIELMO, son and successor of Marco, 1284. NICOLO, son and successor of the latter, distinguished against the Genoese and the Turks. GIOVANNI, brother of Nicolo, sixth and last duke, married his daughter to the prince of Negropont, who became prince of Naxos.

SANUTO, LIVIO, a Venetian noble, distinguished as a poet, historian, and geographer, 1530-1586.

SANUTO, MARINO, a Venetian traveller in the East, author of a curious work, 14th century. His relative, of the same name, historiographer to the state of Venice, an. of valuable Diaries, 1466-1531.

SANZIO, J. DE, an Italian painter, 15th cent.

SAPOR I., king of Persia of the Sassanide dynasty, succeeded his father, Artaxerxes, 240. He invaded Mesopotamia 242, and having conquered Armenia, Syria, and Cilicia, he put to death the emperor Valerius with great cruelty. He was defeated by Odenatus 269, and died 271. SAPOR II., a posthumous son of Hormisdas II., was proclaimed 310, before his birth. He became an active and warlike prince in conflict with the Romans, and was a great enemy to Christianity, died 380. SAPOR III., succeeded Artaxerxes II., 384, he kept peace with the Romans, died 389.

SAPOR, a king of Armenia, 420.

SAPPHO, a lyric poetess of old Greece, born at Lesbos, and supposed to have flourished about 610 B.C. Nothing certain is known of her life, but she is represented as a woman of dissolute morals, and is said to have drowned herself in consequence of the neglect of a youth with whom she had become enamoured. The invention of the *Sapphic verse* is attributed to her, but there only remains of her writings a 'Hymn to Venus,' and an 'Ode to a Young Female,' which have been rendered into English by Ambrose Philips. The contradictory traditions concerning her life have led to the supposition that other celebrated women of the same name must have lived at different epochs.

SARABIA, J. DE, a Span. painter, 1608-1669.

SARAVIA, H. A., of Spanish origin, but reckoned among English divines, was a professor of divinity and friend of Hooker, 1531-1613.

SARAZIN, J., a French sculptor, 1590-1660.

SARAZNO, J., a French marshal, 1770-1824.

SARBIEWSKI, MATTHIAS CASIMIR, in Latin *Sarbievius*, a Polish lyric poet, 1595-1640.

SARCHIANI, GUISEPPE, an Italian economist, archivist of Tuscany during the revol., 1746-1821.

SARCMASIUS. See SCHURTZFLEISCH.

SARDANAPALUS, the name of several princes of Assyria, the most celebrated of whom was the last sovereign of the first Assyrian empire. His reign dates from 836 to 817 B.C., when he was dethroned by Arbaces and Belesis, at the head of a revolt of the Medes, Persians, and Babylonians. In the last extremity, Sardanapalus, who had withstood a siege for three years in Nineveh, placed himself, his treasures, his wives, and his eunuchs on a funeral pile, which he fired with his own hand. He had ceased to exist when the city was taken, and that event was followed by the dismemberment of the Assyrian empire. The above date is only an approximation to the true one, as authorities vary. [E.R.]

SARPI, PIETRO, called *Fra Paolo*, a Venetian historian, and defender of the republic against the pope, Paul V., 1552-1623.

SARRABAT, N., a French botanist, 1698-1737.
SARRASIN, J. A., a Fr. physician, 16th cent.
SARRASIN, J. F., a French poet, 1603-1654
SARRASIN, M., a naturalist, 1659-1736.
SARTI, G., an Italian composer, 1730-1802.
SARTO, ANDREA VANNUCCHI, called DEL, the most dist. painter of the Tuscan school, 1488-1530.
SASSI. See SAXI.
SAUL, the first king of the Israelites, perished in combat with the Philistines B.C. 1040.
SAULI, the apostle of Corsica, 1535-1592.
SAUMAISE, CLAUDE, in Latin *Salmasius*, a native of Burgundy, eminent for his learning as a critic, commentator, Orientalist, and archæologist. He was born in 1588, and having retired to Holland on account of his protestantism, succeeded Scaliger as professor of history at Leyden in 1631. In 1649 he wrote a Latin memorial in defence of Charles I., which was answered by Milton for the parliament. In 1650 he visited the court of Sweden by invitation from Queen Christina, and is said to have suffered from the climate, so that he never recovered, but died in 1658. His father, BENIGNE DE SAUMAISE, was a Greek scholar, and counsellor to the parliament of Burgundy, 1560-1640.
SAUMAREZ, JAMES, Lord De, a British admiral, who was born in Guernsey 1757, and first signalized himself in the naval service during the American war. In 1797 he was in the action off Cape St. Vincent, and was second in command to Nelson at the battle of the Nile, fought soon after. In 1801 he was named rear-admiral of the blue, and appointed to the command of the squadron off Cadiz. With this little fleet he won a signal victory, for which he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and a pension of £1,200. He became vice-admiral in 1831, died 1836.
SAUNDERS, SIR E., an Engl. judge, d. 1683.
SAUNDERS, J. C., a dist. oculist, 1773-1810.
SAUNDERS, W., a medical writer, 1743-1819.
SAUNDERSON, NICHOLAS, a native of Thurleston, in Yorkshire, who distinguished himself as a mathematician, though he was deprived of his sight by small-pox when only twelve months old. He was born in 1682, and succeeded Whiston as professor of mathematics at Cambridge university in 1711. The account of Saunderson's experience, the quickness to which his senses of hearing and feeling were heightened, and his surprising acquisitions, is one of the most interesting in biographical literature. Died 1739.
SAURIN, ELIE, a French protestant minister, 1639-1703. JOSEPH, his brother, a natural philosopher and mathematician, remarkable for his independent spirit, and for his controversies with Rolle, Huyghens, and Rousseau; he also abjured Calvinism, 1659-1737. BERNARD JOSEPH, son of the latter, a dramatic writer, 1706-1791.
SAURIN, JAMES, one of the most eminent protestant ministers of France, was the son of a lawyer at Nismes, and became pastor of the Walloon church in London, and afterwards to the protestant nobles who had sought refuge at the Hague. He is the author of some theological and critical works, 1677-1730.
SAURIN, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, an Irish lawyer, and attorney-general, 1767-1840.
SAUSSAY, A. DU, a Fr. theolog., 1589-1675.
SAUSSURE, H. B., a Swiss natural. and philosopher, disting. for his valuable observations mad
while exploring the glaciers of the Alps, and fo
improvements in scientific instruments, 1740-99.
SAUSSURE, NICHOLAS THEODORE DE, bor
at Geneva, October, 1767; died April, 1845; son o
the preceding. He accompanied his father in hi
travels, and assisted him in many of his researche
He afterwards devoted himself to physiologica
chemistry, and contributed many important paper
to this department of science. Priestley ha
shown that plants absorbed carbonic acid; Saus
sure confirmed this observation, and proved tha
a small proportion of this gas in the atmosphere
favours vegetation, but that a larger amount
asphyxiates plants. He likewise devoted muc
time to a subject originally broached by Kirwan,
viz., the connection between the inorganic con
stituents of plants and the soils on which they
grow, and established Kirwan's view that inorgan
food is necessary for vegetation. He likewis
made numerous researches on the composition of
the air, at Geneva, particularly on the proportion
of carbonic acid which is present in different con
ditions of the atmosphere; and obtained resu
which have been confirmed by the experiments
more modern chemists with all the delicate app
ances of recent discovery. He was one of the
persons to point out the identity of sugar of mi
and of grapes; and to invent modes of anal
organic substances so early as the beginn
the present century. [R.
SAUVAGE, D., a French historian, 1520—
SAUVAGES, F. BOISSIER DE, a French
ist, 1706-1767. His brother, P AUGUS
philologist, 1716-1795.
SAUVAL, H., a French historian, 1620-
SAUVEUR, JOSEPH, a French physici
mathematician, who created the science of
acoustics, 1653-1716.
SAVAGE, HENRY, chaplain to Charles I
historian of Balliol college, 1604-1672.
SAVAGE, JOHN, a facetious divine, su
author of a 'Collection of Letters,' &c., die
SAVAGE, RICHARD, has very little cl
remembrance as a poet. Yet he threw off
happy lines and phrases, and, among other
often-quoted verse, 'The tenth transmitte
foolish face.' His best poems, too, 'The Wan
and 'The Bastard,' have, especially the latt
interest which belongs to strong feeling ve
real facts. The history of this unfortunate
was a tragic romance; and it has preserve
name by having been related in one of the
impressive of narratives. His biographer, S
Johnson, who became acquainted with him
the two were alike destitute and hopeless, s
of him with an affection which, amidst al
unlucky man's faults, must have been justifi
some good points in his character. From J
son's 'Life of Savage' the facts may be
learned. He was born 1698, the illegitimate
of two persons of rank, was persecuted by
mother, narrowly escaped execution for mu
and, after a miserable life of forty-five years, di
a prisoner for debt, in 1743. [W.
SAVARON, J., a French writer, 1550-1622.
SAVART, F., a French physician, 1791-1841.
SAVARY, A. C., a French physician and pup
of the physiologist Bichat, 1776-1814.

, JAMES, farmer of the revenues of crown, and a writer on commercial .690. His two sons, JAMES and compiled 'The Universal Dictionary e,' published 1723.

, NICHOLAS, a French traveller and 1750-1788. JULIAN, his brother, the wars of La Vendeé, 1824.

, RENE, a distinguished French general. ative of Ardennes, and was appointed end'armes by the first consul for his perhaps more for his ready obedience the sentence against the unfortunate ghien. He was created DUKE OF his services in Prussia, and com- army in Spain until the arrival of succeeded the duke of Otranto as eral of police. After the restoration retirement; but at the revolution in he was appointed commander-in-chief n army, 1774-1833.

EN, ALEXANDER, a French mathe- l writer on naval tactics, 1720-1805.

Y, C. DE, a French writer, born 1540.

, SIR HENRY, a native of Yorkshire, l as an elegant Greek scholar, mathe- d patron of learning, founder of two s at Oxford, 1549-1622.

, GEORGE. See HALIFAX.

, L. V., an Italian poet, 1729-1804.

O, G., an Italian painter, 16th cent.

ROLA, J. M., a physician of Padua, His grandson, GIROLAMO, next ar- HAEL, of the same family, a compiler, INNOCENT RAPHAEL, nephew of the n author, 1680-1748.

ROLA, GIROLAMO, or JEROME, Ferrara, 12th October, 1452. He eligious education, and was in some precocious youth. Though originally his father's profession, as a physician, became a Dominican monk in 1474. ng philosophy for a season, he devoted tention to preaching, and produced a ion by the pointedness and vehemence oratory. In 1489 he removed to Flo- in the convent of St. Marco, and de- h extraordinary freedom and daring, usual success, against every form of ice, and unbelief. His unbounded in- constitutional ardour, seem to have magination, and he ventured on occa- ctions, at once novel and startling, ed them in the form of authentic under the impression that they were lations to himself from heaven. With e boldness and energy, he interfered olities of Florence, inculcated demo- pposed the ascendancy of the Medici, en they were expelled, he became a e triumphant party. These victors at deliberative council, and discussed omp the affairs of state, while Savo- xalted by them into a kind of prophetic president of the republic. His enemies, time, accused him to the pope, Alexan- n impostor and a heretic. His holiness him to Rome, but the reformer refused citation. On this refusal he was ex- communicated and forbidden to preach. But this sentence only excited him to more terrible denunciations, in which the pope himself was styled a usurper. A Franciscan inquisitor was sent to challenge and confront Savonarola, but the citizens interfered and sheltered him. The popular tide at length turned, when he shrank, after some vacillations, from subjecting his cause to an ordeal by fire. His antagonists entered the convent, dragged him out, placed him on the rack, and extorted some ejaculations from the unhappy victim, which their malignity easily construed into confessions of guilt. On being ultimately condemned to death with two of his associates, he was first strangled, then his body was tossed into the flames, and his ashes were thrown into the river, 23d May, 1498. The most of Savonarola's writings were in Italian, and only a few in Latin. He left behind him about 300 sermons and 50 tracts. His 'Triumphus Crucis,' is a work of some power, but his genius is principally seen in those sermons in which the errors of Romanism are unsparingly condemned, and many evangelical truths illustrated and enforced, and which are also distinguished and filled with peculiar unction and piety. The opinions of Roman Catholic writers vary widely as to the character of this hero-martyr, some holding him to be a saint, and others branding him as a heretic. Burned by one pope, he was tacitly canonized by another. Over the room he inhabited in the convent of St. Mark, still stands an inscription with the epithet—'*Vir Apostolicus.*' Savonarola was in many things in advance of his age, and was a reformer before the reformation. Eloquent, sincere, and devout, he laboured with heart and soul for his church and country, and met with that fate which the patriot and apostle have so often received from a fickle people, and an alarmed and vindictive despotism. [J.E.]

SAVOT, L., a French numismatist, 1579-1640.

SAWYER, SIR ROBERT, one of the chief counsel for the seven bps., reign of James II., d. 1692.

SAXE, CHRISTOPHER, in Latin *Saxius*, a German philologist and literary historian, 1714-1806.

SAXE. COUNT MAURICE of Saxony, better known in history as Marshal Saxe, was the natural son of Augustus II., king of Poland, and elector of Saxony. Maurice was a soldier, and saw actual service at the siege of Lisle, when he was only 12 years old. He was at Malplaquet in 1709; and he afterwards served under Prince Eugene against the Turks. In 1720 he was introduced to the Regent Orleans, who persuaded him to enter into the French service, and gave him the rank of marshal. Though a married man, he was as notorious for the frequency of his love adventures, as for his military abilities. He obtained the Duchy of Courland in 1726, through the fondness of the Duchess Anna for him, but he soon lost his new principality. He alienated the duchess by his inconstancy, and thus lost also the chance of becoming emperor of Russia, when Anna succeeded to the throne of the czars in 1730. When the war broke out between France and Austria in 1733, Marshal Saxe solicited and obtained employment in the French armies. He distinguished himself greatly at the siege of Philipsburg; and when peace was made in 1736 he devoted some time to the study of the art of

war, and to the composition of a treatise on that subject, which is still cited by military writers. It was in the general European war, which began in 1740, that he gained the triumphs by which he is best known. He commanded the French army at Fontenoy in 1745, and won a memorable victory over the English and their allies, which was followed by the conquest of all Belgium. At the commencement of the campaign of that year, Marshal Saxe was lying ill at Paris, with his constitution utterly ruined by the dissolute life which he had long led, and suffering under a severe attack of dropsy. His physicians told him that if he left Paris for the army they could not answer for his life. His answer was, 'The question now is not how I am to live, but how I am to go,' and he went and conquered accordingly. He was obliged to be tapped only five days before the battle was fought; and he was carried about in a litter during the engagement. The victory of the French was due mainly to his skill and energy, and to the valour of the Irish brigade in the French service. In 1747 he gained a second victory over the English and their allies at Laffelt. He survived the conclusion of the war about two years, and died in 1750, loaded with honours by the French, who were indebted to him for the two chief of the very few successes which they have ever had in fair pitched battles against the English. [E.S.C.]

SAXE-COBOURG. See COBURG.

SAXE-GOTHA, ERNEST, duke of, a commander in the German wars of Gustavus Adolphus, 1601-1675. ERNEST II., a great patron of the sciences and letters, 1745-1804.

SAXE-GOTHA and ALTENBERG, E. LEOPOLD, duke of, distinguished as a poet and musician, 1772-1822.

SAXE-TESCHEN, ALBERT, duke of, son of Augustus II., king of Poland, and brother of the dauphiness, mother of Louis XVI., known as an enemy of the French republic, 1738-1822.

SAXE-WEIMAR, BERNARD, duke of, one of the most celebrated generals of the protestants during the thirty years' war, 1600-1639.

SAXI, or SASSI, GUISEPPE ANTONIO, an ecclesiastical historian of Milan, 1675-1751.

SAXO, called GRAMMATICUS, on account of his learning, a Danish historian, 12th century.

SAY, J. B., a French economist, 1767-1832.

SAY, SAMUEL, a dissenting minister, known as a poet and essayist, died 1743.

SCACCHI, F., an Italian *savant*, 1573-1643.

SCACCIA, J., an Italian engineer, 1778-1833.

SCÆVOLA, MUTIUS, one of the heroes of Roman story, said to have conspired with 300 others against Porsenna. He saved his life by an act of heroism, of which the record will be found in Livy.

SCALA, BARTOLOMMEO, gonfalonier of Florence, and the historian of his state, 1430-1495. His daughter, ALESSANDRA, wife of the poet Marullus, celeb. for her great learning, died 1506.

SCALA, DELLA, a famous Ghibelline family of Ferrara, principal of whom are MASTINO, elected podesta about 1260, assassinated by the Guelphs 1277. ALBERT, his brother, who avenged his death and governed after him from 1277 to 1300. CAN FRANCESCO, called 'The Great,' the most illustrious of the family, grandson of Mastino, podesta from 1312 to his death in 1329. Dante, who found a refuge at his court, has immortalised him in verse. A second MASTINO, nephew of the latter, reigned 1329-1351. He was followed by CAN II. and CAN III., both his sons, the latter of whom died 1375. ANTONIO, a natural son of Can III., reigned with his brother, Bartolommeo, and had him put to death 1381. He afterwards lost his estates, and died 1388.

SCALA, D. DE LA, a physician, 1632-1677.

SCALIGER, JULIUS CÆSAR, called the 'Elder,' a famous classical scholar and commentator, was born at Padua or Verona in 1484, and being naturalized in France, died at Agen in 1558. His history is disputed, as he is not believed to be the person he represented himself, but rather a *Giulio Bordone*, son of Benedetto Bordone, a Paduan, who followed the profession of an illuminator at Vienna. His inordinate vanity is supposed to have prompted him to pretend to a relationship with the Scalas of Verona. He acquired great reputation in France by his skill in polemics.

SCALIGER, JOSEPH JUSTUS, son of the preceding, and the creator of the chronological science, was born at Agar in 1540, and in 1593 became professor of polite literature at Leyden. He surpassed his father in learning, and drew largely upon his stock of words in all languages to enrich his learned contemporaries, with many of whom, like his father, he entered into angry controversy. The merit belongs to him of inventing the Julian period. Died 1609.

SCAMOZZI, V., an Ital. architect, 1552—

SCANDERBEG, or BEY ALEXANDER, a celebrated Albanian chief, whose proper name was George Castriotto. His father, Prince John of Albania, gave him in hostage to Amurath II. The sultan had him educated in the Mahometan faith, and at the age of eighteen gave him the command of a body of 5,000 troops, which he led against the Servians. His father dying in 1432, he resolved to acquire possession of his hereditary principality. Being a man of great prowess and energy of character, he soon effected his purpose, having previously renounced the Mahometan faith and allegiance to the sultan, by deserting to the Christians and joining Hunniades, general of the Hungarian army. Becoming chief of the Albanians, a protracted and harassing war followed, with various fortune, until, by repeated successes, he completely consolidated his power and preserved the independence of his country. He was a great terror to the Turks, who called him the 'White Devil of Wallachia,' and the Albanians still celebrate him in their national songs. After his death, however, his country soon submitted to Mussulman rule, 1404-1467.

SCANDIANESE, whose proper name was TITUS GANZARINI, an Italian dramatist, 1518—

SCAPULA, J., a Germ. lexicographer, 16th

SCARAMUCCIA, L. PELLEGRINI, a Milan painter and engraver, 1616-1680.

SCARBOROUGH, SIR CHARLES, physician Charles II., known as a mathematician, 1616-93

SCARDONA, J. F., an It. physic., 1718-180

SCARLATTI, ALESSANDRO, the founder of the Neapolitan school of music, 1650-1725. His son DOMENICO, a composer and harpist, 1683-1757. GIUSEPPE, son of the latter, an opera composer, 1718-1776.

SCARPA, A., an Italian anatomist, 1747-1832.

SCARRON, PAUL, famous in French literature as a burlesque writer and comic poet, was born at Paris in 1610. Having wasted his fortune in debauchery, he commenced writing for the theatres, and received a pension from Anne of Austria, which was withdrawn on the appearance of his 'Mazarinade.' In 1652 he persuaded the Mademoiselle D'Abigne, afterwards the famous Madame de Maintenon, to marry him, and fortunately for her, departed this life in 1660. The best of his works is the 'Roman Comique,' translated by Goldsmith.

SCARSELLA, SIGISMUND, surnamed *Modino*, an Italian painter, 1530-1614. His son, IPPOLITO, surnamed *Scarlepino*, a painter, 1551-1621.

SCARSGILL, W. P., an English wr., d. 1836.

SCAVINI, J. M., an Ital. physic., 1770-1825.

SCHAAF, C., a Germ. Orientalist, 1646-1719.

SCHAARSCHMIDT, ANTONY and SAMUEL, distinguished surgeons and anatomists, the former 1720-1791, the latter 1709-1747.

SCHABOL, J. R., a Fr. agricultur., 1690-1768.

SCHADOW, Z. R., an Ital. sculp., 1786-1822.

SCHADOW, J. G., a Germ. sculp., 1764-1850.

SCHÆFFER, G. H., a Ger. Hellenist, 1764-1840.

SCHÆFFER, J. C., a German naturalist, 1718-1790. His brother, J. GOTTLIEB, a physician, 1720-1795.

SCHALKEN, G., a Dutch painter, 1643-1706.

SCHALL, J. A., a Ger. missionary, 1591-1659.

SCHANK, JOHN, a native of Fifeshire, distinguished as a naval officer and engineer, 1740-1823.

SCHANNAT, J. F., a Ger. historian, 1683-1739.

SCHARD, S., a German compiler, 1535-1573.

SCHARFENBERG, G. L., a German entomologist, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 1746-1810.

SCHARROK, R., an English philosopher of the school of Hobbes, 17th century.

SCHATTEN, N., histor. of Westphalia, 1608-76.

SCHATZ, G., a German poet, 1763-1795.

SCHAUFELEIN, J., a Dutch painter and engraver, taught by Albert Durer, 1487-1550.

SCHEDE, P., a German poet, 1539-1600.

SCHEDE, E., a Germ. antiquarian, 1615-1641.

SCHEDONE, or SCHIDONE, BARTOLOMEO, an Italian painter, style of Correggio, 1570-1615.

SCHEELE, CHARLES WILLIAM, a native of Sweden, born 19th December, 1742, at Stralsund, Sweden; died 21st May, 1786, at Köping on Lake Moeler. This distinguished Swedish chemist, the son of a tradesman, was educated at a private academy in his native town, and afterwards at a public school, and then served his apprenticeship as an apothecary at Gotheborg. He subsequently acted as assistant to apothecaries at Malmo, Stockholm, and Upsala. There his genius attracted the attention of the professors at this celebrated university, who encouraged him in his pursuits; but it is remarkable that the Swedish government, although aware of his talents, allowed, perhaps the ablest man which that country has produced, ultimately to end his days as a humble apothecary in a village on the banks of Lake Moeler. To him we owe the discovery of fluorine, chlorine, and of molybdic, tungstic, uremic, lactic, gallic, tartaric, oxalic, citric, malic, purpuric, and saclactic acids, glycerine and oxygen. He ascertained the nature and the constituents of ammonia and prussic acid, the characters of barytes and manganese, and the elements of the atmosphere. Few men of his century, with the exception of Priestley, can be compared with him as a discoverer. The last act of his life exhibits his character in a highly honourable phase. When in 1777 he bought the apothecaries' shop at Köping, he formed the intention of marrying the widow of his predecessor, and only delayed for the purpose of saving so much property as to make such an alliance desirable on her part. While labouring under a mortal rheumatic affection he declared his intention of marrying her in March, 1786; but his disease increasing rapidly, it was not till the 19th May that the ceremony was performed. On the 21st he left her all his property, and on the same day he breathed his last. [R.D.T.]

SCHEELS, R. H., a Dutch *savant*, 1622-1664.

SCHEFFEL, C. S., a Ger. physic., 1693-1763.

SCHEFFER, JOHN, a German archæologist and literary *savant*, professor at Upsala, 1621-1679. His grandson, HENRY THEOPHILUS, a Swedish chemist and botanist, 1710-1759.

SCHEIBE, J. A., a Ger. composer, 1708-1776.

SCHEID, E., a Dutch Orientalist, 1742-1795.

SCHEIDT, BALTHAZAR, a German theologian and Orientalist, 1624-1670. His son, VALENTINE, a physician, 1651-1731.

SCHEIDT, CHR. L., a legist and historiographer to the king of Denmark, 1709-1761.

SCHEINER, C., a Ger. astronomer, 1575-1650.

SCHELHAMMER, CHRISTOPHER, a Dutch botanist, 1620-1652. His son, GONTHIER CHRISTOPHER, a physician and botanist, 1649-1716.

SCHELLER, E. J. G., a German lexicographer and philologist, 1735-1803.

SCHELLING, FREDERICK WILLIAM JOSEPH; born at Leonberg in Wirtemberg, 27th January, 1775: his philosophical career seems closed, but Schelling still lives in honoured retirement near Berlin. We shall certainly not attempt to give a critical account of the speculations of this remarkable man. It must suffice if we can point out his place, in the history of recent German philosophy, and define his practical influence over his contemporaries: nor do we undertake even this, unless under concession of the license to employ such general language as alone may convey to the reader of notices like these, some distinct conception of the character of an obscure and difficult theme.—The order of recent German speculation, as marked by its authors, is the following—KANT, FICHTE, SCHELLING, HEGEL. In the article devoted to him, we have explained pretty fully the peculiar achievements of KANT, which were briefly these;—living in an age when the pure sensational philosophy had arrived at its lowest stage, denying activity and even personality to Mind,—he re-established by irresistible criticism, that Mind is an essential Energy and Force; and farther unfolded the specific Laws according to which that Force acts. He showed that whatever the external Universe *on* which the Mental Force acts, our Substantive Knowledge depends, for its form and nature, wholly on these Mental Laws. Nay—overlooking to a large extent the possible power of INTUITION properly so-called (article LEIBNITZ)—he went so far as to say that, of the External Universe itself, we can know nothing save that it

exists, or rather that an obscure *something*—called the NOUMENON—exists. It is evident wherein Kant's merit lies; he established the prime Reality of Subjective or Mental Laws.—Next, came FICHTE. Can it be alleged, said he, that Philosophy is complete, so long as it recognizes, on the one hand, a Subjective Force, and opposite to it that hidden and impenetrable Externality called the Noumenon? Let us look deeper into things! What necessity for this Noumenon? Do we in reality know anything except the movements of Mind itself; and is not the thing we term Externality, only our sense of obstacles in the way of the Mind's efforts to develop itself? Hence his pure SUBJECTIVE IDEALISM:—he rejected the existence of everything except his *Ego*; and it cannot be denied that he had several *logical* advantages over Kant.—When Fichte's philosophy—sustained by his wonderful ardour and eloquence—promised to become supreme, SCHELLING arose, and ventured a loftier flight. On first entering the philosophic arena, he was quite young; and a Temperament essentially poetic, warm with the Enthusiasm of early years, possessed as its companion and fellow-worker, an Intellect, which—whatever its degree of incompleteness—must, by all the world, be confessed to have been endowed with extraordinary powers. With Fichte, Schelling rejected Kant's *dualism*—the first and fatal step of both, (article HAMILTON). The ultimate principle of Philosophy, he said, must be One, or the Absolute. Now this Absolute cannot be in the *Object* or in *Externality*; for *that* is not perceived or known to exist unless by a Mental Force distinct from itself; neither in the Mental Force of Kant, which needs a *Noumenon* to stir it to action; nor in the *Ego* of Fichte, which only develops itself under the experience of *obstacles*. What then, is that, which all Philosophy seeks—the *One* of PARMENIDES, the *Substance* of SPINOZA,—that Absolute and Transcendent Reality, which is the foundation at once of all existence and all knowledge; and, for Itself, has no foundation except Itself? It will be observed how nearly this Inquiry touches on the thought of all Religious Philosophy,—so near is it, that the solution might appear contained in the Idea of a SUPREME MIND, in whom we live, move, and have our Being. And Schelling actually finds it, in an Idea closely analogous—the Idea of an *Absolute Subject*—of an EGO, not *special* like Fichte's, but Absolute and Transcendent, characterized by perfect unity, by liberty, reality, absolute substantiality,—cause imminent, infinite, indivisible, immutable. The correspondence, however, is not more than apparent: at least, there is soon a widest divergence. From this Absolute, according to Schelling, all things flow, or rather they are only its developments: Material Creation is an expression of its Infinite Reality, its positive manifestation within the limits of the Finite; and Mind is the act of its Self-consciousness, it is the act or power by which its Laws and Ideas are directly seen and felt. No use then, he exclaims, of a *Pre-established Harmony* between the realms of Thought and Existence; for they are the SAME: the actual World is only the representation of Ideas, and Mind is the type of the Universe. The SUBJECT and OBJECT, are thus not only, mere harmonious Opposites: they are IDENTICAL.—There are two distinct aspects under which this extraordinary and daring *Philosophy of Identity*, must be regarded: a few remarks on each will enable us to comprehend the nature and limits of Schelling's influence.—I. And, *first*, on that point of loftiest moment as to the character of any Philosophy—the place it assigns to the Nature and Duties of MAN. Now, it cannot be doubted, that, whatever the glowing and gorgeous account it can give of the attributes and dignity of the Reason—attaining in its high Inspirations, identity with the Absolute itself—Schelling's philosophy is open to that fatal objection already alluded to under article HEGEL—it builds upon Ideas obtained through our human Consciousness, and finally demonstrates that these Ideas are untrue! We should despair of success in an attempt to communicate here, anything of a distinct account of the conceptions of this remarkable German, as to the position of the individual Ego; but it is plain that there is no room among them either for our Human Personality, or our Human Liberty. His writings, indeed, are full of impressive references to Moral Liberty; but he tells us, when narrowly questioned, that Liberty, as a power of independent action, is incompatible with the idea of the Absolute. Neither on Schelling's system can personality of any kind inhere in the individual Mind. If we understand him aright, the soul is nothing more than an Idea of the soul of the Absolute. Its Individuality perishes with the body of which it is the living principle; although, as an Idea, it must live for ever, within the Thought of the Absolute, to which it returns. If, as has been alleged, this Pantheism is the most gorgeous of all similar schemes that Philosophy, ancient or modern, has evolved; certainly it is also one of the least disguised. It was understood that the silence during those twenty years, within which the system of Hegel rose, flourished, and fell, Schelling had undertaken to state his Philosophy anew, and to supplement it, so that Humanity and Responsibility should be saved. For this end in 1841, he reappeared, in possession of the Chair at Berlin; but after occupying that distinguished place for three years, he has finally retired, without affording the world assurance of his success.—Turning from the views of Schelling regarding Man, to those which inspire his conception of the External Universe, we pass from darkness into light. Considering this vast scheme of Material Nature, not as a mere collection of dead matter, held together by external relationship; but as a development now and for ever—a development that is incessantly unfolding, of the attributes of the SUPREME INTELLIGENCE—how profound and impressive the Thought! It is no exaggeration to say that this exalted and most true Idea, has penetrated alike into the Science, Art, and Literature of Germany, the greater portion of that loftiness and sojourning life, which has stamped it with the impress of Immortality. The Universe, said Schelling, is not merely an existence, it is a becoming—an *about-to-be*. It is not a *mechanism*, but a glorious ORGANISM: and on this ground OKEN and many of his compeers wrought out those wonderful prophetic views, which—even now—as shadowed and discern in their details, is perhaps the highest

ry of our own illustrious OWEN.—II. We must
ten, however, with a few and brief remarks, on
second main feature of this singular Scheme.
elling's philosophy is a Philosophy of IDEN-
Y. He does not deny either Mind or Matter—
either the *Ego* or the *non-Ego;* but he de-
es them variations in *form* only, and that they
the *same*. The Mind is in one sense a mirror
the external universe; the Ideas of the former,
the Laws of the latter:—hence, every true
ilosophy of Nature must aim at discerning the
ntity of these Laws with these Ideas; for the
covery of such Identity is its ultimate triumph.
Likewise from this essential aspect of Schelling's
tem, much error, and much of highest value
ve flowed. His own systematic '*Natur Philo-
hie*,' is certainly very strange; and no one in
s country can recognize any accuracy in its
thod. Undervaluing the guidance of Induction,
institutes a description of *à priori* inquiry,—
rting from the Mental Pole; and, laying down
at he finds there, as a sort of *à priori schema*,
ets about constructing Laws of Nature, in cor-
ndence with it. Nothing can well be con-
ed farther from truth than his actual results;
ough even amid that extraordinary medley
y curious germs and indications, lie hid—
ings of unquestionable genius. But the
al Idea has not been unproductive. It has
ired many of the noblest productions of
THE; and we can trace its influence through
erman poetry since Schelling first wrote.
greatest achievements, however, lie in the
osophy of Art. It has raised Art, from being
re imitation or copy of Nature, to a high re-
h after ARCHETYPAL IDEAS,—a research
ucted in the main by that mysterious and
grandest Faculty belonging to our Human
E. —the Faculty of IMAGINATION. — The
lish reader will find many conceptions drawn
Schelling, scattered through the prose writ-
of COLERIDGE, whose remarkable mind
a philosophy was especially calculated to
ate. — Of his successor HEGEL, we have
y endeavoured to speak. See also article
PZA. [J.P.N.]

HELLINGS, WILLIAM, a Dutch painter of
ape and history, 1631-1678. DANIEL, his
r and pupil, 1633-1701.

HERMER, L., a Dutch painter, 1688-1710.

HERZ, J. G., a Ger. antiquarian, 16?8-1754.

HEUCHZER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss physi-
nd naturalist, 1672-1733. His brother,
a botanist, 1684-1738. His son, JOHN
, a naturalist, 1702-1729.

HEYB, F. C. DE, a Germ. poet, 1704-1777.

HIAMINOSSI, RAPHAEL, an Italian painter
ver, born at Borgo-San-Sepolcro, 1580.

HIAVONE, ANDREW, whose proper name
ULA, a painter of Dalmatia, 1522-1582.

HIONE. See SCHEDONE.

HIFFERDECKER, JOHN DAVID, a German
and Orientalist, 1672-1721.

HISCHMIDT, J. J., a German jurisconsul-
rtizan of the doctrines of Wolfe, d. 1778.

HILL, FERDINAND VON, a Prussian officer,
e war against the French, 1773-1809.

HILLER, FRIEDRICH, is the only German
n contest the supremacy of Goethe. His range of thought is incomparably narrower; his imagery not only wants the inexhaustible variety of Goethe's, but also fails in reaching his romantic cast of refined ideality; and his tone of feeling is less purely and abstractedly poetical. But his poetry, while its richness of imagination within its own sphere is magnificent, and while it is ruled by a very high sense of art, glows with a flame of intense and elevated moral emotion, which is irresistibly and delightfully impressive. It communicates the spirit which prompted it, and which governed the character of the warm-hearted and conscientious poet,—the spirit of love and reverence, of love for mankind, and reverence for all that is truly great and noble. It was accident and emulation, rather than innate aptitude, that led him to put forth his strength most frequently on the drama; and his greatest works are less excellent in their portraiture of character (which is monotonous and often unreal), than in their deep passion, their moral purity and dignity, and their beautiful array of imaginative adornment. Many of his smaller poems, his odes and ballads, are as fine as those of Goethe; and he was not only an animated and eloquent historian, but also an acute expounder of the laws of philosophical criticism.—The short life of Schiller, beginning at a time whose literary character for Germany has been noted in the memoir of Goethe, is distributed, by his biographer Carlyle, into three periods.—The first of these reaches from his birth, on the 10th of November 1759, to 1783, when he was in his twenty-fourth year. This was the time of his irregular youthful aspirations, a stage in his history which was in some points like the youth of Goethe. His father, a retired army surgeon, was still in the service of the duke of Würtemberg; and the poet was born at Marbach, in that duchy. After shifting from school to school, he was, in 1733, by the command of the duke, placed for six years in a college recently founded at Stuttgard, and administered with a military formality of discipline, which proved highly irksome to the pupil. He had contemplated being a clergyman. He was now compelled to study law; and it was only as a change of evils that he accepted, after two years, the permission to betake himself to medicine. His favourite books were the critical and philosophical works of Lessing; the 'Goetz,' lately published by Goethe, which prompted a juvenile tragedy; and, among other poems, the 'Messias' of Klopstock, which tempted him to an imitation in his fourteenth year. In his nineteenth year he began to write 'The Robbers,' an irregularly impressive monument of youthful fantasy, an exaggerated picture of human passion and error, drawn by one who, in his own words, had 'presumed to delineate men two years before he had met one.' In 1780, having been appointed a regimental surgeon, he was able to print his tragedy: it caused universal excitement and much alarm, and brought on the author a ducal censure. In October, 1782, he absconded from Stuttgard to seek freedom and fame. In 1783 he published two other prose tragedies, 'Fiesco' and 'Cabal and Love.' Both are remarkable works, and the latter is deeply interesting; but neither is worthy to have been anything more than a youthful essay-piece of Schiller. —The second period of his life opens here. Becom-

ing, for subsistence, 'poet' to the theatre at Manheim, he produced, besides small poems, the 'Philosophical Letters,' which show the continuance of his chaotic and unsettled state of mind; and, in the 'Thalia,' a periodical devoted to criticism, and chiefly written by himself, he printed, in 1784, the first three acts of the noble 'Don Carlos,' his earliest dramatic piece in verse. In the spring of 1785 he gave up his place in the theatre, and went to live in the pretty village of Gohlis, in the woodland meadows near Leipzig. There he wrote, in a more cheerful vein than hitherto, his beautiful 'Song to Joy.' 'Don Carlos,' completed in 1786, made him celebrated as one of the first of all German poets; but he was weary of dramatic writing, and occupied himself much with lyrical and narrative ballads, like 'The Song of the Bell,' 'The Walk to the Forge,' 'Knight Toggenburg,' and 'The Cranes of Ibycus.' About this time also, he printed his extraordinary prose romance (never finished) called 'The Ghost-Seer.' He was next busied much with historical studies, and printed in part a 'History of Remarkable Conspiracies and Revolutions.' Soon afterwards he visited Weimar, where he became acquainted with Herder and Wieland, and afterwards with Goethe, between whom and him there was at first much dryness, giving place by degrees to cordial esteem. In 1788 appeared the first volume of his admirable 'History of the Revolt of the Netherlands,' which procured for him what he had long panted for, a quiet and independent social position.—His attainment of this object begins the third and last period of his life. In 1789, being in his thirtieth year, he was appointed to the professorship of history at Jena, a few miles from Weimar; and in the beginning of the next year he married happily. He retained his professorship for ten years, removing, in 1799, to Weimar, where he lived on a pension from the duke, and on the fruits of such literary labour as he was able to undertake. He had been threatened with a disease of the chest as early as the time of his settlement at Jena; and the air of that place was pronounced too keen for him. The physicians indeed ordered, without effect, a total abstinence from intellectual exertion. Among the earliest fruits of this period were 'The History of the Thirty Years' War' (1791), regarded as his best work of this kind; and several treatises on the Philosophy of History, taken from or prompted by his lectures. Afterwards, studying the philosophy of Kant, he endeavoured to apply its principles to Literary Criticism in several singularly interesting essays, among which may be noted the 'Letters on the Æsthetical Education of Mankind' (1795). A good many critical and other papers were furnished to periodicals; and large additions were made to the stock of his minor poems. But, amidst all these exertions, and with a disease which he knew to be killing him, Schiller composed also the last and finest series of his long Poems. He contemplated writing an historical epic: but the design was never executed, and he fell back on the drama. His last historical work suggested the idea of 'Wallenstein;' and this fine play, or series of plays, which has with justice been declared to be 'the greatest dramatic work of the eighteenth century,' appeared in 1799. The tragedy of 'Maria Stuart' was published in 1800; the admirable 'Maid of Orleans' in 1801; in 1803, in the beautiful but imperfect tragedy of 'The Bride of Messina,' Schiller tried how far the forms of the Greek drama could be accommodated to modern ideas; and, in 1804, the career of an illustrious poet was worthily closed by the animated and poetical drama, 'Wilhelm Tell.' That year, at Berlin, where he saw his last play acted, Schiller's disease brought him to the brink of the grave. He recovered sufficiently to return to Weimar, and died there on the 9th of May, 1805. [W.S.]

SCHILLER, J. G., father of the great poet, known as an agriculturist, 1723-1796.

SCHILLING, F. A., a Ger. novelist, 1766-1839.

SCHILTER, J., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1632-1705.

SCHIM, H., a Dutch poet, 1695-1742.

SCHIMMELMANN, Ernest Henry, Count Von, a statesman and patron of letters, died 1833.

SCHIMMELMANN, Henry Charles, Count Von, a Danish minister of finance, 1724-1782.

SCHIMMELPENNINCK, Rutger John, a Dutch statesman and revolutionist, 1761-1825.

SCHINNER, or SKINNER, Matthew, known in history as the *Cardinal of Sion*, legate of pope Julius II., and chief of the intrigues opposed to the pretensions of the French, died 1521.

SCHINDLER, V., a learned German, d. 1

SCHLEGEL, John Elias, a German poet, dramatic writer, some of whose plays were acted in his native country, ancestor of the distinguished brothers of that name, 1718— John Henry, his brother, professor of h 1724-1780. John Adolphus, a third br distinguished for his literary talents as a the and poet, and particularly for his eloquen minister of the Lutheran church, 1721 — Charles Augustus, eldest son of the la officer in the service of the English East Company, and a student of Sanscrit literatur young. His other two sons are the subjects following articles.

SCHLEGEL, August Wilhelm Von, son of a Lutheran clergyman, was born at H in 1767. At Göttingen, where he was first cated for the church, he passed to philos studies, and distinguished himself by contri both prose and verse to the leading peri In 1797 he began to publish his excellent tran of Shakspeare, which, after some years, he left to be completed and improved by Tieck. In the same year he obtained a professorship at Jena. He married a daughter of Michaelis; but, soon separating from her, and resigning his office, he spent several years at Berlin. He there published the first of two volumes of poems, which, with his classical tragedy 'Ion,' were for a time highly estimated; and he also translated Calderon. But his chief occupation was the contribution of critical and other papers to periodicals, in which, with his brother Frederick and Ludwig Tieck, he strove at inculcating those views of literature which make up the system, called by the Germans the Romantic. In 1805 he became acquainted with Madame de Staël, whom he taught pretty nearly all she ever learned of German literature, and attended during her travels for several years. The eloquent and striking 'Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature,' which have made his name so popular in England, were delivered at Vienna in

printed the year after. On the fall of
he went to Coppet, and resided there till
e Stael's death in 1818. Next year he
nted professor of history at Bonn, an
h he held till his death. Here he mar-
hter of the theologian, Paulus; and this
like the other, soon ended in a separa-
mbition now, besides some minor objects,
nly at skill and fame as an Orientalist;
s essays, translations, and teaching, he
uch for the study of the Sanscrit lan-
e died in 1845. [W.S.]

GEL, FRIEDRICH VON, the younger
Wilhelm, possessed both greater exact-
nowledge, and greater power of philo-
hought: but he was obscure and mys-
carried completely away by that
reverence for the middle ages, which
other, Tieck, Novalis, and others, laid
undation of their so-called Romanti-
was born at Hanover in 1772, and died
Classical literature was the theme
liest works. In 1796 he and his bro-
n foot the 'Athenæum,' the first organ
eculiar critical opinions. His history
exhibits a constant changing of place,
dustrious and versatile series of literary
hile his pursuits were further varied by
nd official employment. The serious-
consistency with which he carried out
tion of the mediæval period showed
, in him as in some of the poets and
a change of religion: he and his wife, a
of Moses Mendelssohn, became Roman
in 1801. The same turn of mind made
with sincerity but much unpopularity,
s abettor of the political system of the
government. The works of his which
nown in this country are the 'Lectures
story of Ancient and Modern Litera-
15), and the 'Philosophy of History.'
[W.S.]

GEL, T., a Ger. philologist, 1739-1810.
GEL, T. A., a Ger. physician, 1727-72.
IERMACHER, FREDERIC DANIEL
an eminent German divine, was a native
, where he was born in 1768. His
was obtained in the Moravian institu-
esky, and on leaving that academy in
rsue the study of theology, to which he
ed on dedicating his future life, he re-
he university of Halle. Having received
was in 1794 appointed assistant preacher
berg, on the Warte; and afterwards
f the charitè, a large hospital in Berlin.
tuation he continued six years, and dur-
ncumbency published a variety of little
ch as a German translation of Fawcett's
the Monologues, Letters of a Minister out
and various contributions to religious
ry periodicals. His translation of Plato
a at an early period; and as that was a
rtaking, comprising several large volumes,
cation extended over a series of years.
en appointed to a situation at Stolpe, he
n, in 1802, and settled in that curacy,
published a volume of sermons. He had
ver, been a year resident at Stolpe, when
osen professor extraordinarius of divinity
at Halle and preacher to the university. On the separation of Halle from Prussia, in 1807, he returned to Berlin as a public lecturer, and in two years after was appointed first minister of Trinity church, and afterwards professor ordinarius of the new university in that city. At this period he published his celebrated 'Study of Theology,' and in consequence several literary honours were conferred on him, for he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and secretary to the Philosophical Society. It must be acknowledged, that, however eminent his literary and philosophical acquirements, he brought at this part of his career a spirit of rash theoretical speculation to the discussion of theological subjects, that was deeply deplored by all simple hearted believers in the Gospel. Among his productions of this character must be ranked his 'Essay on the Gospel of Luke,' which was published in 1817; his 'Body of Divinity' (Christiche Glaube) was given to the world in 1822. This remarkable work, it is difficult to describe, for its plan is altogether unique, consisting of a regular consecutive series of philosophical propositions, the elucidation of which by turns astonishes the reader with its profundity, perplexes him with its intricacy, and delights him with the ardent piety that pervades it. In 1828, Schleiermacher accepted an invitation to come to London, to preach on the re-opening of Dr. Steinkopff's German church of the Evangelical Lutheran School. His text on that occasion was taken from Ephes. iv. 23, and the sermon, amid much that was of an eminently devotional and impressive strain, produced a great sensation by its novel and startling peculiarities. He was the author of several volumes of sermons, besides his last work on 'The Doctrine of the Christian Faith.' He died 12th February, 1834, in the full enjoyment of the comforts of the gospel. A posthumous portrait of him soon after his death was published, accompanied by an admirable hymn of Claus Harms, or 'Heaven as the Christian's Fatherland,' and under the picture the following inscription, 'Happy end of a celebrated Divine.' The early writings of this eminent man abounded in a strain of sentiment, that led to his being extensively classed with the Neologian divines of Germany. Nay, the bold and startling opinions he announced in his larger works gave rise to impressions still more unfavourable to his theological soundness, for he has been characterized by various writers as a Sabellian, Hegelian, Fatalist, and even a Pantheist. Those who are most intimately conversant with his works, regard all such epithets as entirely unwarranted at any period of his life. There can be no doubt, however, that as he advanced in life his views became more scriptural and orthodox, and he must be considered as the great leader in that happy movement, which broke up the old school of German theology,—as occupying a midway place between a Hegel and a Hengstenberg, between a dead Rationalism and a living Evangelism. He was a person of the most active habits. He preached every Sabbath, without notes, to a crowded audience, and his lectures at the university during the week attracted as great a crowd of admirers as his sermons in the church. He exercised an immense influence over the intellectual, and especially the religious character of his countrymen. [R.J.]

SCHLICHTEGROLL, A. H. FREDERIC VON, a German biographer and numismatist, 1764-1822.

SCHLICHTINGIUS, JONAS DE BUCCOWIEC, a Socinian writer of Poland, 1596-1664.

SCHLOEZER, or SCHLOETZER, A. L., a German historian and Orientalist, 1737-1809.

SCHLUTER, A., a Dutch sculptor, 1662-1713.

SCHMAUSS, JOHN JAMES, professor of public law and history at Gottingen, author of a 'Précis of the History of the Empire,' 1690-1747.

SCHMIDT, B., a German jurist, 1726-1778.

SCHMIDT, CHRISTOPHER, a writer of Russian history, Hanover, 1740-1801. His son, CONRAD FREDERIC, a theologian and philosopher, 1770-1832.

SCHMIDT, E., a Germ. philologist, 1560-1637.

SCHMIDT, F. W., a German botanist, d. 1796.

SCHMIDT, G. F., a Germ. engraver, 1712-75.

SCHMIDT, J. A., a Lutheran div., 1652-1726.

SCHMIDT, M. I., a Germ. historian, 1736-94.

SCHMIDT, S., a German Orientalist, d. 1697.

SCHMITH, NICHOLAS, a learned Jesuit and historian of Hungary, died 1767.

SCHMITZ, H. N., a Dutch engraver, 1758-90.

SCHMUCK, E. J., a Germ. physician, the first to write on magnetism in that country, died 1792.

SCHNEIDER, C. V., a Ger. anatom., 1610-80.

SCHNEIDER, E., or J. G., a German Hellenist, and actor in the French revolution, 1756-1794.

SCHNEIDER, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a German lexicographer, and naturalist, 1750-1822.

SCHNURRER, C. F., a German theologian and Orientalist, 1742-1822.

SCHOBER, G., a Germ. physician, 1670-1739.

SCHOEFFER, PETER, one of the inventors of printing, was a native of Gernsheim in Darmstadt, and in early life followed the trade of a copyist at Paris He was connected with Guttemberg and Faust from about the year 1450, and the daughter of the latter became his wife. He is supposed to have died in 1502.

SCHOEPF, J. D., a Ger. naturalist, 1752-1800.

SCHOEPFLIN, J. D., a German historian and publicist, professor at Strasburg, 1694-1771.

SCHOLARIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, who was secretary to John Palæologus, and changed his name to Gennadius, died 1460.

SCHOMBERG, A. C., a divine, 1756-1792.

SCHOMBERG, ARMAND FREDERIC DE, descended from a German family, was born of an English mother of the house of Dudley in 1619, and began his military career in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. From 1661 to 1685 he was in the service of France, and became marshal, but in the last mentioned year he retired to Brandenburg in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became Prussian commander-in-chief and prime minister. In 1688 he joined the prince of Orange, and was shot at the battle of the Boyne, 15th July, 1690.

SCHOMBERG, HENRY, Count De, and marshal of France, distinguished as a statesman, ambassador, and commander, was born of an ancient family of Misnia, established at Paris, 1583, died 1632. His son, CHARLES, a marshal of France, and governor of Languedoc, 1601-1656.

SCHOMBERG, ISAAC and RALPH, two sons of a Jewish physician of Cologne, who died in London 1761. ISAAC was a graduate of Leyden and Cambridge, but was refused a fellowship College of Physicians, and died 1780. practised as a physician at Yarmouth an defrauded a public charity, and published Life of Mecænas as his own, died 1792.

SCHOMBERG, ISAAC, a naval comman historian, who distinguished himself in the Rodney, and in the victory of Howe 1794.

SCHONER, J., a Ger. mathemat., 147

SCHOOCKINS, M., a Dutch critic, 161

SCHOORL, SCHOREL, or SCHOREEL a Dutch painter of the Italian school, 149

SCHOOTEN, F., a Dut. mathemat., 17

SCHOPENHAUER, JOHANNA, a popu man anthoress, who lived at Weimar, and the friendship of Göethe, 1770-1838.

SCHOPP, CASPAR, in Latin *Scioppius*, a German, called the 'Grammatical Cur,' 157

SCHOTANUS, C., a Dutch historian,

SCHOTT, AND., a learned Flemish Jesu 1629. FRANCIS, his br., an author, 1548

SCHOTT, GASPARD, the pupil and f Father Kische, famous for his discoveries in and experimental philosophy, 1608-1660.

SCHOTTE, J. P., a Ger. physician, 17

SCHRADER, J., a Dutch *savant*, 1721

SCHREIBER, J. F., a surgeon, mathem and prof. of anatomy at St. Petersburg, 17

SCHREVELIUS, CORNELIUS, a Dutch critic and lexicographer, Haarlem,

SCHROECH, L., a Ger. physician, 164

SCHROECKH, J. M., a native of Vienna of a History of the Church, 1733-1803.

SCHROEDER, C., an Austr. general, d

SCHROEDER, JOHN JOACHIM, a Orientalist, 1680-1756. His son, PHILIP GE a physician and medical writer, 1729-1772

SCHUBART, C. F. D., a Germ. poet,

SCHUBERT, F., an Aust. musician, 17

SCHRYVER, PETER. See SCRIVERIU

SCHULEMBOURG, J. MATHIAS, Cou a companion-in-arms of Prince Eugene, 16

SCHULTENS, ALBERT, a German Or and biblical commentator, 1686-1750.

JOHN JAMES, an Orientalist, and success father as professor at Leyden, 1716-1778.

ALBERT, son and successor of the latter,

SCHULTET, ABRAHAM, in Latin *Scul* eminent protestant divine of Germany, 156

SCHULTING, A., a German jurist, 163

SCHULTING, C., a D. theologian, 154

SCHULTZ, BARTHOLOMEW, in Latin A a Ger. mathematician, who was employed gory XIII. in reforming the calendar, 154

SCHULTZE, E. C. F., a Ger. poet, 17

SCHULZE, BENJAMIN, an Orientalist and Lutheran missionary to India, died 17

SCHULZE, G. E., a Ger. philosopher, a work opposed to Kant and Reinhold, 17

SCHULZE, J., a German philosopher, of the doctrines of Kant, 1739-1805.

SCHULZE, P. H., a Ger. physician, 16

SCHUMACHER, HEINRICH CHRIS distinguished professor of astronomy, born stein 1780, died 1850.

SCHURER, J. L., a Ger. physician, 17

SCHURMANN, ANNA MARIA DE, a Cologne, remarkable for the extent of he ledge in the arts and sciences, 1607-1678.

FLEISCH, CONRAD SAMUEL, in
ius, a German *savant*, 1641-1708.
R, G., a Ger. physician, 1701-1785.
C. G., a Ger. philologist, 1747-1832.
J. C., a German mathematician and
posed to Kant, 1743-1821.
HALER, an eminent German
-1848.
Z, BERTHOLD, otherwise CON-
CKLITZEN, a German monk, to
ntion of gunpowder has been attri-
as preceded, however, by Roger
ed 1292. Cannon were first used
ns in 1300, and were employed by
the battle of Cressy 1346.
Z, C., a Germ. painter, 1550-1594.
Z, C. T., a Ger. *savant*, 1675-1751.
ZENBURG, CHARLES PHILIP,
Austrian field-marshal and diplo-
t Vienna 1771. He negotiated the
een Napoleon and Maria Louisa in
ded the Austrian contingent in the
ussia 1812, and was general of the
entered Paris after its capitulation
19.
ENBERG, PRINCE, the celebrated
man, succeeded Metternich as prime
ovember, 1848, when the Austrian
nost in ruins; 1800-1852.
AUR, or SWEDIAUR, F. X., a
an and naturalist, 1748-1824.
N, CURT CHRISTOPHER, Count Von,
n the service of Prussia, companion-
rlborough and Prince Eugene, born
the battle of Prague 1757.
. M., an Italian painter, 1522-1582.
UG., an Italian painter, 1639-1700.
an Italian physician, 1765-1837.
S. See SCHOPP.

e name of several illustrious Romans:
CORNELIUS, general of cavalry and
.C. 2. LUCIUS CORNELIUS, sur-
tus, consul 297 B.C. 3. LUCIUS
onsul 259 and censor 258 B.C. The
his tomb, discovered in 1780, is one
monuments of the Latin tongue.
ORNELIUS, surnamed *Asina*, twice
d 254 B.C.; he distinguished him-
e Carthaginians in Sicily. 5. PUB-
IUS, consul 218 B.C., in which year
tle of Picinus, which left Hannibal
hern Italy; he went as proconsul to
s killed there in the contest with
6. CNEIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed
r of the preceding, filled the same
aped his laurels and his death in
e same time. 7. PUBLIUS CORNE-
d *Africanus the Elder*, son of Pub-
and nephew of the preceding (next
NEIUS CORNELIUS and LUCIUS (or
RNELIUS, sons of Scipio Africanus,
ce in history; the latter, however,
as an historical writer, and for his
second Africanus. 9. LUCIUS COR-
amed *the Asiatic*, son of the Publius
d in Spain, and companion-in-arms
Africanus. He was consul 189 B.C.,
ntiochus, king of Syria, but after-
obscurity. 10. PUBLIUS CORNE-
LIUS, surnamed *Nasica*, son of the Cneius Cornelius killed in Spain; he is remembered as a man of the rarest public virtue, distinguished himself as a jurisconsult, defeated the Lusitanians, and was consul 200 B.C. 11. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA, surnamed *Corculum*, son of the preceding, consul 162 B.C. 12. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *Serapion*, son of the preceding, was consul 138 B.C., and became sovereign pontiff by the choice of his fellow-citizens, without presenting himself at the election. He suppressed the sedition of Tiberius Gracchus, his cousin, at the cost of three hundred lives, B.C. 133, and was then sent on a mission to Asia, where he died 131. 13. His son, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, was consul 112 B.C., and died the same year. 14. SCIPIO NASICA, son of the latter, known, in consequence of his adoption, as *Metellus Scipio*, and the enemy of Cæsar, exercised great influence at the declining period of the republic; he killed himself after the defeat of Thapsus B.C. 46. 15. His son, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, was consul in the reign of Augustus B.C. 15, and was exiled for his incestuous intercourse with Julia. 16. The last of the Scipios known to history, grandson of the preceding, was a vile character of the reigns of Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero. He distinguished himself, however, as a soldier.

SCIPIO AFRICANUS THE ELDER (*Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major*), the greatest man of his age, was born B.C. 234. He was the son of P. Cornelius Scipio who encountered Hannibal on the banks of the Ticino (B.C. 218); and perished in Spain B.C. 211. When only seventeen years old, Scipio saved the life of his father in the battle of the Ticino; two years after (B.C. 216) he fought at Cannae as a military tribune; and, being one of the few officers who survived that fatal carnage, was principally instrumental in preventing the Roman nobility from leaving Italy in despair. The distinction which he had thus acquired secured his unanimous election to the ædileship in B.C. 212; and in B.C. 210 he was sent as proconsul to Spain, nearly the whole of which country had reverted to the possession of the Carthaginians. Here his remarkable talents first displayed themselves; his military skill defeated the enemy in the field of battle, while his personal influence, his humanity and courtesy, gained for him the affections of the inhabitants of the country. Returning to Rome in B.C. 206, he was unanimously elected consul for the following year, and obtained the province of Sicily, with power to cross over into Africa, if he should deem it necessary for the interest of the state. The senate resolutely refused him an army, thus rendering his command worthless; but the celebrity of his name soon attracted volunteers from all the towns of Italy; and having obtained a prolongation of his command, he proceeded as proconsul to Africa (B.C. 204), where, in conjunction with Masinissa, king of the Numidians, he obtained some advantages over the enemy. The Carthaginians in the meantime had collected a powerful army under the command of Hasdrubal, the son of Gisco, and were aided by Syphax, a Numidian prince, who brought with him a numerous force. In the early part of B.C. 203, Scipio made an unexpected attack upon the two encampments, burnt them to the ground, and destroyed

nearly the whole army. The two generals, who escaped, soon returned with a fresh force, but were again defeated with great slaughter. The Carthaginians now becoming alarmed by these repeated disasters, resolved to recall Hannibal from Italy; and at the same time opened negotiations for peace, during which they obtained a truce for forty-five days. Before the specified time expired, the Carthaginian populace, who had never been desirous of peace, plundered some Roman ships which were bringing provisions for Scipio's army, and insulted the Roman envoys who were sent to demand reparation. Hostilities were resumed on the arrival of Hannibal, who soon collected an army far superior in number to that of Scipio. Hannibal, however, foreseeing that the loss of a battle would be ruinous to Carthage, was anxious before it was too late, to conclude a peace; and Scipio, fearing lest his enemies at Rome might succeed in supplanting him in the command, was not unwilling to put an end to the war; but the terms which he offered were such as the enemy could not, without entire submission, accept, and Hannibal was thus forced to continue to act on the defensive. Scipio now resolved to hazard a decisive battle, which his opponent cautiously avoided, till on the Roman army feigning a retreat, Hannibal followed with his cavalry, and was defeated in the neighbourhood of Zama. The decisive battle was at last fought on the 19th of October, B.C. 202, not far from the city of Zama. Scipio's victory was complete; 20,000 of the Carthaginians were slain, and an equal number taken prisoners. The negotiations which ensued were concluded during the following year, when Scipio returned to Rome, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He entered the city in triumph, and obtained, in honour of his victories, the surname of Africanus. The rest of his life was passed in comparative quiet. He was censor in B.C. 199, and consul a second time in B.C. 194. He served as a legate in Greece under his brother, Lucius, who was consul B.C. 190; and having on his return been accused of receiving bribes from Antiochus, king of Syria, he quitted Rome and retired to his country seat at Liternum, where he spent the remainder of his days in the cultivation of his estate. He is believed to have died B.C. 183, leaving two sons and two daughters, the younger of whom was the mother of the Gracchi. Scipio, as a general, was second to none but his great opponent Hannibal; as a Roman citizen he does not deserve equal praise; he disregarded the laws of the constitution whenever these stood in the way of his own views and passions. [G.F.]

SCIPIO AFRICANUS THE YOUNGER, *(Publius Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor)* was the younger son of Lucius Æmilius Paullus, the conqueror of Macedonia, and the adopted son of Publius Scipio, the elder of the sons of the great Africanus. Scipio must have been born B.C. 185, as he took an active part, at the age of seventeen, in the battle of Pydna (B.C. 168), in which his father defeated Perseus, king of Macedonia. From his earliest years he appears to have devoted himself to the study of literature; and even his arduous duties as a military commander did not prevent him from embracing every opportunity of extending his knowledge of Greek letters and philosophy. The historian Polybius, wit whom he probably became acquainted in Greec was his intimate friend, and accompanied him nearly all his campaigns; and the poets Lucili and Terence, at a later period of his life, enjoye his friendship and patronage. His fondness Greek literature and refinement excited feelings uneasiness in the minds of his friends; but to th Scipio added the virtues and patriotism of a genui Roman. He first attracted notice in B.C. 15 when, in consequence of the disasters which ha befallen the Romans in Spain, great difficulty w experienced in raising troops, which he at once r moved by offering his services. As military tr bune in the army of Lucullus he distinguish himself by personal courage, while his disintereste integrity gained the affections of the barbarians a well as his own countrymen. On the breaking ou of the third Punic war in B.C. 149 he went to Afric still holding the rank of military tribune, and agai distinguished himself so much by his courage, pru dence, and justice, as to gain the unlimited con fidence of all with whom he came in contact. B.C. 148 he returned to Rome, accompanied by t wishes of all the soldiers that he might soon sent back as their commander; and such was impression produced by his character and achie ments that, when he offered himself a candi for the ædileship for B.C. 147, he was elected sul, though he had not attained the legal age had Africa assigned to him as his province. his arrival in the Roman camp he speedily re discipline, and commenced a series of oper which ultimately confined the Carthaginian their capital. In the spring of the following he attacked the devoted city, which was def from street to street, and from house to house after a struggle of three days, razed it to the gr When the arrangements necessary for red Africa to the form of a province were comp Scipio returned to Rome, where he obta splendid triumph, and also the surname of canus. He was censor in B.C. 142. Mean the war continued to rage in Spain, the inhabi of Numantia still continuing to refuse to knowledge the supremacy of Rome. Scipio accordingly appointed consul a second time 134, and succeeded in reducing them to submi (B.C. 133) after they had suffered the most dr ful extremities of hunger. For this victor received the surname of Numantinus. Durin command in Spain, Tiberius Gracchus, to who ter, Sempronia, he was married, had fallen a v to his efforts in favour of an Agrarian law the conqueror of Numantia, on his return to in B.C. 132, became the leader of the aris in preventing the law from being carried int He thus sacrificed the favour of the people. making a violent speech in the Forum, i he a second time publicly avowed his app the death of Tiberius Gracchus, he went the evening, accompanied by the senate an number of the allies, and retired to his with the intention of preparing a speec following day. Next morning he was f in his bed-room; and a general opinion that he had been murdered. Suspicion various persons; and among others, upo Sempronia, and her mother, Cornelia.

SCLATER, W., an English divine, died 1647.

SCOPAS, a Greek sculptor, 4th century B.C.

SCOPOLI, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, a naturalist and mineralogist of Tyrol, 1723-1787.

SCORZA, S., a Genevese painter, 1589-1631.

SCOTT, a family of dissenting ministers, the principal of whom was DANIEL, a writer of much learning on the Trinity, died 1759. THOMAS, his half-brother, author of Sermons, died 1746. The son of the latter, of the same name, published a version of the book of Job in 1774; and his second son, JOSEPH NICHOL, both a minister and physician, died about 1774.

SCOTT, DAVID, a Scottish historian, and partizan of the Stuarts, 1675-1742.

SCOTT, DAVID, was born at Edinburgh in the month of October, 1806. His father, Robert Scott, brought him up to his own profession, that of an engraver, but this pursuit being extremely distasteful to the younger Scott, he eventually took to painting in 1827, after the expiration of his apprenticeship. Having made several preliminary studies and efforts in Edinburgh, and attended the anatomical lectures of Dr. Monro, he considered himself sufficiently prepared for an Italian tour. He started in the autumn of 1832, and spent the greater portion of 1833 in Rome, where he painted a large unintelligible picture, which he called 'Discord,' or 'Household Gods Destroyed;' a composition recalling Flaxman's Prometheus Chained, but in this case absurdly applied; it suggests, if anything, Samson awaking after the treachery of Delilah. He returned to England in the spring of the following year, to find 'the colouring of English pictures of the day, white and vermilion, flimsy, raw, unnatural, and sketchy,' in common no doubt with many other travellers on the continent some years back. David Scott came home a devoted victim to the *grand style*, as foreshadowed in his 'Discord,' but to the poetic or ethic, rather than the religious; like Michelangelo, he was a lover of the abstract, but wanting the deep pious devotion which certainly pervaded the grand conceptions of that extraordinary man. Scott now exhibited a long succession of pictures at the Royal Scottish Academy, of which he was a member, of varied merit, but all of an unusual character and subject, classic and other history, however, gradually asserting its claim to share attention with abstract æsthetics, generally too abstruse to be felt at all by Scott's public; but in some instances the work was a compromise between the two, as in his 'Paracelsus,' or 'Alchymist,' and in his truly magnificent work, indeed his masterpiece, 'Vasco de Gama encountering the Spirit of the Cape,' now placed in the Trinity House at Leith. His perseverance in this unbeaten path in spite of an almost constant succession of disappointments as regards the more substantial rewards of art, gradually undermined his constitution, and he sunk at last into a premature grave March 5, 1849, in his forty-third year. With all his ill-timed abstractions, and moral peculiarities, and they are abundantly shown in the very interesting memoir of him by his brother, Scott was unquestionably a very superior artist, and may claim the martyr's branch with far more justice than Haydon. Most of his works show a high intellectuality, and many as pictures are vigorously drawn and even gorgeously coloured, as for instance his admirable 'Triumph of Love,' in the possession of his brother, a subject offering a delightful spot of sunshine among the usually prevailing gloomy abstractions of his pessimist philosophy. Among his unquestionably good works, also, either for sentiment of execution or both, are:—Queen Elizabeth in the Globe Theatre; Peter the Hermit, Jane Shore; Richard III.; Achilles addressing the Manes of Patroclus. To these must be added some series of designs, as those illustrating the Pilgrim's Progress; and his very remarkable and admirable series on 'The Ancient Mariner,' fully worthy of that extraordinary poem. For further details the reader may consult the *Memoir of David Scott, R.S.A., containing his journal in Italy, notes on art and other papers, with seven illustrations*, by William B. Scott, an ably planned work, and calculated to afford, if anything can, an invaluable lesson to all inordinately ambitious young artists, suffering under an impatient morbid hankering after the praise of those collectively, whose judgments individually they invariably profess to despise when unfavourable to themselves. [R.N.W.]

SCOTT, G. L., a mathematician, died 1780.

SCOTT, HELENAS, the son of a Scottish minister, practised as a physician at Bombay, and wrote 'The Adventures of a Rupee,' died 1821.

SCOTT, JAMES, an episcopal divine, celebrated as a preacher and political writer, 1733-1814.

SCOTT, JOHN. See ELDON.

SCOTT, JOHN, a Quaker poet, 1739-1783.

SCOTT, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, who commenced the publication of the 'London Magazine' in 1820, and was killed in a duel arising out of a literary quarrel 1821. His works are 'A Visit to Paris in 1814,' and 'Paris Revisited in 1815 by Way of Brussels, including a Walk over the Field of Waterloo.'

SCOTT, JOHN, a learned minister of the Church of England, author of 'The Christian Life from its Beginning to its Consummation in Glory,' and of some critical and casuistical works, 1638-1694.

SCOTT, SIR MICHAEL, generally reputed a magician, was a native of Scotland, remarkable for his learning and skill in the occult sciences. His works are 'The Secrets of Nature,' 'The Sun and Moon,' 'Mensa Philosophica,' an edition of Aristotle, and a translation of Avicenna's History of Animals from the Arabic into Latin; died 1293.

SCOTT, MICHAEL, a Scottish merchant, author of the well-known sketches entitled 'Tom Cringle's Log,' which first appeared in 'Blackwood's Magazine.' Born in Glasgow 1789, died 1835.

SCOTT, REYNOLD or REGINALD, a gentleman of Kent, remarkable for his work written against the common belief in witchcraft, which was replied to by Casaubon, Glanvil, and James I.; d. 1599.

SCOTT, SAMUEL, an English painter, d. 1772.

SCOTT, THOMAS, rector of Aston Sandford, author of a 'Defence of Calvinism,' 1747-1821.

SCOTT, THOMAS, otherwise *Rotheram*, from his birth-place in Yorkshire, a prelate and statesman, died 1500.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER, had a pedigree, his sense of which affected materially both the spirit of his writings and the events of his life. From the great border-family, now represented by the

dukes of Buccleuch, there came in the fourteenth century, as an offshoot, the family of Harden, the heads of which are barons of Polwarth. The poet's great grandfather was a younger son of Scott of Harden; his grandfather, poorly provided for, became a farmer in Roxburghshire; and his father, Walter Scott, was a writer to the signet or attorney in Edinburgh, and married the daughter of a medical professor in the university. Walter, the fourth child of this couple, was born in the Old Town of Edinburgh, on the 15th of August, 1771. He was a sickly infant, and became incurably lame in his second year; and, after this, till he was about eight years of age, his childhood was principally spent at his grandfather's farm-house of Sandyknowe, where he became lovingly familiar with the scenery and traditions and ballads of the border. In this stage he was fond of reading; but, on being placed at the High School of Edinburgh, towards the end of 1779, he failed to distinguish himself in the regular studies of the class. He was, however, eminent for his historical and miscellaneous knowledge, for his skill in story-telling, and for his personal courage. In his twelfth year his love of ballad-poetry was ineradicably established, by the delight with which he perused Percy's 'Reliques.' In the winter of 1783 he entered the university of his native city, attending only one session, with little or no apparent profit. He never understood Greek beyond the elements, and had but a loose scholarship in Latin; and the acquaintance, which he obtained in early manhood, with French, Italian, Spanish, and German, was very superficial. In May, 1786, when he was nearly fifteen years old, he was articled to his father, and attended regularly in chambers for about four years. For literary avocations he was making, undesignedly, full preparation, by devouring romances, novels, histories, and old plays; while he continued to distinguish himself by telling and inventing stories. His father's intention, as well as his own, was, that he should come to the bar; and his attendance in the debating-club, called the Speculative Society, was one of his steps of training, while it gave occasion for his writing of essays, exhibiting his turn for antiquarian and poetical studies. In 1792 he was admitted as a member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates.—In 1796 he published translations, in verse, of Bürger's German ballads, Lenora, and the Wild Huntsman; and he contributed to Lewis's Tales of Wonder. In 1798 appeared his translation of Goethe's prose drama, 'Goetz Von Berlichingen;' and in 1799 he wrote, and made known to his friends, the earliest of his considerable efforts in original poetry, the ballads of 'Glenfinlas,' 'The Eve of St. John,' and 'The Grey Brother.' Still he had gained no high literary reputation; nor was literary composition more than an occasional employment for him. He paid an average amount of attention to his profession, and was desirous to secure an independent livelihood from some source other than literature. In the end of 1797 he married Miss Carpenter, the daughter of a French emigrant, whose small fortune added something to his income: his father's death next gave him a moderate patrimony; and, in 1799, the patronage of the duke of Buccleuch and Lord Melville, to whose politics he steadily and warmly adhered, bestowed on him the sheriffship of Selkirkshire, an easy office, with a salary of three hundred pounds. In the same year, his poetical taste, both in rhyme and in diction, (if not in more important matters,) received a new impulse and direction from hearing unpublished poems of Wordsworth and Coleridge, especially 'Christabel.' Now, likewise, easy in circumstances and occupying a good position in society, Scott was sufficiently independent of professional labour to devote himself more and more to less uncongenial pursuits; and he gradually made authorship the main business of his life.—The brilliant period of Scott's literary career extends from 1802, when he was in his thirty-first year, to 1825, when he was in his fifty-fourth. In the first of those years he published the first and second volumes, and in the next year the third volume, of 'The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.' This publication gave him at once a distinguished reputation. The old ballads were excellently edited; the annotations showed great sagacity, good sense, and various knowledge; and there was undeniable promise in the few ballads of his own that were inserted in the collection. In 1802, likewise, he had begun to write what he called, in a letter to Ellis, 'a kind of romance of border-chivalry, in a light-horseman sort of stanza.' This piece, insensibly swelling in dimensions, soon became too bulky for the 'Minstrelsy,' and was reserved to be the foundation-stone of Scott's celebrity as an original poet. It was circulated among his friends, and warmly approved by Jeffrey, Wordsworth, and others; while the author was editing the ancient romance of 'Sir Tristrem.' It appeared at length, in 1805, under the title of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.' Its success was immediate and unexampled. The surprise, doubtless, aided the result: the poem appeared when genuine poetry had long been unknown by the public, unless in the earliest volumes of Crabbe and Campbell; and it was also the first vigorous poetical narrative that had been produced in England for more than a century. But, further, it was the earliest poem which was inspired by the animation and eagerness of the age that gave it birth. The 'Lay' was not, any more than its successors, the effort of a poet aiming at the highest effects of his art: but it was a work of great genius and originality; and, if inferior to some of Scott's later poems in mechanism, and less splendid in strikingly poetical passages, it was more successful than any of them to his design, of re-creating the chivalrous romance in a shape accommodated to modern sympathies. 'Marmion,' containing, in its description of the battle, one of the most spirited passages in the whole range of our poetry, appeared in 1808; the beautiful metrical romance of 'The Lady of the Lake' in 1810; in 1811 appeared the 'Vision of Don Roderick,' indicating a decline in strength, which showed itself next year also in 'Rokeby;' in 1815 was published 'The Lord of the Isles;' and the list of the metrical romances closes with 'The Bridal of Triermain,' and 'Harold the Dauntless,' published respectively in 1813 and 1817, and both of them anonymously. In the course of this period, also, the poet edited the works of Dryden and Swift, contributed for a time to the *Edinburgh Review*, and in 1808 assisted zealously in establishing its formidable rival the *Quarterly*. He wrote also biographical and cri-

d performed much of other miscel-
To such work he was led by those
gements which he now formed,
cised in the end so disastrous an
fortune. His school-fellow, James
ing been the editor and printer of
Roxburghshire, was assisted by Scott
printing-house in Edinburgh; and
having lent money to the firm,
partner of it in 1805. Not long
connection with trade became yet
arrelled with his bookseller, Con-
ed to obtain facilities for giving to
ture of a higher stamp than that on
rs are likely to venture; and, not
y with his desire, he entertained
of profit from a publishing busi-
a man of knowledge and influence
Accordingly, in 1808, John Ballan-
of James, was placed at the head
shing firm; but here, as in the
tt was a partner to the extent of a
se arrangements were kept pro-
in the eyes of the public, and even
imate associates, Scott was merely
friend of the Messrs. Ballantyne.—
r the formation of these partnerships,
n the second stage of his literary
was one of the first to discover the
ty of his poetry; and he cheerfully
ork to regain his laurels on a new
ed for fame: he wished also for
long cherished the ambition of ter-
on; and this ambition he could not
speedily from his ordinary means,
ointment as one of the principal
urt of Session in Scotland (an hon-
easy post), added, from about 1812,
d a-year to his income. From this
any of the rash adventures which
he publishing firm; hence also, in
e, arose the eager industry with
s prose works proved so profitable,
volume after volume. In 1805,
gaged on Marmion, he had begun
: in three weeks during the sum-
added two volumes to it; and it was
rmously in July of that year, bear-
of 'Waverley, or, 'Tis Sixty Years
ozen years afterwards, the Waverley
beyond example, admired by critics
ured by the public, were showered
succession; and, although a few of
decidedly the most vigorous and
not till towards the close of the
falling off was steady or remarkable.
n themselves, enough to prove mar-
and fertility, and indomitable steadi-
. From 'Waverley' in 1815 to the
Crusaders' in 1825, eighteen novels
eleven years.—This was the last
prosperity, or rather the last year
e world was allowed to believe him
The extraordinary success of the
bled him to assume, more rapidly
have hoped, that place among the
which it was his fatal weakness to
nmensely. Purchasing, in 1811, a
anks of the Tweed, naming it Ab-
botsford, and building a cottage on it, he acquired land around it till he possessed a considerable estate. He erected the baronial castle which we now behold, filled it with antiquarian nick-nacks and ornaments, planted and improved his grounds, and dispensed hospitalities which the most distinguished men in Europe were proud to partake. In 1820 he received a baronetcy; and in the following year he figured as the director of the whimsical pageantry which celebrated the visit of George IV. to Scotland.—Even before this time both firms of Ballantynes were tottering; and they were brought to the ground in the beginning of 1826, by the failure of Constable's house, with which they were deeply involved. The mortifying disclosure of Sir Walter's concealed partnership followed of course; and his liabilities were found to amount to a sum not much short of £150,000. He acted like a man of courage and a high-minded gentleman. He refused to offer to the creditors any composition, or to accept from them any discharge; he pledged himself to devote the whole labour of his subsequent life to the payment of the debt; he fulfilled the pledge, and died before his time through the toil which it cost him. A great part of the debt was satisfied during his lifetime; and the balance of the principal was paid by his executors. One main aid in effecting the result was the collected edition of his works, with the personal notes which he condescended to furnish to it. But he produced likewise a new series of writings, which, although the later are distressingly indicative of decay, and the best of them are not of a very high order, must be looked on with the respect due to the motive which prompted them.—In 1826 he published his novel of 'Woodstock,' written while his pecuniary anxieties and humiliation were at their height; afterwards appeared the 'Life of Napoleon,' (partly written before the bankruptcy), the 'Tales of a Grandfather,' the first and second series of the 'Chronicles of the Canongate,' 'Anne of Geierstein,' a 'History of Scotland' for Lardner's Cyclopædia, two Dramas, and 'Letters on Demonology.' In 1831 the failure of the active intellect was shown

[Dryburgh Abbey.]

unequivocally by 'Count Robert of Paris,' and 'Castle Dangerous.' In 1830 Sir Walter had been attacked by paralysis, which recurred acutely more than once: and, prevailed on at last to pause from labour, he set out, in September, 1831, for the

continent, of which, in his better days, he had seen very little. Naples was the farthest point he reached; the mind gave way completely; he was hurried home, and reached Abbotsford in July, 1832. There, after some days of unconsciousness, he died on the 21st of September. He was buried in Dryburgh Abbey. [W.S.]

SCOTT, WILLIAM. See STOWELL.

SCOTTI, C. G., an Ital. dramatist, 1759-1821.

SCOTTI, J. C., an Italian Jesuit, 1602-1669.

SCOTTI, MARCELLO, a learned ecclesiastic, born at Naples 1714, member of the legislative commission of the Neapolitan republic 1799, executed by the counter-revolutionists 1800.

SCOUGAL, H., a Scottish divine, 1650-1678.

SCRIBANI, C., a Flemish Jesuit, one of the twelve apostles commissioned by that body in Flanders, known as a controversial wr., 1561-1629.

SCRIBONIANUS, a Roman commander, proclaimed emperor in Dalmatia, and assassinated 42.

SCRIBONIUS, a Roman physician, 1st cent.

SCRIVERIUS, the Latinized name of PETER SCHRYVER, a Dutch philologist and historian, 1576-1660.

SCRIMZEOR, H., a Scotch writer, 1506-1571.

SCROGGS, SIR W., an English judge, 1623-83.

SCROPE, WILLIAM, a writer on sporting subjects, 1772-1852.

SCUDDER, H., a presbyterian writer, 17th cen.

SCUDERI, GEORGE DE, a French poet, novelist, and dramatic writer, 1601-1667. His wife was equally celebrated in epistolary composition. His sister, MADELEINE, eminent for her wit and writings as a novelist, 1607-1701.

SCULTETUS. See SCHULTET, SCHULTZ.

SCULTETUS, or SCULTZ, JOHN, a writer on surgery, born at Ulm 1595, died 1645.

SCUPOLI, L., an Italian ascetic, 1530-1610.

SCYLITZES, J., a Greek historian, 11th cent.

SEAMAN, L., an English divine, died 1675.

SEARCH, EDWARD. See TUCKER.

SEBA, ALBERT, a Dutch naturalist and pharmacopolist, Amsterdam, 1665-1736.

SEBASTIAN, king of Portugal, son of the Infant John by Joanna, daughter of the emperor Charles V., was born 1554, and succeeded his grandfather, John III., 1557. In 1578 he led the flower of his nobility into Africa on a wild expedition against the Moors, and perished in battle with nearly all his followers. Sebastian's fate being long uncertain, and having no issue to succeed him, gave occasion to many impostors to assume his name and title, and eventually to the annexation of Portugal to Spain.

SEBASTIANI, FRANCIS HORACE DE, a celebrated French marshal, distinguished during the republic, empire, and the monarchy, 1772-1851.

SEBASTIANO, DEL PIOMBO, the name by which SEBASTIANO LUCIANI is commonly known, from his office of the pope's keeper of the leaden seals. He was born at Venice in 1485, and was one of the pupils of Giovanni Bellini. He went to Rome about 1512, by the invitation of Agostino Ghigi, and soon contracted a friendship with Michelangelo, by whom, as an oil painter, he was pitted against Raphael. The large picture of the Raising of Lazarus, in the National Gallery, was painted by Sebastiano, in which he is said to have been assisted by Michelangelo, in rivalry with the Transfiguration of Raphael. They were both painted for Giulio de Medici, the bishop of Narbonne, and were exhibited together in Rome, and are not so unequal as to make the choice a matter of course. Sebastiano found his advocates. Sebastiano was created Frate del Piombo by Clement VII. It is the duty of this officer to fix the leaden seal to the bulls, &c. A salary is attached to it, and Fra Sebastiano del Piombo was no longer the painter Sebastiano Luciani had been: his ease made him lazy, Michelangelo reproved him for idleness; he was a great portrait painter. He died at Rome in 1547.—(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

SEBER, W., a German philologist, 1573-1634.

SECHELLES, J. MOREAU DE, a French statesman and financial administrator, 1690-1760.

SECKENDORF, GUY LOUIS VON, a German statesman, divine, and ecclesiastical historian, 1626-1692. His nephew, FREDERICK HENON, Count Von Seckendorf, a field-marshal and diplomatist in the interest, successively, of Prussia, Poland, and Austria, 1673-1763. LEON, Baron De Seckendorf, a poet, of the same family, 1773-1809.

SECKER, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, a great promoter of religion and ecclesiastical learning, author of Sermons, 1693-1768.

SECOUSSE, D. F., a Fr. historian, 1691-1754.

SECUNDUS. See EVERARD.

SEDAINE, M. J., a Fr. dramatist, 1719-1797.

SEDANO, JOHN JOSEPH LOPEZ DE, a learned Spanish writer and numismatist, 1729-1801.

SEDGWICK, three puritan divines:—OBADIAH, preacher of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, &c., member of the Westminster Assembly, 1600-1658. WILLIAM, called the apostle of Ely, dates unknown. DOOMSDAY SEDGWICK, so called from preaching the approaching end of the world, died about 1662.

SEDILLOT, J. J. EMMANUEL, a French Orientalist and astronomer, 1777-1832.

SEDLEY, SIR CHARLES, a dramatic writer, courtier, and wit of the court of Charles II., who afterwards promoted the revolution of 1688, born at Aylesford, in Kent, about 1639, died 1701.

SEDULIUS, CÆLIUS or CÆCILIUS, an Irish Scotch priest, known as a Latin poet, 5th cent.

SEED, JEREMIAH, a learned divine, died 17[illegible]

SEEGERS, or SEGHERS, GERARD, a Flemish painter of altar-pieces, 1589-1651. His brother DANIEL, a flower painter, 1590-1660.

SEELEN, J. H. DE, a German philologist, 1687-1762.

SEEMILLER, SEBASTIAN, a Bavarian Orientalist and bibliographical writer, 1752-1798.

SEETZER, ULRIC JASPER, a Dutch traveller in the East, supposed to have perished 1811.

SEGAR, SIR WILLIAM, garter-king-at-arms, author of 'Honour, Civil and Military,' died [illegible]

SEGAUD, W. DE, a French Jesuit, 1674-[illegible]

SEGHERS. See SEEGERS.

SEGNER, J. A., a Hungarian mathematician and philosopher, 1704-1777.

SEGNERI, PAOLO, an Italian Jesuit, distinguished as a preacher and theologian, 1624-1694. His nephew, PAOLO, a Jesuit and preacher, 1673-[illegible]

SEGNI, B., an Italian historian, died 1558.

SEGRAIS, J. R. DE, a French poet, 1624-1[illegible]

SEGUIER, J. F., a learned botanist and numismatist, allied to the noble family of that name whose names occur in the next article, 1703-1[illegible]

SEGUIER, PETER, a French diplomatist, whose talents were opposed to the policy of Pope Julius II., 1504-1580. His son, ANTHONY, a lawyer and ambassador, 1552-1626. PETER, grandson of the first of that name, chancellor of France, and one of the founders of the French Academy, 1588-1672. ANTHONY LOUIS, of the same family, a royalist at the period of the revolution, 1726-1791.

SEGUR, a noble family of Guienne, principal of whom are—HENRY FRANCIS, Count De Segur, and lieutenant-general, 1689-1751. PHILIP HENRY, his son, Marquis, a marshal of France, minister of war in 1780 before Brienne, 1724-1801. LOUIS PHILIP, son of the latter, companion-in-arms of Lafayette in America, known also as a diplomatist and historian, 1753-1832. JOSEPH ALEXANDER, second son of Philip Henry, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, 1756-1805.

SEILER, G. F., a Ger. philosopher, 1733-1807.

SEISSEL, or SEYSSEL, CLAUDE DE, a French historian and political writer, translator of Eusebius, and historian of Louis XII., 1450-1520.

SEJAN, N., a French composer, 1745-1819.

SEJANUS, LUCIUS ÆLIUS, a prætorian general of Rome, a favourite of the emperor Tiberius, put to death for aiming at the supreme authority 31.

SELDEN, JOHN, a famous scholar, antiquarian, and political character, time of Charles I. He was born at Salvington, in Sussex, and educated for the bar. He entered the House of Commons in 1624, and in 1640 represented Oxford in the long parliament. He afterwards became archivist of the tower and a commissioner of the admiralty. His noble life was devoted to learning, and he bears the character of a sincere Christian and a true patriot; 1584-1654.

SELEUCUS, surnamed *Nicator*, founder of the line of Syrian princes called *Seleucidæ*, was one of the generals of Alexander the Great, and, on the death of that prince, was governor of Media and Babylonia. He extended the dominion of his arms by policy as far as the Indus, and in 280 B.C. was acknowledged king of Macedon, Thrace, and Asia Minor. He reigned only a few months, and was assassinated by Ceraunus 279 B.C. SELEUCUS II., surnamed *Callinicus*, succeeded Antiochus II. 247 B.C., and after losing many of his provinces by the invasion of Ptolemy III. 242, was taken prisoner by the Parthians. He died in captivity B.C. 225. SELEUCUS III., surnamed *Ceraunus*, son and successor of the preceding, was assassinated B.C. 222. SELEUCUS IV., surnamed *Philopator*, was son of Antiochus the Great, to whom he succeeded B.C. 186, poisoned by his minister, Heliodorus, 174. SELEUCUS V. was son of Demetrius II., and was proclaimed king with Antiochus Grypus B.C. 125. He was killed by order of his mother, Cleopatra, 122. SELEUCUS VI., son of Antiochus Grypus, became king over a part of Syria in 97 B.C., and took the remainder from his uncle, Antiochus Cyricus, 94. He was killed the year following in the contest which ensued with the son of the latter.

SELIM, three emperors of the Turks:—SELIM I., son of Bajazet II., born 1467, dethroned his father and killed his two brothers 1512, defeated the shah of Persia 1514, conquered Syria and Egypt 1516-1517, died 1520. SELIM II., succeeded his father, Soliman II., in 1566, took Cyprus from the Venetians 1570, and Tunis from the Spaniards in 1571. In the same year he lost the great naval battle of Lepanto; died 1574. SELIM III., son of Mustapha III., was born 1761, succeeded his uncle, Abdoul Hamid, 1789, sustained a disastrous war against Russia and England, which was terminated by the peace of Jassi in 1792. He was afterwards the ally of England against France at the period of the expedition to Egypt, and signalized his reign at the conclusion of hostilities, by introducing our European civilization into his states. He was dethroned in 1807, and strangled the following year by order of Mustapha IV., who succeeded him.

SELIS, N. J., a French writer, 1737-1802.

SELKIRK, ALEXANDER, upon whose adventure the story of Robinson Crusoe was founded by Daniel Defoe, was a native of Largo, in Fifeshire, where he was born about 1680. He was left on the island of Juan Fernandez in 1704 by a Captain Stradling, to whom he had given some cause of offence. He was rescued by Captain Wood Rogers in 1709, and is said to have related his adventures to Defoe, with a view to their publication.

SELLE, C. T., a German physician, 1748-1800.

SELLER, A., an English divine, 1647-1720.

SELLIUS, ADAM BUCKHARDT, a Russian monk and writer, originally of Denmark, d. 1746.

SELLIUS, GODFREY, a native of Dantzic, known as a naturalist and historian, died 1767.

SELLON, BAKER JOHN, known for many years as a police magistrate, author of a standard law-book, entitled 'Analysis of the Practice of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas,' born in London 1762, died 1835.

SELVES, J. B., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1757-1823.

SEMERY, A., a French theologian, 1630-1717.

SEMIRAMIS, a queen of Assyria, of whom we have little certain historical knowledge. She is generally regarded as the wife of Ninus, and is said to have put him to death. The traditions agree that she reigned forty-two years after Ninus: she was called *Rea* on account of her atrocities.

SEMLER, J. S., a German divine, 1725-1791.

SEMPRONIA, two Roman ladies:—1. The wife of Scipio Æmilianus, a sister of the Gracchi, who is accused of having contributed to the death of her husband. 2. A lady concerned in the conspiracy of Catiline.

SEMPRONIUS, a name of frequent occurrence in Roman history. The principal who have borne it were the GRACCHI (see that article); besides these may be mentioned—SEMPRONIUS ASELLIO, a military tribune of Rome, distinguished in Spain B.C. 137. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS, consul of Rome B.C. 217, distinguished in the field against Hannibal. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, a Roman tribune and commander, who was consul B.C. 203, and defeated Hannibal at Crotona. The others of the name are of less mark.

SENAULT, J. F., a Flem. ecclesias., 1599-1672.

SENDIVOG, M., a Polish alchymist, 1566-1646.

SENEBIER, JOHN, a protestant minister of Geneva, known as a natural philosopher and historian, 1742-1809.

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS; born at Cordova in the second year of our era; put to death at Rome by order of Nero in the sixty-sixth. A literateur, rhetorician, and philosopher, whose practical life is marked by all the singular contra-

dictions that abound in his writings. At first a stern self-denying Stoic; then the ambitious politician intriguing with ladies at the court. Banished at the instance of Messalina, he writes his famous work on *Consolations;* the next production of his

[Seneca—*From an Antique Bust.*]

restless pen being a new *Consolation*, addressed to Polybius, a freedman—a mean and miserable flattery intended for the ear of Claudius. Recalled by Agrippina, we find him installed, in company with Burrhus, as preceptor and guardian of Nero; labouring avowedly during a few years, along with his firmer colleague, to restrain the passions of that disgrace of humanity; boldly defending Burrhus in defiance of Nero,—winking, meanwhile, at his pupil's worst excesses; even prompting to evil, for if we can credit antiquity, Seneca suggested that revolting and most monstrous parricide—all the while preaching the austerities of Stoicism: lastly, rising into the vigour of his best days, and, if with some ostentation, still meeting death as becomes a brave man!—Seneca, is perhaps the type and ideal, alike in action and thinking, of that large class of minds, possessed by a lively and restless fancy, and of remarkable quickness in appreciating, who have yet no steadiness either of heart or intellect, and are totally deficient in that invaluable power —the *Faculty of Belief*. High and low, large and small, in all grades of society and manners of life, we meet with such persons; and although never consistent, they are yet in one sense always sincere—*i.e.*, they are ruled by the plan or opinion which is authoritative for the hour. Having no real Originality—that which cannot be divorced from ability to penetrate towards Truth—Seneca's literary writings are worthless: nor are his moral speculations stamped with the *Tower-mark*. In theory he is a copyist, and a bad one, for he seldom reaches the positive ground of any theory: and although in his practical writings he always displays great acuteness, and expresses himself clearly and pleasantly—qualities much increased by his large acquaintance with the surface of the world,—even the best of his maxims are tarnished by the vice of exaggeration. Generally, the *colour* is of Gold, but the *ring* of the true metal is awanting. [J.P.N.]

SENECAI, SENECAY, or SENECÉ, Antoine Bauderon De, a French poet, 1643-1737.

SENEFELDER, Aloys, a native of Munich, inventor of the art of lithography, 1771-1834.

SENKENBERG, H. C., Baron De, a jurisconsult, and aulic counsellor of the emperor, 1704-1768. His brother, J. Christian, a physician and founder of an hospital at Frankfort, 1707-1772. R. Charles, son of the first named, a jurisconsult and German and Latin poet, d. 1799.

SENNACHERIB, king of Assyria, B.C. 712-707.

SENNERT, Daniel, physician to the elector of Saxony, 1572-1637. His son, Andrew, an Oriental scholar, 1606-1689.

SEPTIMIUS. See Severus.

SEPULVEDA, Juan Gines De, a learned Spaniard, who was historiographer to the emperor Charles V., and wrote his Life, 1490-1573.

SERAIN, P. E., a Fr. agriculturist, 1738-1821.

SERAO, F., an Ital. archæologist, 1702-1783.

SERAPION, a physician of Alexandria, supposed to have written against Hippocrates, 3d century B.C. A *second* of the name was a Syrian physician, author of two works still existing, 8th or 9th century. A *third*, called Serapion Junior, was an Arabian physician and medical writer of the 11th century.

SERARIUS, Nicholas, a learned Jesuit, called 'the luminary of the German church,' 1555-1609.

SERASSI, P. A., an Ital. biographer, 1721-91.

SERENUS, A. L., a Roman poet, 1st century.

SERGARDI, L., an Italian satirist, 1660-1726.

SERGEL, J. T., a Swedish sculptor, 1740-1814.

SERGIUS, the *first* of the name, pope of Rome, time of Justinian II., 687-701. The *second*, whose pontificate Italy was invaded by the Saracens, and Louis II. was consecrated king of Italy, 844-847. The *third*, one of Marozia's lovers, father by her of John X., 904-911. The *fourth* said to be the first who changed his name on assuming the tiara, 1009-1012.

SERGIUS, a patriarch of C'stantinople, 610-[illegible]

SERIEYS, A., a French compiler, 1750-181[illegible]

SERIMAN, Z., a Venetian writer, 1708-17[illegible]

SERLIO, S., an Italian architect, 1475-15[illegible]

SEROUX D'AGINCOURT, John Batt. L[illegible] George, a Fr. historian and antiquar., 1730-1[illegible]

SERPILIUS, G., a Hungarian ecclesiastic, [illegible] troversial writer and poet, 1668-1723.

SERRA, A., an Italian economist, 16th [illegible]

SERRA, M., an Italian painter, 1658-1728.

SERRANO, T., an Italian Jesuit, 1715-17[illegible]

SERRAO, J. A., an Italian prelate, 1731-1[illegible]

SERRE, Hercules, Count De, a French [illegible] man attached to the party of Richelieu, 1777-1[illegible]

SERRES, John De, in Latin *Serranus*, a learned French Calvinist and historiographer, 1[illegible] 1598. His br., Olivier, an agricult., 1539-1[illegible]

SERRES, Olive, a lady who claimed to be princess of Cumberland, as the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland, by a sister of the Rev. Dr. Wilmot; she was born at Warwick in 1772, and made a fruitless effort to obtain the recognition of her claims on the death of George III., previous to which she had been married to Mr. Serres, the king's marine painter. Died 1834.

SERRONI, H., an Ital. theologian, 1517-1587.

SERRY, J. H., a French theologian, 1655-1738.

QUINTUS, a partizan of Marius ween the plebeians and the sena- aded by Sylla, was born in Italy He reaped his earliest laurels in e Cimbri and Teutones, on the d there also became acquainted people. When Sylla triumphed retired to his prætorial govern- nd though he was continually lus, he virtually rendered that nt under his command, and ve it the benefits of a pater- He was assassinated at a ban- ad been invited by the Roman .C. 72. [E.R.]

SERVEDE, MICHAEL, was a in Arragon, A.D. 1509. From assumed the cognomen of Vil- e surname Reves, which he put of his books, appears to be a n of the first two syllables of her was a lawyer, and wishing r his own profession, sent him Toulouse. But literature and is attention and engrossed his ing to Spain he attached him- nfessor to the emperor Charles ed him first into Italy and then he year 1550 he took up his re- nd often conferred with Oeco- ers of theology. His mind now ts peculiar speculations, all in current beliefs. In 1531 ap- rk at Hagenau, 'De Trinitatis h the notion of a Trinity was but caricatured. The emperor to be suppressed, and the year published apologetic dialogues, venility of the work, but still same doctrines. In 1533 he ndied at Paris, afterwards re- , and resided for two years as ress at Lyons, busying him- y of medicine. In 1537 he re- took the degrees of master of nedicine. Leaving Paris, after the Sorbonne, he settled ulti- and for a series of years prac- le had been a considerable time on Theology, and under the smi Restitutio,' it appeared at but without author's name or roduced a great sensation—sus- nce of some Genevan correspon- ch refugee called De Trie, fell tus, and he was imprisoned by uring the process he contrived at once to Geneva, where he lay a month, waiting an opportu- Naples. After his flight from urned there in effigy, having ndemned as an outlaw, and he urned in person, if he had not le his escape. As he was about Zurich he was discovered, and f Calvin he was at once appre- th August, 1553. The accuser as Nicholas de la Fontaine, a lvin himself framed the eight- and-thirty articles of charge, as we learn from one of his own letters. At the first hearing of the case Servetus made explanations, and at the second hearing Calvin himself attended. In the mean- time the council of Geneva wrote to Vienne, with information that Servetus was in custody, and re- solved as the trial went on to send communications to several of the cantons. The council of Vienne demanded back the prisoner, but with tears in his eyes he entreated the Genevan syndics to retain him, and sist him before their own tribunal. The Genevan magistrates stood upon prerogative, or the burning of Servetus would have happened at popish Vienne, and the protestant syndics were proud to rival a catholic city in severity of pen- alty. His prosecution was now given to the at- torney-general, and the charge of sedition was specially pressed against the accused; for politics superseded theology in the discussion. Servetus replied at some length, and in his subsequent petition one of his principal endeavours is to clear himself from the charge of being a disturber of society. Calvin and he were confronted—they had maintained a correspondence some months previ- ous, and Servetus actually craved an indictment to be preferred against the reformer. Calvin, in the meantime, had quarrelled with the council in a case of discipline; the Libertine or anti-Calvinist party were growing in power, and Servetus hoped apparently to turn the tables on his principal antagonist. The opinion of the churches in Swit- zerland had now been asked, and they unani- mously condemned Servetus, though they differed as to the amount of punishment which should be inflicted on him. Toward the end of the pro- tracted investigation the influence of Calvin was little felt, and on the 26th of October, the un- happy Servetus was doomed to the stake the following day. Calvin interfered for a more leni- ent form of punishment, but his request was not granted. Servetus was greatly affected when he heard his sentence, though he gradually resumed his composure. Farell attended him, but seems to have made no impression upon his mind. The next day the sentence was carried into effect in all its cruel barbarity. The sufferer, during the half- hour of his consciousness amidst the flames, cried repeatedly—'Jesus, thou Son of the Eternal God, have mercy on me.'—This execution of Servetus has acquired an adventitious eminence from its circumstances. Had he been burned at Vienne, the deed would have been known only as one of thousands inflicted by papal mandate. But the scene of the martyrdom in the protestant republic of Geneva, and the theological notoriety of Calvin, have given it an extraordinary and a polemical celebrity. Much has been said and written about it: it has barbed many a declamation: and the harsh and vindictive spirit of Calvin has been often reprobated. But the fact is, that only in the year 1842, were the original records of the trial dis- covered and employed in the account. M. De La Valayre in 1842 made good use of those docu- ments, and so did Rilliet in 1844, in his 'Relation du Procès Criminal Intenté à Genève en 1553 Contre Michel Servet,' &c.—The result throws a better and more faithful light on the whole trans- action. It is proved that while Calvin approved of the punishment of death according to a theory

then commonly entertained, yet that he had little or no direct influence with the council during the latter portion of the trial. (See CALVIN). The union between religion and politics in the government of Geneva, led its rulers to believe themselves invested with the power of punishing heresy as a sin against God and a crime against the state. Nay, at the very same period Berthelier, a citizen, had been excluded from the church by Calvin, but the council declared him capable of receiving the communion. In 1547 Gruet, a leader of the Libertine party, had been beheaded for sedition, though religious opinion formed a special charge against him. In the document which contains the sentence against Servetus, assaults on Calvin and the Genevan ministers are not mentioned at all. Servetus himself held the same theoretic views, and in his indictment against Calvin he puts the alternative—'Till the cause be decided for his death or mine.' So that had he obtained supremacy in Geneva, he would not have scrupled to burn Calvin. What a miserable misconception of human right and Divine enactment! And it was certainly a sad and inconsistent thing for reformers to deny to others the toleration which they had claimed and gained for themselves. The career of Servetus was peculiar. Born in the land of the *Auto-da-Fé*, he was sent out of it to study, his father being afraid that his son's free speculations and pugnacious propensity would place him within the grasp of the inquisition; and yet he perished neither in Spain nor France. Coleridge has said, that 'if any poor fanatic ever thrust himself into the flames, that man was Servetus.' We cannot use these words in all their latitude; yet, certainly Servetus, with all his acknowledged talents and gifts, was ambitious and arrogant, was, in short, what Mosheim calls a 'semifanatic.' But surely such a character did not merit so awful a penalty, and we may read in the flames of Servetus that man is responsible to God alone for his belief, that truth does not suffer by toleration, for fire is not able to extirpate what argument cannot overthrow. A passage is found in the 'Restitutio' of Servetus, which has been understood by some as anticipating by seventy years, Harvey's famous discovery of the circulation of the blood. While we admit the boldness and eloquence of Servetus, his rare acquirements and restless industry, we are compelled to add that the equivocations made by him on his trial, both at Vienne and Geneva, do not place his moral character in the same favourable light. [J.E.]

SERVIEZ, JACQUES ROERGAS DE, a French historian, 1679-1727. His grandson, EMMANUEL GERVAISE, a soldier and writer, 1755-1804.

SERVIN, LOUIS, a French jurisconsult, who died suddenly when in the act of remonstrating with Louis XIII. against his tyrannical acts, 1626.

SERVIUS, MAURUS HONORATUS, a Roman grammarian and commentator upon Virgil, 5th c.

SERVIUS, SULPITIUS RUFUS, a Roman jurist and statesman, died in Antony's camp, B.C. 43.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, the sixth king of Rome, succeeded his father-in-law, Tarquin the Elder, B.C. 578. Murdered at the instigation of Tullia and her husband, B.C. 534. See TARQUIN.

SESSA, an Indian mathematician, the reputed inventor of the game of chess, 11th century.

SESTINI, D., an Ital. antiquarian, 1750-18

SESTO, CÆSAR DA, called the Milanese, Italian painter of the 16th century.

SETTALA, LODOVICO, in Latin *Septalius*, eminent Milanese physician, 1552-1633. His MANFRED, an able mathematician, 1600-1680.

SETTLE, ELKANAH, known as a poet dramatic writer, born at Dunstable 1618, d. 17

SEUME, J. T., a German writer, 1763-1810

SEVERINUS, a pope of Rome, 640.

SEVERUS, three Roman emperors:—1. LUCI SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, the most important, born on the African coast 146, and having co manded the legions of Illyria, was proclaimed the death of Pertinax 193. He made many co quests in the East, and in 208 came to this isla where he built a wall between the Forth and t Clyde, as a check against the Picts. He died at Y in 211. 2. FLAVIUS VALERIUS SEVERUS, kille Maxentius, after a short indulgence in power. 3. VIBIUS SEVERUS, proclaimed by the legio Illyria 461, died 465. 4. See ALEXANDER.

SEVERUS, founder of a Christian sect, 2d c

SEVERUS, A., a Greek rhetorician, 5th c

SEVERUS, C., a Roman epic poet, 1st cent

SEVERUS, S., a Christian poet, 4th cen

SEVIGNE, MARIE DE RABUTIN CHAN Marchioness De, celebrated for her fine u standing and epistolary talents, was born at chateau de Bourdilly, in Burgundy, 1627. the death of the marquis de Sevigne, she liv widowhood twenty-five years, devoted to the cation of her children. Her famous letter addressed to her daughter, Madame de Gri Died 1696.

SEVIN, F., a French philologist, 1682-17

SEWARD, ANNA, a once popular writer, k as the friend and biographer of Dr. Darwin the daughter of the Rev. T. Seward, rec Eyam, in Derbyshire, where she was born Her publications were the poetical ro Louisa, 1782; a Collection of Sonnets, 1799; the Life of Darwin in 1804. She died in since which her Literary Remains and C pondence have appeared.

SEWARD, W., a biographical writer, 174

SEWELL, GEORGE, a native of Windsor, was settled as a physician at Hampstead, known to fame as a poet and miscellaneous w by his tragedy of 'Sir Walter Raleigh,' a 'Vi tion of the English Stage,' &c.; died 1726.

SEWELL, WILLIAM, son of a surgeon at sterdam, whose father was an English ref known as a Quaker historian, 1654-1720.

SEXTIUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, 1st c

SEXTIUS-EMPIRICUS, a Greek philo and physician, time of Commodus.

SEYBOLD, D. C., a Ger. philologist, 1747-1

SEYDLITZ, FREDERIC WILLIAM, Baron a companion-in-arms of Frederick the Great tinguished in the seven years' war, 1722-1773.

SEYMOUR, ARABELLA. See ARABELLA.

SEYMOUR, EDWARD, duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI., was brother to Queen J Seymour, and on his sister's marriage to H VIII. in 1536, was created Viscount Beau He distinguished himself in the Scottish French wars, and in the struggle for power a the death of Henry, became governor of the y

ctor of the realm. In 1548 he was
f Somerset, and took the functions
rer and earl-marshal; in the same
d the troops in Scotland, and won
lusselburgh. His power was at last
intrigues of the earl of Warwick,
ke of Northumberland, and he was
ower Hill, 22d January, 1552.

See SEISSEL.

a noble Italian family founded by
ENDOLO, a peasant of the Romagna,
at Cottignola in 1369, and enlisting
of soldiers that passed through the
adually to the rank of general. He
rza on account of his great vigour.
ed in effecting the passage of the
in the service of Joan of Naples,
ESO ALESSANDRO, duke of Milan,
son of the preceding. He was born
rose to distinction in the service of
ds as general of the Milanese troops;
duke by the leaders of a revolt in
66. The descendants of the latter
duchy through several generations.
of them was MAXIMILIAN, who
events that followed the league of
died at Paris, in the reign of Francis

VISCONTI.

ONA, daughter of J. G. Sforza, one
g dukes, and of Isabella of Arragon,
of Poland by her marriage with
n 1518; she died 1557.

L, SIR LANCELOT, a judge and
rliament, born 1779, vice-chancellor
0.

L, THOMAS, a dramatic writer, and
ryden as poet-laureate and historio-
born of a good family in Norfolk
llowed in the wake of Ben Jonson
f comedy; died 1692. CHARLES,
e his son or nephew, also a play-
26.

BURY. The first earl of Shaftes-
brilliant but inconsistent statesman
's reign. His son, the second earl,
r of ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,
the subject of this notice. He was
n in 1671, and educated under the
e of his grandfather. He travelled
on the continent, and in 1693 en-
use of Commons, where he acted
with the Whig party. His health
ming to fail, he went abroad in 1698,
Holland under the advice of Bayle
Next year his father's death called
use of Lords; but, early in the reign
premature infirmities forced him to
er from public life. Thenceforth he
f exclusively with philosophy and
he died at Naples in 1713.—In 1711
ed his writings into a series, which
Characteristics of Men, Manners,
Times.' The most important pieces
n are, the 'Inquiry concerning Vir-
first published in 1699; and the Pla-
called 'The Moralists, a Philosophi-
' whose first appearance was in 1709.
ilosopher and as a writer, Shaftes-
ntered extremes, equally undeserved,
of admiration and of censure. His style is elaborate, artificial, affected, and studded all over with foreign and pedantic terms of his own invention; and he very seldom puts off his offensive air of foppish condescension. But there is hardly a page of his volumes in which we are not struck by the elements of fine writing; and some passages of his, with their lofty thoughtful eloquence, and their exquisite music of rhythm, are among the most beautiful things in the English language. The moral elevation and purity of the sentiments are always worthy of the amiable and irreproachable character of the author. The great defect in Shaftesbury's philosophical thinking is its indistinctness: he merely throws out hints, in a manner not unlike his master and model Plato, and often gives reason for believing that he himself had apprehended very obscurely the ideas he strives to express. Inconsistency, real or apparent, is a natural accompaniment of this mistiness of thought; and the vacillating uncertainty of opinion betrays itself most of all when questions of religion are directly handled. His mind had received a wrong bias through the scorn he felt for the Toryism and Jacobitism then rampant in the Church of England; and the tendency was augmented by his observation of the popularity possessed, among the clergy as elsewhere, by the philosophy of Locke, which Shaftesbury believed to contain the germ of evil religious consequences. Although, likewise, no thinkers could be more unlike than the cold and sceptical Bayle and the enthusiastic and aspiring Shaftesbury, the intercourse of the two did not improbably affect in some degree the opinions of the young Englishman. Accordingly Shaftesbury gives vent, especially in 'The Moralist,' to expressions and assertions, which fully justified Leland in uttering a warning against him in his 'View of Deistical Writers;' while elsewhere he contradicts such passages directly, or neutralizes them by fine trains of devout meditation.—In the philosophical system (if such it can be called) of the author of the 'Characteristics,' there are two or three peculiarities calling for hasty commendation. First, in Metaphysics he strenuously vindicated the possibility of *à priori* notions against the sensualistic philosophy of Locke; and his views on this great question, while they called forth the warm admiration of Leibnitz, and accorded with the opinions of that great thinker, were likewise a foretaste of the creed taught afterwards in fragments by Reid and systematized (not in all points safely) by Kant and his disciples. In the second place, Shaftesbury's Ethical doctrines placed him, at two points, in opposition to systems then prevalent in England. He combated eagerly and convincingly the Selfish theory of Hobbes: he directed thinkers into a psychological track that had recently been neglected, when, refusing to confine himself exclusively (like Cudworth and Clarke) to the region of Reason or Intellect, he indicated Feeling as an essential element in all Facts of Conscience or operations of the Moral Sense or Faculty. [W.S.]

SHAH-ABBAS. See ABBAS.

SHAKSPERE, WILLIAM, 'born at Stratford-upon-Avon, married and had children there; went to London, where he commenced actor, and wrote poems and plays; returned to Stratford, made his will, and died.' 'This,' says Steevens, 'is all that

is known, with any degree of certainty, about Shakspere.' We should have cared very little about the birth and marriage, the will, or the death, of this native of a petty country-town in the sixteenth century, but for the one other certainty, 'he wrote poems and plays.' That fact renders the minutest incident in the life of this son of a Warwickshire yeoman a matter of interest to the whole human

[Birth-place of Shakspere.]

race; for out of the cottage in which he was born, has gone forth a voice which is the mightiest in modern literature; which has had no small influence in forming our national character; and which, in connection with the higher teaching from above, is refining and humanizing wherever its sound is heard.—Steevens was in a great degree right, as far as regards a mere biographical notice of Shakspere. His real biography lies in a critical estimate of his writings, as compared with others of his time, and in his relation to the age in which he flourished. The documentary biography, beyond that furnished by the facts that tell us the dates of his several works, lies in a very narrow compass.—William Shakspere was born in 1564. His baptism was registered in the parish church of Stratford, on the 26th of April, in that year. It was usual to baptize within three days of birth, and, therefore, his birth-day is held to be the 23d of April, the St. George's day of England. The probability, though not the certainty, is that he was born in the town of Stratford. The old house there, in which he is said to have been born, was unquestionably the property of his father, John Shakspere. His father was married and living in Stratford in 1558. His mother was Mary Arden, of the ancient family of the Ardens. The course of John Shakspere may be traced by the parochial and municipal records, from the office of juryman of the court leet in 1556, to that of bailiff, or chief magistrate, in 1568. He has been held to have been a butcher, or a wool-stapler, or a glover. In an age when there was little subdivision of occupations, the yeoman cultivating his land, might have sold the carcases of his sheep, dressed their wool, and prepared their peltries. The occupier of grazing land had no large separate markets for such commodities. There was a free grammar school at Stratford. We have no record that William Shakspere went to that school; but why should we doubt that he was educated there; it was the natural place of his education. Some

persons have endeavoured to show that
tincture of grammar school studies in hi
that he was essentially unlearned. So
is now wholly abandoned, except by tho
if there be any left, who think that th
no learning without a constant parade
has been stated by Rowe, that John Sha
'a large family, ten children in all.'
other Shaksperes in Stratford. The re
tinctly show that the father of the poe
children who survived the period of inf
have no trace how William Shakspere
ployed in the interval between his schoo
manhood. Some hold that he was an attor
The tradition is that he was a wild yo
stealing deer. The certainty is that he w
ing up that store of knowledge, and
that range of genius, which made hi
became.—At Shottery, a pretty villag
mile of Stratford, is an old farm-h
divided into several tenements, whe
family of the name of Hathaway, and
perty remained in the possession of
scendants. Anne Hathaway became
William Shakspere in 1582. The mar
and license are preserved in the Consist
at Worcester. By this marriage there
children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judeth.
the only son, died in 1596. The two
survived their father, and inherited his p
Soon after his marriage William Shakspe
connected with the Blackfriars' Theatr
don. In 1589, when he was only t
years of age, he was a joint proprieto
theatre, with four others below him i
The players of the Blackfriars' were
Chamberlain's company, those who a
royal patronage. We know nothing of
the production of his first play. We can
assign very few dates to any of his pla
by the following table, which has been
Mr. Knight, of the positive facts which
dates *previous* to which they had
duced :—

Henry VI., Part I.	Alluded to by N... 'Pierce Penn...
Henry VI., Part II.	Printed as 'Th... Part of the C... tion,'...
Henry VI., Part III.	Printed as 'Th... Tragedy of R... Duke of York...
Richard II.	Printed...
Richard III.	Printed...
Romeo and Juliet	Printed...
Love's Labour's Lost	Printed...
Henry IV., Part I.	Printed...
Henry IV., Part II.	Printed...
Henry V.	Printed...
Merchant of Venice	Printed 1600. Owned by Mr...
Midsummer Night's Dream	Printed 1600. Owned by Mr...
Much Ado about Nothing	Printed...
As You Like It	Entered at Sta... Hall...
All's Well that Ends Well	Held to be me... by Meres as... Labour's Wo...
Two Gentlemen of Verona	Mentioned by M...
Comedy of Errors	Mentioned by M...
King John	Mentioned by M...
Titus Andronicus	Printed...
Merry Wives of Windsor	Printed...
Hamlet	Printed...

h Night	Acted in the Middle Temple Hall	1602
)	Acted at Harefield	1602
re for Measure	Acted at Whitehall	1604
	Printed 1608. Acted at Whitehall	1607
g of the Shrew	Supposed to have been acted at Henslow's Theatre, 1593. Entered at Stationers' Hall	1607
s and Cressida	Printed 1609. Previously acted at Court	1609
es	Printed	1609
empest	Acted at Whitehall	1611
Winter Tale	Acted at Whitehall	1611
r VIII.	Acted as a new play when the Globe was burned	1613

es thirty-seven plays of Shakspere, the ex- e of thirty-one is thus defined by contemporary ts. The six which are not so defined, are celine, Macbeth, Timon, and the three Roman —There are not many instances of the men- f Shakspere, during his lifetime, by writers s period; but one writer, Francis Meres, s many of his more important plays, in 1598. oems carry their own dates, 'Venus and is' was published in 1593; 'Lucrece' in the 'Sonnets' in 1609. Meres had men- in 1598, Shakspere's 'sugered sonnets st his private friends.'—Shakspere became n connection with the theatres. He pur- the principal house in Stratford in 1597, arcels of land in that parish. He became ne-owner also by purchase. It is supposed e ceased to be connected with the theatres in for there is a valuation of his property in that for which he asked £1,433 6s. 8d. His father 1601; and it is more than probable that the st of poets succeeded him as a practical r in his native place. He had his actions in iliff's court for corn sold and delivered. He ooked up to by his neighbours, as there is ce in letters. His eldest daughter, in 1607, ed Dr. Hall, an eminent physician residing in ford. Judeth married Thomas Quiney, a man of substance, in February, 1616. The er of Stratford has another register two hs afterwards. On the 25th April, William spere was buried in the parish church. Anne, ife, survived till 1623. She was amply pro- for by the laws of her country; for the er part of Shakspere's property was freehold, the widow was entitled, for her life, to the r of one-third. The bequest to her of the d-best bed was one of affection, and not glect. The best bed was always an heir-loom. he eldest daughter, Susanna, died in 1649. th died in 1662. Neither left any heir-male. one grand-daughter of Shakspere, Elizabeth inherited the bulk of his property. By her d marriage she became the wife of Sir John nard. In half a century the family estates e all scattered, and went to other races; with exception of two houses in Henley-Street, which y Barnard devised to her kinsman, Thomas rt, the grandson of Shakspere's sister, Joan. e houses were purchased by the nation, in 7, of the descendants of the Harts. [C.K.]

SHAMMAI, a Jewish rabbi, president of the hedrim, at first a disciple of Hillel, but afterwards dissented from his master, and set up a new college; 1st century B.C.

SHANFARAH, an Arabian poet, 6th century.

SHARP, ABRAHAM, an astronomer and mechanician, who became assistant to Flamsteed at the Royal Observatory, 1651-1742.

SHARP, JAMES, the victim of his intemperate zeal for imposing the system of the Anglican Church upon Scotland, was a native of Banffshire, where he was born in 1618. He was first an advocate of the presbyterians, but after the restoration became a tool of the court party, and was rewarded with the archbishopric of St. Andrews. The wanton cruelties which followed provoked the bitterest hatred against him, and, on the 3d of May, 1679, he was dragged from his coach, and murdered in the presence of his daughter. This event occurred about three miles from St. Andrews.

SHARP, JOHN, grandfather of the celebrated Granville Sharpe (see below), was a learned prelate and theologian. He was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, 1644, and distinguished himself by preaching against popery in the reign of James II. After the revolution he was successively dean of Canterbury and archbishop of York; died 1713. His son, THOMAS, archdeacon of Northumberland and prebendary of Durham, was a master of Hebrew learning; born about 1693, died 1758.

SHARP, RICH., a gentleman of great wealth, well known in the literary world, and once a member of parliament, au. of 'Letters and Essays,' 1759-1835.

SHARP, S., a writer on surgery, died 1778.

SHARP, WILLIAM, this eminent engraver was born in London, January 29, 1749. His father, who was a gunmaker, early apprenticed him to a bright engraver, and he commenced his career by engraving such works as door plates, &c., his first effort being on a pewter pot; but in 1782 he completely resigned this business, and commenced as a line engraver, executing plates after Stothard and others, for the booksellers, but he soon acquired a great reputation, and engraved many considerable works from the old and modern masters, and such is the delicacy and precision of his lines, that some of his plates are considered, both in this country and abroad, the finest specimens of line engraving extant; as for instance, the portrait of John Hunter, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, or his 'Lear,' after West. Sharp died at Chiswick of dropsy in the chest, July 25, 1824. He was a member of the academies of Munich and Vienna, but had declined the honour of 'Associate Engraver' in the Royal Academy of his own country, considering the exclusion of engravers from the full honours of the academy, an affront to the profession. This exclusion is now (1853) suspended. Sharp is reputed latterly to have resigned his mind to the reveries of Richard Brothers, Joanna Southcote, and Emanuel Swedenborg. That he may at one time have had faith in all these is possible, but not simultaneously. To confound the sublime morals and doctrines of Swedenborg with the reveries of Brothers, or the delusions of Joanna Southcote, is not less ridiculous than to assume that an orthodox Mahometan could at the same time be a good Christian. [R.N.W.]

SHARPE, GRANVILLE, was born in 1734 at Durham, and was apprenticed in trade, but, having a strong turn for literature, he abandoned the

uncongenial pursuit of business. His friends having procured him a situation in the Ordnance Office, he continued for some time discharging the duties of that department until the declaration of war against America, and entertaining strong conscientious objections to the policy and justice of that measure, he resigned his place. Being possessed of some means, he now resolved to dedicate his life to study and to the duties of active benevolence. He instituted the society for the abolition of the slave trade, and distinguished himself by his zeal in devising measures for the extensive distribution of the Bible. He was the author of various literary works. Besides several pamphlets on slavery, he published Tracts on the Hebrew language, and Remarks on the Definite Article in the Greek New Testament. Mr. Sharpe died on 6th July, 1813. [R.J.]

SHARPE, GREGORY, a philosophical divine and Orientalist, born in Yorkshire 1713, died 1771.

SHARROCK, ROBERT, a dignitary of the Ch. of England, and a writer on morality, 17th cent

SHAW, C., a Yorkshire poet, 1739-1786.

SHAW, G., a disting. naturalist, 1751-1813.

SHAW, SIR JAMES, a native of Ayrshire, who rose from the position of a merchant's clerk to the high office of chamberlain in the city of London. He was born in 1764, and became alderman in 1798, sheriff in 1803, and lord mayor in 1805. The same year he was returned to parliament by the city, and continued one of its representatives till 1818. In 1831 he was elected chamberlain, and died highly respected at the age of eighty, 1843.

SHAW, JOHN, an English divine, died 1689.

SHAW, PETER, a medical writer, 1695-1763.

SHAW, SAMUEL, a divine and schoolmaster, author of miscellaneous works, 1635-1696.

SHAW, STEBBING, rector of Hartshorne, in Staffordshire, known as a topographical writer, and originally tutor of Sir Francis Burdett, 1762-1802.

SHAW, THOMAS, a native of Kendal, who became chaplain to the English factory at Algiers, and wrote an account of his travels, 1692-1751.

SHEA, DAVID, professor of Oriental languages at Haileybury College, and translator of Mirkhond's History of the Early Kings of Persia, born in Dublin 1772, died 1836.

SHEBBEARE, JOHN, a physician and political writer, pensioned by the earl of Bute, 1709-1788.

SHEE, SIR MARTIN ARCHER, second only to Sir Thomas Lawrence as a portrait painter, was born in Dublin 1769. He exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy in 1789, and at his death, in 1850, was senior member and president of that institution. He is author of several poetical productions on art, and was in other respects a highly accomplished man.

SHEFFIELD. See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

SHELBURNE, WILLIAM PETTY, Lord, and first marquis of Lansdowne, born 1737. Became president of the Board of Trade in 1763, and joined Lord Chatham's administration in 1766. After the dissolution of that ministry he was a zealous oppositionist till 1782, when he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs. He became head of the cabinet on the death of the marquis of Rockingham, which position he retained till the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox; afterwards he was created marquis of Lansdowne, died 1805.

SHELDON, GILBERT, a munificent prelate w succeeded Juxon in the primacy, and be expending above £66,000 in charitable obj remained at his post in the midst of the aff during the plague of London. Among the wo executed at his expense is the theatre which be his name at Oxford. Born at Stanton, in Staffor shire, 1598, died 1677.

SHELLEY, G., a writing-master, died 1736.

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE, a poet of ad able genius, was, in the words which he applied himself, 'a power girt round with weakn There is something marvellous in the rich origin of his imagination, and the ideal loveliness of t forms which it pours forth. But his figures fl in the air without touching earth; he wants h practical strength of sympathy and intuition human character; and, while always wa thought with fancy, he thinks so obscurely that attempts at narrative fail completely, while s those lyrical flights which are his best efforts often mystical or unintelligible. This ambiti turn of speculation, ill-directed and unearl caused the unhappiness of his life as well as chief faults of his poems. With the utmost g tleness and amiability of personal demeanour united an extreme confidence in his own opi on abstract questions; and, setting himself up, the presumption of youth, in opposition to rec principles which he did not understand, he made h self voluntarily an outcast, and remained thr life a martyr to his own indistinct chimeras.—S ley, the son of a wealthy baronet in Sussex, was in that county in 1792. His school-days made uncomfortable by his sensitive and r temper; and he was not distinguished as a sch But he laid the foundation of good Greek sc ship, and wrote two novels before he was si In 1808 he was sent from Eton to Oxford. with very slight philosophical reading, he b entangled in metaphysical difficulties, and, at teen, was pleased to publish, with a direct a to the heads of colleges, a pamphlet entitled Necessity of Atheism.' He was immediate pelled. Soon afterwards he printed his po 'Queen Mab,' in which singular poetical b are interspersed through a wild mass of spec absurdities. His alienation from his famil completed when, at the age of eighteen, he ried the daughter of a person who had k coffee house. After three years of misery t parties, the ill-assorted marriage issued in a s tion; and not very long afterwards Shelley agitated into temporary derangement, by le that his wife had destroyed herself. His ch were taken from him by a decree of the Co Chancery, on the ground of the atheism wh had avowed, and which he was too proud to retr compulsion. Already, among his various w ings, he had, in 1816, become acquainted with Byron, and lived near him on the Lake of G There, and by the Lake of Como, he began write poetry very sedulously, having for some t written oftener in prose. He studied and ad Wordsworth and Coleridge; he was familiar w the Greek dramatists, from whom he made fine translations; but probably no models influenced him so much as Goethe and Calderon. Not long after his wife's death he married the daughter of

well known as the authoress of
and other novels. They resided
s in Buckinghamshire, where they
s beloved by their charity to the
ey's generosity had been remark-
poverty which he had more than
During this time, Shelley wrote his
or,' and the gorgeously obscure
n.' In the spring of 1818 he and
red to Italy, where they at length
es at Pisa. In that country, with
iling, Shelley produced some of his
in a period of about four years.
beautiful though dreamy lyrical
rometheus Unbound;' the gloomy
Cenci;' the mysterious but attrac-
lion;' 'Julian and Maddalo,' in
ays himself and Byron: and many
nall pieces, lyrical and reflective.
hen he had not quite completed
year, he was drowned in a storm
ttered in his yacht on the Gulf of
lience to his own desire, his body,
hore, was burned, under the direc-
rron and other friends; and the
d to Rome, and buried beside the
the Protestant cemetery beneath
e pyramid. [W.S.]

[Tomb of Shelley.]

ARY WOLSTONECRAFT, wife of the
797, and acquired great reputation
stein.' Among her other works
er husband's poems; died 1851.
, WILLIAM, was born in 1714, in
e his father owned the small estate
. He spent his youth, at Oxford
literary idling and verse-making.
th year he succeeded to the family
his principal employment after-
execution of those operations in
ing, which made the Leasowes
places of England, but involved the
iary embarrassment. Shenstone
but not vigorous writer, both in
se. His 'Pastoral Ballad' is one
we have of its artificial kind, and
contains some fine touches, both of description and sentiment; and his 'Schoolmistress,' a semi-burlesque imitation of Spenser's diction and stanza, has a spirit and originality which he never elsewhere showed. He died in 1763. [W.S.]

SHEPREVE, or SHEPERY, JOHN, one of the most learned men of his age, professor of Hebrew at Oxford about 1538, and author of Latin poems, &c., died 1542.

SHERARD, or SHERWOOD, WILLIAM, a learned botanist and antiquarian, who became British consul at Smyrna, and devoted much time in exploring Natolia and Greece; born in Leicestershire 1659, died 1728. His brother, JAMES, born 1666, cultivated a fine botanical garden at Eltham, in Kent, died 1737.

SHERBURNE, SIR EDWARD, clerk of the ordnance in the time of Charles I., known as a poet and classical translator, 1618-1702.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, grandfather of the dramatist (next article), was born in the county of Cavan about 1684, and though of poor parentage became a clergyman in the Irish Church. He was a friend of Dean Swift, and an incorrigible wit, a genuine Irish sloven, a 'quibbler, a punster, and a fiddler,' died in extreme indigence 1738. His son, THOMAS, born at Quilca in 1721, went upon the stage in 1742, and was very successful as a tragedian; he wrote a 'Life of Swift,' 'Lectures on Elocution,' and an 'Orthoepical Dictionary of the English Language,' died 1788. FRANCES, wife of the latter, and grand-daughter of Sir Oliver Chamberlane, acquired considerable repute as a novelist, especially by her delightful romance of 'Nourjahad,' 1724-1767.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY, was born at Dublin in 1751. His grandfather, Dr. Sheridan, a clergyman and schoolmaster in Ireland, was an improvident wit, and a friend and coadjutor of Swift; his father, Thomas Sheridan, was well known as an actor and a teacher of elocution, and as the author of a Pronouncing Dictionary; and his mother, a remarkably amiable and accomplished woman, wrote, besides other pieces, the fairy tale of 'Nourjahad.' Richard, an idle and mischievous boy, passed at school for a hopeless blockhead. But, though he had not learned to spell English when he left Harrow, at the age of eighteen, he was ambitious enough to join his friend, Halhed (the Orientalist), in publishing a translation from the Greek. He professed to study law in the Middle Temple; but his prospects were very hazy indeed, when, being barely of age, he made a runaway marriage with Miss Linley, a beautiful and accomplished singer. He refused to allow his wife to perform in public; and a small fortune she brought him was speedily dissipated by that careless way of living, which he practised at all stages of his life.—His career falls into two periods, exhibiting an alternation such as few men have gone through. The comic play-writer and theatrical manager transformed himself successfully into a statesman and orator.—His earliest comedy, 'The Rivals,' appeared in 1775, when the author was not much more than twenty-three years old. This humorous and lively play was succeeded next year by the commonplace farce of 'St Patrick's Day,' and the witty and clever little opera of 'The Duenna.' In 1777, was played his celebrated

comedy 'The School for Scandal,' an inimitable picture of the surface of society as seen on its weak side, and fuller of sparkling wit than any English play except those of Congreve. Sheridan's course of play writing may be said to have closed in 1779, with his witty and ill-natured farce 'The Critic.' While engaged in bringing out his earliest plays, he became one of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre; and, acting as manager, he conducted his affairs with his usual carelessness. The wit which he exhibited in society was even more remarkable than that which glittered in his comedies; but the one as well as the other was really gained (as his biographer, Moore, amusingly shows) by careful premeditation, and owed very much to unscrupulous and dexterous borrowing.—Becoming intimate with Fox and Burke, and impressing these eminent men with a strong belief in his political and oratorical talents, he obtained a seat in parliament in 1780. He worked hard for the House of Commons, and was, in his great efforts, one of the most showy and striking of parliamentary orators. Of his famous speech on the trial of Warren Hastings, no record has been preserved that at all accounts for the extraordinary impression which it unquestionably made. Losing his wife in 1792, he married again, in 1796, a lady with whom he received five thousand pounds; and with this money and fifteen thousand pounds from shares in the theatre, he purchased an estate, and dreamt of living in splendour. But his affairs were already deranged beyond retrieval; and his sottish habits were becoming more and more confirmed. The last dozen years of his life were spent in continual difficulties, which made it the more honourable to him that he adhered steadfastly to the Whigs, even when his patron and boon-companion, the Prince Regent, deserted them. He was treasurer of the navy during the short ministry of Fox and Grenville; but after 1812 he was no longer able to speak in the house. Abandoned by friends, hunted by bailiffs, and sunk in habits and feelings, the wit and orator died in 1816. Those who had not offered to cheer his deathbed, gave him a grave in Westminster Abbey. [W.S.]

SHERLOCK, R., an English divine, 1613-1689.

SHERLOCK, William, an episcopalian divine, was born in London, 1641, and received his education at Eton. Having distinguished himself at the university by his talents and acquirements, he obtained rapid preferment in the church, for, in 1669, he was appointed rector of the parish of St. George's, London; in 1681, prebendary of Pancras, St. Paul's cathedral; master of the Temple, and rector of Therfield; in 1691, dean of St. Paul's. His best known works are a 'Practical Treatise on Death;' 'A Discourse on Providence;' and 'The Future Judgment.' He died in 1707. [R.J.]

SHERLOCK, Dr. Thomas, son of the preceding, and a clergyman of the Church of England also. He was born in 1678, and having repaired in due time to St. Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to prosecute his education, he became eventually master of that college. He afterwards succeeded his father as master of the Temple; and it may be stated, as somewhat remarkable, that both father and son held this situation for the long period of seventy years. In 1728 he was elevated to the bench as bishop of Bangor, and thence, in 1734, he was translated to the see of Salisbury. A still higher promotion was put in his offer, for he was urged, in 1747, to accept the primacy. But that high honour he was obliged to decline on account of his bodily infirmities. He was prevailed on, however, in the year following to accept the see of London. His death took place in 1761. He was a popular and voluminous author. His 'Sermons,' his 'Use and Intent of Prophecy,' and his controversial writings on the Bangorian Controversy form the chief of his published works. [R.J.]

SHERWIN, John Keyse, an eminent engraver and designer, born in Sussex of humble parentage about 1750, died 1790.

SHERWOOD, Mrs., a popular English novelist and writer of juvenile books, 1775-1851.

SHIEL, Richard Lalor, born in Dublin 1793, and best known as a parliamentary orator, was called to the Irish bar in 1814, when he had already distinguished himself as a speaker at public meetings. His connection with politics dates from 1822, when he became an active supporter of the Catholic Association; and his career in parliament from 1829, after the passing of the Catholic Relief Act. In 1850 he went as her majesty's minister to the court of Tuscany; d. there 1851.

SHIELD, William, an eminent English composer, was born at Smalfield in the county of Durham, in the year 1749. He was apprenticed to a boat-builder at North Shields, during which period his musical talents began to develop themselves in such an extraordinary manner that he was induced to devote himself wholly to the study of the science. Shield first appeared as a dramatic composer in 1778. In rapid succession he produced music to the 'Flitch of Bacon;' 'Rosina;' 'The Poor Soldier;' 'Robin Hood;' 'Fontainbleau;' 'Marian;' 'Oscar and Malvina;' 'The Woodman,' &c. In 1807 he made a tour of the continent, and soon after his return home published his 'Introduction to Harmony,' which reached a second edition in 1817. He published also a volume of glees, and 'The Rudiments of Thorough Bass.' In 1817 the prince regent (George IV.) appointed him to the situation of master of the band of musicians in ordinary to the king, in which situation he conducted the musical services at the coronation of George IV. He died in 1829. [J.M.]

SHIPLEY, Jonathan, a prelate and poetical writer, one of whose daughters became the wife of Sir William Jones, born about 1714, died 1788.

SHIRLEY, Sir Anthony, a famous Eastern traveller, who became the ambassador of Shah Abbas to various courts of Europe, and Spanish admiral in the Levant; born at Weston, in Sussex, 1565, supposed to have died in Spain about 1630. His brother, Sir Thomas, travelled with him, and published an account of Turkey. A third brother, Sir Robert, was also his fellow-traveller, and, like Sir Anthony, acted as ambassador of the shah, 1570-1623.

SHIRLEY, James, a well-known poet and dramatic writer of the Elizabethan age, was born in London about 1594, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. After taking a curacy in the Church of England he became catholic, and after an unsuccessful attempt to establish a grammar school, commenced writing for the stage. He was rendered destitute by the great fire of London, and

is wife were so affected with grief this event, that they died within rs of each other, 1666.

THOMAS, a relation of the traveller nown as a medical writer, 1638-78.

WALTER AUGUSTUS, bishop of , born at Westport, in Ireland,

, A. L., a Ger. writer, 1737-1809.

E, the wife of a wealthy jeweller, reet, who became the mistress of d is represented as a woman of eauty. In 1482, after Edward's unished on an accusation of witch- ke of Gloucester, and deprived of fortune, but it is unknown where re is proof that she was living in enry VIII., at which time she is h terms by Sir Thomas More.

a Scotch optician, 1710-1768.

a physician and professional writer, other works, of a 'Natural History Medicinal Waters,' died 1772.

R CLOUDESLEY, a British admiral, e parentage near Clay, in Norfolk, n 1674 he served under Sir John d greatly distinguished himself in ripoli. His other principal actions ies of Cape la Hogue and Malaga. ed by shipwreck on the Scilly tober, 1707.

IR BARTHOLOMEW, an eminent order of London, died 1701. His a puritan divine, 1657-1715.

, HENRY, lieutenant-general in the inventor of the deadly case-shot, a 'Shrapnel shells,' died 1842.

D, S., a learned divine, died 1754.

a divine and royalist, died 1643.

., a popular comedian, died 1776.

'ORTH, PHILIP NICHOLAS, bishop uthor of a 'Discourse on the Con- Whole Scheme of Revelation with Human Reason,' and of a work m, entitled 'Scripture not Tradi- 2.

M., a Fr. antiquarian, died 1812.

IR ROBERT, a Scottish physician, political writer, 1643-1712.

puritan divine, 1577-1635.

., a French poet, 1512-1589.

JOHN, regius professor of botany or of 'Flora Oxoniensis,' 1758-96.

hter of Amaury I., king of Jerusa- sively wife of William Longsword, as mother of Baldwin V., and of n. With the latter she mounted Jerusalem 1186, the year preceding hand of Saladin.

Italian prelate and historian, auth. ' published by Muratori, died 1215.

a French Jesuit, 1677-1726.

OCH AMBROSE CUCURRON, a orn at Foussenet, near Toulouse, the abbé L'Epée as master of the school in Paris 1789, died 1822. row escapes during the revolution, he joined Janffret in publishing Political, and Literary Annals of France.' He wrote several works on the interesting subject which chiefly occupied his attention, and in 1800 established a printing press for the use of his scholars.

SICHEM, C. VAN, a Dutch engraver, d. 1580.

SIDDONS, MRS. HENRY, daughter of a comedian named Murray, became the wife of Mr. H. Siddons, son of the great actress (next article.) That gentleman dying in 1814, the brother of his widow undertook the management of the Edinburgh theatre in her interest, where, for many years, she excelled in genteel comedy and the gentler parts of tragedy. Died after 1830.

SIDDONS, SARAH, the most eminent of English actresses, was the eldest daughter of Roger Kemble, and was born at Brecknock in South Wales, 14th July, 1755. Notwithstanding her father's connection with the theatre, there seemed at first small chance of her becoming an actress, as her parents placed her out as lady's-maid in the family of Mrs. Greathead of Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, and in that position the incipient queen of tragedy remained for two years. They resorted to this measure for the purpose of separating her from Mr. Siddons, a member of her father's company, for whom she had an attachment; but to whom, notwithstanding such opposition, she was married in 1773. Two years afterwards she made her appearance in London, 29th December. Her *debût* had been procured by Lord Bruce, afterwards earl of Aylesbury, who had recommended her to Garrick, but the result was not flattering. The character, perhaps, was ill chosen—*Portia*, in 'The Merchant of Venice.' In the summer of next year we find her at Birmingham playing with Henderson, and subsequently at Bath with increasing success, in such parts as *Euphrasia*, *Alicia*, *Rosalind*, *Matilda*, and *Lady Townley*. On her next appearance at Drury Lane, 10th October, 1782, the actress proved triumphant. The part was better suited to her powers—*Isabella*, in 'The Fatal Marriage.' This was followed by *Jane Shore*, *Euphemia*, *Calista*, *Belvidera*, and *Zara*, in 'The Mourning Bride.' In Dublin and Cork, in the following year, she enjoyed a repetition of her metropolitan triumph. On her return to London she attempted another *Isabella*, that of Shakspeare in the difficult play of 'Measure for Measure.' This was in November, 1783. To the same year belong also her appearances in *Constance*, *Volumnia*, and *Lady Macbeth*; and to the following, the rememberable circumstance of Sir Joshua Reynolds painting her portrait in the character of the tragic muse, of which he was so proud that he traced his name on the hem of the muse's garment. Her fame now became prerogative, and her profits large. At Edinburgh she received a thousand guineas for performing ten nights, with many presents, among them a magnificent silver urn, inscribed 'A Reward to Merit.' Mrs. Siddons owed much of her success to her personal beauty and dignity; her voice was remarkably melodious, and her mental endowments were extraordinary. On her brother, John Kemble, becoming manager of Drury Lane in the spring of 1788, she appeared for his benefit as *Katharine*, in 'The Taming of the Shrew.' In the same theatre, also, she played *Juliet* in 1790, and *Lady Macbeth* in 1794. She transferred her

talents to Covent Garden theatre, on her brother's taking a share in it (1801), and continued to reign there until its conflagration in 1808, with a short interregnum, during which Master Betty shone as a meteor. On the opening of the new theatre, 18th September, 1809, she appeared as *Lady Macbeth*, but in consequence of the O. P. riots, did not appear again until 24th April, 1810. In the following season she repeated all her principal characters, and on 29th June, 1812, retired altogether from the stage, in the part of *Lady Macbeth*, her greatest effort; reciting on the occasion a poetical address written by Mr. Horace Twiss, her nephew. After her retirement from the stage, she gave a course of public readings from Shakspeare at the Argyle Rooms, to which afterwards she added public readings from Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' Between 1812 and 1817 she likewise appeared on two or three occasions; but a new style of acting had then set in, which rendered her further appearances inexpedient Her death took place 8th June, 1831, at Upper Baker-Street, London; and she was buried in a vault at Paddington church. Her style of acting was grand, noble, and natural; somewhat cold and classical, but free from the formality which distinguished that of her brother. [J.A.H.]

SIDMOUTH, HENRY ADDINGTON, Viscount, a statesman of the party of William Pitt, eldest son of Dr. Addington. He entered parliament in 1784, and was admitted to the office of speaker as early as 1789. This honourable post he retained twelve years, and then resigned it to take the more responsible position of prime minister, in which he succeeded Pitt in March, 1801. He remained at the head of affairs till May, 1804, and in 1805 became president of the council under the great leader of his party. In 1812 Lord Liverpool became premier, and Viscount Sidmouth home secretary. In 1822 he retired to private life, and passed the remainder of his years at his official residence as ranger of Richmond Park; 1757-1844.

SIDNEY, ALGERNON. See SYDNEY.

SIDNEY, SIR HENRY, an English statesman, descended from a noble family in Surrey, and knighted by Edward VI. He held several state offices, and in 1568 was sent to Ireland as lord-deputy. He married Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, and sister of Robert Dudley, the favourite of Elizabeth; d. 1586.

SIDNEY, MARY, countess of Pembroke, and daughter of the preceding, bears a distinguished name in English literature, both as the sympathizing friend of her brother, Sir Philip Sidney, and as the possessor of similar talents. She was married to the earl of Pembroke in 1576, and having survived her husband twenty years, died at her house in Aldersgate-Street, 1601. She wrote an Elegy on her brother, and other poems, including translations of the Psalms from the Hebrew. She also translated Mornay's 'Discourse of Life and Death,' and the 'Tragedy of Antonie.'

SIDNEY, SIR PHILIP, son of Sir Henry Sidney of Penshurst, in Kent, was born there on the 29th November, 1554. He made while young the tour of the greater part of Europe, and, in 1575, returned to England, where he became one of the brightest ornaments of the court of Queen Elizabeth. His learning was unusually ample and varied, his natural genius was bril
he was pre-eminent in all the martial a
ments and courtly graces which our g
prized so dearly. He was a generous
Spenser and others of the literary band
med the Elizabethan era. Sir Philip's
ductions both in poetry and prose, th
burdened by the pedantic conceits whic
ventional taste of the court delighted i
ordinary amount of pathos, and an exq
of natural beauty. The queen had rest
from joining Drake's expedition in 158
from seeking the elective crown of Pola
ing' as Camden says 'to further his adv
out of fear that she should lose the je
times.' But in 1586 he obtained the c
the cavalry in the auxiliary army whic
led to the Netherlands against the
Sidney fell in a skirmish near Zutphen,
tember, 1586, at the early age of thirty
had headed three successful charges o
squadron against the enemy, when he
through the thigh with a musket ball.
shattered the bone, and Sidney in great
carried off the field by his followers. A
him along he asked for water, and a bott
found and brought to him. He raised it
but as he saw at that moment a poor so
lay mangled on the ground, 'ghastly
his eyes at the bottle,' Sir Philip remove
tasted draught from his own lips, and
to the dying man, saying 'Thy necess
greater than mine.' Sidney's wound pr
tal, and he died at Arnheim, after eight
severe suffering. He was buried in old S
deeply regretted by his countrymen of e
A general mourning was observed for him,
then without precedent in England.

SIDONIUS, CAIUS SOLLIUS APO
MODESTUS, a Fr. poet and orator, Lyons,

SIEBENKEES, JOHN PHILIP, prof.
sophy and Oriental languages at Altorf,

SIEYES, COUNT EMMANUEL JOSE
monly called the ABBE SIEYES, a politici
French revolution, was born at Frejus, 1
him, mainly, Buonaparte was indebted fo
portunity of assuming the supreme autho
the interest of Sieyes' history terminates
event. At the period of the American r
he occupied the post of grand-vicar in th
of Chartres, but soon after abandoned his
tical expectations for the arena of politi
prospect of the estates-general meeting
1789 gave occasion to his first publicat
principal of which, 'Qu'est-ce que le Tie
(What is the Third Estate), contribute
to the formation of a sound public o
government, though a most threatening
the circumstances. It exhibited m
25,000,000 of men governed without h
son by about 200,000 of the privileg
consisting of the clerical and lay nobless
returned to the estates-general by the
Paris, powerfully seconded Mirabeau
of the *Seance Royale*, 23d June, 178
assembly being declared national, he t
devoted himself, with his extensive kn
the former history of France, to the ev
constitution. We may say a word h

and readers of histories of those times:—it ing to judge of the probability of success a labour when the results have been long but quite another to pronounce on it be- event; add to which, the patriotic daring s, for that period, was no less remarkable e foresight and logical clearness of his In one point he went beyond Mirabeau, mely, of the royal *veto*, the principle laid y Sieyes was that of making the king's rely magisterial, and giving him no right ere with the will of the nation as expressed epresentatives: a point which is now re- as secure in the English constitution, for the sovereign really possesses the veto, it is reated as obsolete. It would occupy too pace to follow the Abbé Sieyes through the of the constituent assembly; it is well that the ideas of the Girondins prevailed, this became more evident, Sieyes grew re- and finally retired from public affairs for a ason. In this interval the Jacobin out- f 10th August occurred, the national con- was summoned, and Sieyes reappeared as ts members: the first question was that of g's fate, now a prisoner in the Temple, and ave his vote by simply repeating the words t,' (death), and to the questions of delay eal, 'no;' it is denied in the *Biographie temporaines* that he used the words 'la *ns phrase.*' In the height of the Jacobin ncy, Sieyes cautiously opposed the party spierre in convention, from which he re- ter the fall of the Girondins, and only re- his place some months after the fall of erre; at this period he narrowly escaped mpt at assassination, and soon afterwards s ambassador to Prussia. While there we is notice of him in the recently published s of the duke of Buckingham; it occurs in from Mr. T. Grenville, then at the court of —'I have seen Sieyes at court with his nd cockade. What Lavater would say of tures I know not, but I have seldom seen a ance of so bad impression. His manners, , and appearance here, have produced but disgust in all that are not of the nks of life, but it is to those that his mis- onsidered as being chiefly addressed, and id to have both means and agents enough through upon the lower classes down At this very time, so fallacious is opinion, as intriguing, not with the lower orders, h Buonaparte, then in Egypt, to whom he veyed an intimation of the state of affairs he Directory. In fine, Napoleon suddenly d, and concerted with Sieyes the *coup* f the 18th Brumaire, which resulted in ointment of Sieyes, Ducos, and Napoleon, isional consuls. The part of Sieyes was layed out when he had placed the crown emagne within reach of the successful sol- d great must have been his disappointment he latter grasped his projects, and absorbed le power and merit of realizing them in person. It is probable that Sieyes could nderstand such a result, and in the char- f Senator, he often made vain efforts to is master. On the restoration of the Bour- bons, he became an exile, but the revolution of 1830 enabled him to return to his country, where he died, at the advanced age of eighty-eight, in 1836. [E.R.]

SIGALON, X., a French painter, 1790-1837.

SIGAUD DE LAFOND, JEAN RENE, a French physician and natural philosopher, disting. as the discoverer of new methods in obstetrics, 1740-1810.

SIGEBERT, two kings of France, the *first* born about 535, was the third son of Clothaire I., king of the Franks, whom he succeeded as king of Austrasia, or Metz, 561. He was assassinated at Vitry, at the instance of Fredegonde, mistress of his rival, Childeric, 575. The *second* of the name, son of Dagobert I., succeeded to the kingdom of Austrasia 638, died 656. Several Anglo-Saxon kings of this name are also mentioned.

SIGEBERTUS, a monk of Gemblours, in Brabant, a disting. historian and *savant*, 1030-1112.

SIGISMUND, a king of Burgundy, 516-524.

SIGISMUND, emperor of Germany, son of Charles IV., and brother of Wenceslaus, was born 1368, became margrave of Brandenburg, 1378; king of Hungary, in virtue of his marriage with Mary, daughter of Louis, 1386; and emperor in 1410. Between the last two dates he had to contend with the Turkish emperor, Bajazet, and, after becoming emperor, with a revolt in Bohemia, headed by Ziska, and occasioned by the disgraceful burning of John Huss. He became master of events, and was crowned at Prague in 1436, died 1437. His second wife is called the Messalina of Germany.

SIGISMUND, three kings of Poland—SIGISMUND I., called 'the Great,' son of Casimir IV., was born 1466, and succeeded his brother, Alexander, in 1507, died 1548. SIGISMUND II., surnamed Augustus, born 1520, was son of the preceding, and succeeded him in 1548, died 1572. SIGISMUND III., surnamed De Vasa, born 1566, was son of John III., king of Sweden and of Catharine, the daughter of Sigismund I. He was elected king of Poland in 1587, and succeeded to the crown of Sweden in 1594. Being a catholic, his uncle, Charles, duke of Sudermania, easily undermined his authority in Sweden, and he lost that kingdom in 1604. In 1610, he succeeded in placing his son, Uladislaus, on the throne of Russia, but was afterwards obliged to succumb, and besides that, was involved in the war with Gustavus Adolphus. Died 1632.

SIGNORELLI, LUCA, was born at Cortona in 1441, and was the pupil of Piero Della Francesca. He was one of those extraordinary geninses like the Pisani, Giotto, Masaccio, and some few others, whose works have formed eras in the history of art. It is hardly too much to say, that Signorelli anticipated Michelangelo in grandeur of design; he constitutes the connecting link between Masaccio and Michelangelo, as Filippino does between Masaccio and Raphael. Signorelli's great works are in the chapel of the Madonna di San Brizzio in the cathedral of Orvieto, where he has represented in extensive frescoes, the History of Antichrist, the Resurrection of the Dead, Hell, and Paradise. These frescoes were commenced in 1499, in continuation of the unfinished series begun by Fra Giovanni da Fiesole: the ceiling was finished in 1500. The whole of the frescoes were finished

about 1503, and are sufficiently new and vigorous in style to account for the extraordinary progress in design generally displayed in the famous cartoon by Michelangelo exhibited in 1506. Such indeed is the extraordinary vigour displayed in these frescoes that Vasari and many others have indicated Signorelli as the immediate precursor of Michelangelo, who, says Vasari, always expressed the highest admiration for his works, and Vasari adds, that all may see what use he made of the inventions of Luca in his great work of the Last Judgment, in the Sistine chapel, especially in the forms of the angels and demons, and in the arrangement. The fact is indisputable, some of the best figures are little more than transcripts from Signorelli. Luca died at Arezzo in 1524, whither he had retired, and where he lived, says Vasari, more after the manner of a nobleman than an artist. —(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c. Ed. Flor., 1846, segg.) [R.N.W.]

SIGONIUS, C., a learned Italian, 1520-1584.

SIGORGNE, P., a Fr. philosopher, 1719-1809.

SIGWART, G. F., a Germ. anatomist, 1711-95.

SILANION, an Athenian sculptor, 346 B.C.

SILHON, J., a French philosopher, died 1666.

SILHOUETTE, STEPHEN DE, a French statesman, dist. as a miscellaneous writer, 1709-1767.

SILIUS ITALICUS, CAIUS, a Roman pleader, and author of poems on the Punic war, was born A.D. 16, and became consul under Nero, 68. He was afterwards proconsul of Asia; died 100.

SILVA, D., a learned Milanese, 1690-1779.

SILVA, J. B., a French physician, 1682-1748.

SILVERSTOLPE, A. G., a Swedish statesman, historiographer, and philologist, 1772-1824.

SILVERIUS, a pope of Rome, 536-538.

SILVESTER. See SYLVESTER.

SILVESTRE, ISRAEL, a French designer and engraver, 1621-1691. His son, LOUIS, a painter, and member of the Academy, 1675-1760.

SIMEON, a Jewish rabbi who flourished about the year 120, and through fear of the Romans retired to a cave, where he lay in concealment twelve years, and composed the *Zohar*, a cabalistic work.

SIMEON, CHARLES, fifty-three years rector of Trinity Church, in the university of Cambridge, author of valuable theological works, published entire in 21 vols. 8vo, 1832. These consist of Discourses, forming a commentary upon every book of the Old and New Testament, born at Reading 1759, died 1836.

SIMEON OF DURHAM, an English historian of the Saxon and other kings from 616 to 1130. He probably died soon after the latter of these dates.

SIMEON, J. J., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1749-1842.

SIMEON, surnamed METAPHRASTES, an ecclesiastic of Constantinople, who lived in the tenth century, author of 'Lives of the Saints.'

SIMEON OF POLOTSK, a Russian preacher, ecclesiastical writer, and dramatist, 1628-1680.

SIMEON, surnamed STYLITES, a Christian fanatic who acquired immense fame by passing the last forty-seven years of his life upon the tops of ruined pillars. He flourished, if such a word is at all applicable to him, from 392 to 461. A second saint of the name dwelt on his pillar sixty-eight years, but the former was the original inventor of this pastime.

SIMEONI, G., an Italian writer, 1

SIMI, N., an Italian astronomer, 1

SIMLER, JOSIAS, a Swiss divine,

SIMMONS, S. F., a learned physic

SIMMONS. See SYMMONS.

SIMNEL, LAMBERT, an impostor of Henry VII., who gave himself out of York, second son of Edward IV. feated at the battle of Stoke 1487, and by promotion to an office in the king's

SIMON. See MONTFORT.

SIMON, E. T., a French writer, 17

SIMON, J. F., a French antiquary

SIMON, RICHARD, a French H theologian, who sustained a contr Bossuet and the Port Royal *savants* Another of the same names, publi tionary of the Bible in 1703, which seded by that of Calmet.

SIMON, V., a French dramatist, 1

SIMONET, E., a French theologian

SIMONETTA, GIOVANNI, a lear author of a History of Francisco Sfor service he was, died about 1491. O family were also writers.

SIMONIDES, a Greek poet, 558-4

SIMONIN, S., a poet and ascetic,

SIMPLICIUS, a Greek philosophe of Justinian, in the 6th century, anti mentaries on the works of Aristotle an

SIMPLICIUS, two saints of the R dar:—the earliest, a bishop of Autun the latter, a pope, who suc. Hilary 4

SIMPSON, EDWARD, rector of Kent, dist. as a divine and chronologist

SIMPSON, JAMES, an Edinbu known as a writer on education, died

SIMPSON, THOMAS, the son of a who rose through difficult circumst professor of mathematics at the Roy author of Treatises on Fluxions, Chanc Algebra, and other subjects, born in I 1710, died 1761.

SIMS, JAMES, a physician and writer, most distinguished as a botani

SIMSON, R., a Scotch mathemat.,

SINCLAIR, CHARLES GIDEON, Ba general and writer on military tactics

SINCLAIR, SINCLAIRE, or GEORGE, an engineer and professor o at Glasgow, author of works on hydr the principles of astronomy and nav wrote also a popular book on witch ritions, entitled 'Satan's Invisible covered.' Died 1696.

SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN, an emin and miscellaneous writer, philanti member of parliament, was born castle, in Caithness, 1754, and adm English bar in 1775. Five years aft member for his native county, and a that celebrity as a public character nected his name with the stirring commencement of the present centu the author of a 'History of the Reve Britain,' and a 'Statistical Account Died 1835.

SINDHYAH, SINDIAH, or SCI HADJI, a Mahratta prince, who invad

on the fall of the Great Mogul in 1770, and became master of Delhi, 1741-1794.

SINGH, MAHA RAJAH RUNJEET, the despot of Lahore and Cachemire, was born in 1779, and was first known as a captain of banditti. His career is one of the most remarkable among the numerous instances of success which mark the possession of genius and an iron will, in states of society, which, however magnificent, may still be called barbarous. His troop of marauders swelled to an army, which he brought into the highest state of skill and subordination, until it was sufficient to give him the command of millions of people. He died in the sixtieth year of his age, after a protracted illness, in 1839, and his funeral pyre was honoured by the voluntary death of four of his princesses and seven slave-girls. A portrait, and some particulars concerning this extraordinary man will be found in Mr. Princep's work on the Origin of the Sikh Power. [E.R.]

SINNER, J. R., a Swiss *savant*, 1730-1787.

SIRANI, J. A., an Italian painter and engraver, 1610-79. ELIZABETH, his daughter, was also an artist, and was poisoned at the age of twenty-six.

SIRI, V., an Italian historian, 1608-1685.

SIRICIUS, a pope of Rome, 385-399.

SIRLET, F., a German engraver, died 1737.

SIRMOND, JAMES, a learned French Jesuit, 1559-1651. JOHN, his nephew, historiographer royal, 1589-1649. ANTHONY, brother of the latter, Jesuit preacher and theologian, 1591-1643.

SISMONDI. JEAN CHARLES LEONARD SIMONDE DE' SISMONDI, divided his life, as he himself says, between history and political economy. His works in the latter department are confessedly ill-starting, hypothetical, and unsatisfactory; but his historical writings are very valuable, both for their matter and their liveliness of composition; and he did good service also as a critic of Italian and Spanish literature. He was the last of a noble family, which, driven from Pisa into France by republican dissensions in the fourteenth century, was again (being protestant) forced into Switzerland by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was born in 1773, at Geneva, where his father was a clergyman. After completing the usual education in his native place, he was compelled, by losses of his father on the bankruptcy of the French funds, to become a mercantile clerk at Lyons. The revolutionary disturbances drove the family about for several years, in the course of which they spent twelve months in England; and for five years, from 1795, Sismondi directed the cultivation of a small estate which his father purchased in Tuscany. In 1801, the family having returned to Geneva, he published his sensible and useful 'Tableau de l'Agriculture Toscane.' He had also made much preparation for his historical work on Italy; but his speculations in political economy were the first to be completed. In 1807 appeared the earliest volumes of his excellent 'Histoire des Républiques Italiennes,' which was completed, in sixteen vols., in 1818, and augmented in a subsequent edition. A series of Lectures which he delivered at Geneva, was published in 1813, and is well known in England by a translation: 'Historical View of the Literature of the South of Europe.' In 1819 he went to England, to marry a sister-in-law of Sir James Mackintosh. His principal employment afterwards, was the composition of his largest and most laborious work, 'L'Histoire Des Français.' The first volume appeared in 1821; and he did not live to carry it farther than the reign of Louis XV. In 1822 he published 'Julia Severa,' a short but heavy historical novel of the Fall of the Roman Empire; and a history of that period appeared in 1835. In the last year of his life he made himself unpopular at Geneva by advocating the expulsion of Prince Louis Napoleon from Switzerland. He died in his native city in 1842. [W.S.]

SISMONDI, UGILINO, called *Buzzacherino*, a Pisan admiral, celebrated by his naval victory over the Genoese in 1241.

SIVERS, H. J., a German naturalist, 1709-58.

SIX, JOHN, a Dutch dramatic writer, known also as the friend of Rembrandt, 1618-1700. He had a relation of the same name, who translated the Psalms into Dutch verse.

SIXTUS, or XYSTUS, the name of several popes, of whom the most remarkable was Sixtus Quintus, the subject of the following article: the preceding four are—SIXTUS I., of uncertain date, say 119-128. SIXTUS II., like the former, a martyr of the Christian religion, 257 or 260. SIXTUS III., the successor of Celestine, 435, died 440, since which his name has been enrolled with the saints. SIXTUS IV., a member of the noble family of Rovere, in Savona, succeeded Paul II. 1471. He took an active part in the conspiracy of the Pazzi against the house of the Medici dukes of Florence, and ranks among the most unprincipled occupants of the papal chair. He wrote some ascetic works, and founded the Vatican library; died 1484.

SIXTUS QUINTUS, one of the most celebrated of the popes of Rome, was descended from Sclavonian parents who had fled to Italy at the period of the Ottoman conquest of their country. His father, Pereto Peretti, was a vine-dresser in the humblest circumstances, but so hopeful of the fortunes of his son that he named him FELIX or FELICE. This child was born in 1521, and educated by his uncle, Fra Salvatore, who had fortunately joined the Franciscan order of friars: before passing under his care, however, the young Felix had acted as swine-herd, or in any field occupation by which a scanty addition could be made to his parents' income. Felix Peretti made great progress in scholarship and dialectics, and being ordained priest acquired a valuable reputation by his oratory as Lent preacher in Rome, in the year 1552. His firmness in the catholic faith at this time—under trying circumstances—procured him also the friendship of the grand inquisitor, and the now rising churchman attached himself to the severe party of Ignatius and others, whose influence was then beginning to be felt. In quick succession he became commissary-general at Bologna, inquisitor at Venice, and procurator-general of his order; and these steps gained, by dint of a pushing and resolute ambition, he is said to have assumed the greatest humility, and affected the infirmities of old age; the truth of such statements, however, is denied by Ranke, who justly observes that the highest dignities are not to be won by such means. It is much more probable that Peretti's energy as a reformer of his order, and the discriminating friendship of the pope, Pius V., marked him out as the man for the epoch, and we

know that he stood firmly by his favourite, whom he clothed with the purple in 1570. The son of the vine-dresser was now ranked with the princes of Italy by the title of Cardinal Montalto, and he still varied his public labours by rural occupations. We are not informed of all the circumstances attending his election to the papacy, but he succeeded Gregory XIII. in 1585, and at once commenced the administrative and social reforms in Italy that he had so long contemplated. Unlike a recent example, he carried his measures with a high and firm hand, and so vigorously enforced justice, that the instances often read more like cold-blooded cruelty: his measures had the desired effect, however, of extirpating the bandits who had so long overrun the country, and of bringing some show of order out of the general lawlessness of society. We cannot enumerate here his great enterprises in administrative reform, or the magnificence of his public works, but they all mark his passion for order and completeness. His foreign policy was of the same trenchant description; no half measures or vaporings were to be tolerated; for examples of this spirit, it may be sufficient to name the great catholic league, and the invasion of England by the Spanish Armada. Still more surprising and gigantic were his conceptions as he grew old, as his rigid financial system enabled him to amass a large public treasure in the vaults of Saint Angelo. His designs now were sufficient to prove that he had perfected the government of his own states, and improved the discipline of the church, as an instrument of a more universal dominion than the papacy had ever reached; even the Greek church and the empire of Mahomet were destined to be transformed under his hand. Sixtus Quintus breathed his last amid these visions of grandeur on the 27th of August, 1590. A storm burst over the palace of the Quirinal at the moment of his death, and it became an article of the popular faith that he had achieved his enterprises by a compact with the evil one, which had then expired. [E.R.]

SIXTUS OF SIENNA, a preacher and theologian, born of Jewish parents, 1520-1569.

SIXTUS OF VESOUL, JEAN PARIS, called Le Pere, a French Capuchin and Orientalist, 1736-92.

SKELTON, JOHN, one of the early poet-laureates of England, when that office was conferred as a degree at the university, was born towards the close of the 15th century. He was known to be curate of Trompington and rector of Dip, in Norfolk, in 1507, and is understood to have garnished his sermons with a good deal of invective against persons in authority. His poetical satires brought down upon him the displeasure of Wolsey, who ordered him to be arrested; Skelton, however, was protected in the sanctuary of Westminster by the abbot, Islip, and d. there 1529.

SKELTON, P., an Irish divine, 1707-1787.

SKINNER, S., a philologist, 1622-1667.

SKYTTE, J., otherwise SCRODERUS, a Swedish senator, originally the preceptor of Gustavus Adolphus, 1577-1645. His nephew, LAURENCE, known as an ecclesiastical writer, died 1696.

SLATER, or SLATYER, WILLIAM, an elegiac poet, rector of Otterden, in Kent, 1587-1647.

SLEIDAN, JOHN, whose proper name was PHILIPSON, a celebrated Ger. historian, 1506-66.

SLINGELANDT, PETER VAN, a fa painter, taught by Gerard Dow, 1640-

SLINGELANDT, SIMON VAN, gra ary and treasurer-general of the Unite died 1786.

SLOANE, SIR HANS, Bart., a celeb ist and promoter of natural history, Ireland in 1660. He died in 1752. medicine, but being fond of natural devoted much attention to that science, accompanied the duke of Albemarle to short residence in that island enabled h an immense number of plants, and oth natural history, with which he returned and commenced the practice of his pro this he succeeded admirably, soon acqu reputation, and becoming president o of Physicians, and physician to Geor love for the natural sciences continued his life. He was the friend and corr John Ray and most of the celebra ists and philosophers of his time; and great distinction to himself and adva Society, first, the office of secretary; a the death of Sir Isaac Newton, that of the Royal Society. He is the auth valuable works and treatises, among his catalogue of the plants of Jamaica Latin; and his voyage to, and natura that island. He accumulated an im of objects of natural history, art, and which, along with his library, consistin volumes and MSS., he bequeathed to nation, upon condition that they woul family a sum of £20,000 sterling. agreeing to this condition, secured th and having already become possessors leian manuscripts, and the Cottonian posited them in the fine old mansio House, which they purchased for t and thus laid the foundation of the seum.

SLODTZ, SEBASTIAN, a sculptor, family of distinguished French artists, Antwerp, 1655-1726. His son, P. A designer, and professor of painting to Academy, died 1758. RENE MICHAE the latter, a sculptor and designer, 17(

SMALBROKE, RICHARD, bishop of distinguished as a controversialist, 167

SMALRIDGE, GEORGE, bishop known as a theologian and Latin poet,

SMART, CHRISTOPHER, an elegs scholar and poet, born at Shipbourn 1722; d., the victim of a settled melan

SMEATHMANN, HENRY, an Engl ist and traveller in Africa, 1750-1787.

SMEATON, JOHN, a man of rare occupies a most conspicuous place in th civil engineering. He was amongst t styled himself 'civil engineer,' and to more unimpeachable character or high members of the profession point a Smeaton was born in 1724, at the dawn of Britain's first display of commercia facturing vitality. As a mere boy he bent to the mechanical pursuits. In 1 to London, to attend the courts of h minster, in pursuance of his father'

ke him an attorney like himself; but, in 1750, find him established as a philosophical instrument maker in Great Turnstile, Holborn. The ling had taken its bent, and nature was too ng for any effort of authority to give the tree ther form. In 1752 and 1753, he made the experiments 'concerning the natural powers of water wind to turn mills, and other machines depending on circular motion,' from which resulted the st valuable improvements in hydraulic machines, which remain to this day a standard of the losophical process of inquiry into practical estions. For this essay Smeaton received the pley gold medal of the Royal Society in 1759, which he had been made a member in 1753, in knowledgment of previous contributions to its nsactions. In 1754, Smeaton travelled in Holand and the Netherlands, and there no doubt acired a most important part of the engineering ducation, which qualified him to occupy the conpicuous position he afterwards did as standing ounsel of his profession. In 1756, Smeaton comenced the great work which more than any other ay be looked upon as a lasting monument of his kill — the Eddystone lighthouse. Two lightouses had been erected on the Eddystone Rock efore Smeaton's admirable structure, of which the irst was swept away in a storm, and the second, hich was of timber, was destroyed by fire in December, 1755. The cutting of the rock, for the oundation of the building, was commenced August, 1756. The first stone was landed June 12, 1757. The building was finished October, 1759, and the antern lighted for the first time on the 16th of hat month. In all, there were 421 days' work pon the rock. This, Smeaton's first work, was lso his greatest: probably the epoch of its erection, nd other circumstances considered, it was the most rdnous undertaking that has fallen to the lot of y engineer to execute, and none was ever more ccessfully accomplished. And now having been ffeted by the storms of nearly 100 years, Smeaton's ork stands unmoved as the rock it is built a proud monument to its great author. Robert Allan Stevenson have erected the Bell Rock the Skerry-Vor lighthouses since, but inguished as is the merit due to these men, have readily testified as to who taught the reat lesson, and what was their example and dard of excellence. Smeaton's reports on the he executed or advised to be carried out, published in 1812, under the supervision of Society of Civil Engineers, founded in 1771 by aton and his friends. These reports are a mine ealth for the sound principles they unfold and able practice they exemplify, both alike based ose observation of the operations of nature, affording examples of cautious sagacity in ap- the instructions she gives by means within each of art. Smeaton perfected the atmosc steam engine, but lived to see the far greater ovements of the steam engine by James Watt into extensive operation. Smeaton dedicated are time to philosophical study and investi-, and had an astronomical observatory at orpe near Leeds, his birth-place. Here, on 6th September, 1792, while walking in his n, Smeaton was seized with an attack of sis, and on the 28th Oct. he died. [L.D.B.G.]

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a Scotch physician, author of a complete course of midwifery, died 1763.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a printer of Edinburgh, translator of Buffon's Natural History, and author of a work entitled the 'Philosophy of Natural History,' 1740-1795.

SMIDS, LUDOLPH, a German poet, 1649-1720.

SMIRKE, ROBERT, a native of Carlisle, famous as a painter of historical and imaginative subjects, member of the Academy, 1752-1845.

SMITH, ADAM, a very great name in Scottish Literature; distinguished even amid those of our best writers and philosophers; and which will recall to all ages, as it now does to every civilized nation, the Man who by the authority of Reason laid the foundations of the Freedom of Industry, and of unfettered Commerce among States. Smith was born at Kirkaldy in Fifeshire on 5th June, 1723: in 1737 he entered the university of Glasgow, where he studied under Hutcheson: from Glasgow he passed to Baliol College, Oxford, returning to Edinburgh in 1748. In 1751, he obtained the Chair of Logic in his Alma-Mater; and in the subsequent year he was nominated to the professorship of Moral Philosophy. It is unnecessary to record that his genius threw around this ancient University the greatest splendour of which it yet can boast,—an assertion not to be modified, even although his successor was REID. Resigning his chair in 1763, he accompanied the young duke of Buccleuch to the continent—meeting in Paris, along with his old companion HUME, the distinguished Economist and Statesman, TURGOT and the celebrated QUESNAY. Probably first moved thereto by his intimacy with Hume —who, some time previously had published his exquisite *Political Essays*—Smith had long turned his thoughts to the momentous subject which afterwards engrossed them; and his interest in it must have been greatly deepened by intercourse with the founders of that famous French School, which first aimed to reduce all Problems concerning the Public Riches, into the form of a Science. At all events, on his return to Scotland in 1766, he retired to his native town; and after ten years of undisturbed meditation, he produced his imperishable work, '*On the Nature and Causes of the* WEALTH OF NATIONS.' In just tribute to the extraordinary deserts of the Author of the 'Inquiry,' Government bestowed on Smith a lucrative and not laborious Fiscal Office. He fixed his residence thereafter in Edinburgh, where he died on 8th July, 1790. As a Man, Smith left behind him the truest testimony to his worth—viz., the best minds of his country mourning for their lost friend. He was simple and sincere, earnest in his beliefs, indefatigable in work; nor do many of the odd anecdotes that still circulate regarding his *absence* and abstraction, fail to do their part in enabling us to complete a picture of him. Besides his great works, the *Theory of the Moral Sentiments* and the *Wealth of Nations*, he left a few philosophical Essays, among which is a precis of the early History of Astronomy, most exact, penetrating, and beautiful. He had been engaged for many years on another work, that promised to be of higher moment than even the *Wealth of Nations*—viz., a Treatise of Civil and Political Law —meaning to trace at once the History and the

Theory of Law, from their obscure commencements, in the infancy of Society and in the Human Reason, up to their highest developments. It is only the student of Smith's actual works, who can conceive the amount of detriment to Science involved in the loss of such a Treatise. No fragments of it remain.—We hasten to offer a brief account of the two great and completed investigations whose titles are as above.—I. Disciple of Hutcheson, the Author of the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, is in clear revolt against the moral doctrine of HOBBES—viz., that the foundation of Morality is the feeling of Self-interest, and also against the somewhat broader scheme of Utility, as propounded by Hume. Concurring with his Master, that we must seek that foundation in disinterested sentiment, he does not concur with him, that the required sentiment is *Benevolence*. In Smith's view the foundation of Morals is in *Sympathy:* we feel, he says, that conduct right on the part of another, with which we sympathize; and we hence infer that such acts on our own parts, alone can be right, with which others sympathize. However narrow and singular this principle may seem as a basis, the skill, clearness, feeling and eloquence, with which the theory is developed, will ever attract admiration. nor perhaps is any portion of its development more ingenious and striking, than where Smith shows, how *Reason*—working on the ground of primal feeling—gradually forms the *rules* of Morality,—*involuntarily*, almost, classifying the *virtues;* and so impressing on the mind those rules and classifications, that, in acting, we seldom or never require *to recur to consideration of the fundamental sentiment*. Amidst the pleasure, however, with which we go along with these deductions, one very important question cannot fail to occur,—May not something of the same kind be established, with regard to any other supposed foundation of morality? If—accepting *sympathy* as that foundation—we really *act* through rule, and a direct sense of the obligation of the several virtues, and *not because of any immediate feeling of sympathy;* can it justly be averred against the moralists who claim Utility or Self-interest, as the simple or ultimate basis, that they are ever acting *with direct eye to Self-Interest?* There is a truth here which sadly damages the scaffolding beneath certain declamatory criticisms!—The errors of Smith's system are two. *First*, deriving the sense of right from sympathy with others, it pronounces, that no one can have a sense of right unless through intercourse with others; and that the quickness of that sense must be proportionate to the extent of such intercourse. The Author of the Theory, adopts this conclusion, and ingeniously but vainly defends it. The feeling of right, has sanctions in the Human Soul, which transcend everything that concerns intercourse with our fellows. *Secondly*, Like Hutcheson's scheme of Benevolence, and the doctrine of Utility itself, the Moral Theory of Sympathy, is quite too narrow; mistaking an important moral *motive*, for the Supreme Faculty which weighs all motives, and determines Moral *Action*. This Supreme Faculty has been termed *Conscience:* we prefer to designate it with *Kant*—the PRACTICAL REASON: it is the Energy through whose unchallengeable supremacy, the philosopher of Konigsb
cerned that REALITY, which is the
part of the Subjective IDEA of G
'Inquiry into the Nature and Causes
of Nations,' stands to the Science it
relation held by the labours of Lavois
cal Science, or the combined disco
vestigations of Copernicus, Kepler, a
Astronomy. Previous to the era of
all Economic Theories rested on
principle, demonstrated by no i
merely assumed as true; in other
ciple expressive of the common notio
It was reserved for the great Scotch
for its foundations, to Observation, a
analyzed by Reason; to apply in
strictest rules of Philosophic Induc
the basis so discovered, to rear a per
ture. It is not requisite now, neithe
able space permit us, to follow Smit
scientious research. It is matter of c
ledge, how clearly he discerned, an
he established, the truths that all
by men are the produce of labour,
quantity of labour employed in their
the real measure of value: nor have
trace, the fine and continuous reason
him from these simple and indubitable
unnoticed Principles, to the ultimate
determine the economic prosperity
His achievements were indeed exha
bare contents of his Treatise suffice
consists of five sections. In the first
the general causes of the formation,
decline of Public Riches, and of the
among the various classes of men, w
modern Society. Next he analyzes
Capital, explaining the mode in wh
ally accumulates, and the nature of
the production of Wealth. The thir
sections are occupied in examining
theories or abstract doctrines in Polit
that have successively prevailed at di
of History and among various Nation
termining their influence—good a
the development of the arts and
industry and commerce. Finally,
searching glance at the nature of P
Revenue, and inquiries concerning
justest means of raising it by taxati
peculiarity of Smith—indeed of
thinker on such subjects—that at
only of his inductive, but also of
processes, he looks far around him ov
well as deeply into the nature of
what he writes may be sustained all
ence and principle: and few men h
sessed in so remarkable a degree,
analyze experience—to separate t
complex phenomena, and assign to
tion of the result which is due to it.
in Historic criticism and illustrati
Wealth of Nations is admitted by e
possess a charm belonging to scarcel
the same kind, that either precede
lowed it. With the exception of c
Thinker, who possesses at once
political and historical knowledge
discernment, not inferior to Smith's

writers on this subject, since the publication of the Classic Treatise, have rather been keen logicians than observers: and perhaps the highest compliment that can be paid to the Wealth of Nations, lies in the fewness and comparative unimportance of the modifications, which any of its conclusions have undergone, even from the scrutiny of such men as Ricardo, Malthus, and James Mill.—Smith in his lifetime reaped a deserved celebrity. On its first publication, the Inquiry was hailed as the Organon of a new Science, and rapidly translated into every language within civilized Europe. And ever since, it has been adding triumph to triumph; prejudices, one after another, falling before its force; and men and nations, in proportion as they acknowledge its worth, becoming more and more bound in brotherhood. Is then, this remarkable monument complete; — shall Smith's doctrines, unmodified, continue to govern *the* policy of States? A question not lightly *to be* answered! The relations of the classes *within* Society are changing; and sentiments prac*tically* unknown in Smith's time, are pressing up*ward* into sway. There is one great Element, even *wards* the production of the Wealth of a People, *which*, in this memorable work, one misses *ice*. Among Machines, what one is equal in *bt* or productiveness to the Human Brain? *how* fares this, under the stern and withering *m* of the *Division of Labour*? It is foolish *row* aside questions of this sort, under the *nce* that they smell of *Socialism*. The man *d be* daring who should deny, that under an *ization* permitting the culture and employ*by* every one, of all his Human Faculties, no *n* could fail to increase immeasurably in *th*, as assuredly it would in Dignity and *ness*. [J.P.N.]

ITH, ANKER, an Eng. engraver, 1759-1819.

ITH, CHARLOTTE, wife of a West India *ant*, who, in a period of reverse, had recourse *r pen* as a means of support, and became a *guished* novelist and poetess; born in Sus*f parents* named Turner, 1749, died 1806.

ITH, EDMUND, a dramatic wr., 1668-1710.

ITH, ELIZABETH, a young lady of remark*ccomplishments* in ancient and modern lan*s*, polite literature, and mathematics, author *new* translation of Job, and of the Life of *tock*; born at Burnhall, near Durham, 1776, *rematurely* of consumption 1806.

ITH, G., a landscape painter, 1714-1776.

ITH, HENRY, a Cb. of England divine, whose *nce* rendered him highly popular, 1550-1600.

ITH, HORACE, joint author, in connection *his* brother, JAMES, of the famous 'Rejected *sses*,' was born in London in 1779, and be*a* member of the Stock Exchange. These *ar* writers formed their literary partnership *e* establishment of the 'Pic Nic' newspaper, *olonel* Greville, in 1802, and were soon highly *med* as periodical writers. The 'Rejected *resses*' appeared in 1812, on the re-opening of *ry* Lane theatre, and have continued popu*till* the present time. Horace was afterwards *tinguished* as a novelist by his well-known *works*, 'Love and Mesmerism,' 'Brambletye *House*,' &c., and died 1849. JAMES, who was *elder* by four years, and followed his father's profession of a solicitor, made no further effort to keep his name in remembrance; he died in 1839.

SMITH, SIR JAMES EDWARD, an English physician, founder and first president of the Linnæan Society, disting. as a naturalist, 1759-1828.

SMITH, JAMES, a native of Glasgow, whose name has become cele. in connection with agricultural and manufacturing improvements, 1789-1850.

SMITH, JOHN, a physician, 1630-1679.

SMITH, JOHN, a learned divine, author of 'Ten Discourses on Theological Subjects,' 1618-1652.

SMITH, JOHN, a mezzotinto engraver, abt. 1700.

SMITH, JOHN, known as CAPT. JOHN SMITH, or SMYTH, a military officer and traveller, whose life is intimately connected with the history of New England, 1579-1631.

SMITH, or SMYTHE, JOHN, an ambassador, traveller, and writer on military weapons, 16th c.

SMITH, JOHN, an English divine and antiquarian, editor of an edition of the Venerable Bede, 1659-1715. His son, GEORGE, who completed the latter work, was author of a book entitled 'Britons and Saxons not Converted to Popery,' 1693-1756.

SMITH, JOHN, a native of Glenorchy, in Argyllshire, and a minister of the Scotch Kirk, famous as an antiquarian and Celtic scholar, 1747-1807. His works are Alleine's Alarm, Catechism of Dr. Watts, and other small works, translated into Gaelic; 'Essay on Gaelic Antiquities, concerning the History of the Druids,' 'Ancient Poems, translated from the Gaelic,' 'A Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian,' a 'Life of St. Columba,' a 'Commentary on the Prophets,' &c.

SMITH, JOHN, a London banker, and member of parliament in the Whig interest, 1767-1842.

SMITH, DR. JOHN PYE, was a native of Sheffield, were he was born in 1775. His father was a bookseller, and young Smith, from his facility of access to books, early acquired a strong taste for reading, which furnished him even in boyhood with a large stock of miscellaneous knowledge, though from the nonconformist principles of his family, it was chiefly directed to the works of the Puritan divines. Having shown a decided bias for the ministry as his future profession, he was entered a student of the Dissenting college, at Rotherham, under the superintendence of the able and learned Dr. Williams. He was, on the completion of his term of study, appointed classical master of that institution; and so much satisfaction did he give in the performance of his academical duties, that he was transferred in a few years to the higher and more important college of Homerton, first in the classical and ultimately the theological chair. At an early period of life, he determined to produce a work on one of the leading doctrines of the Christian religion. And the influence of Priestley's writings having been productive of much evil in shaking the faith of many as to the divinity and atonement of Christ, he set himself to the composition of a work which should furnish a full answer and refutation of the Socinian heresy. This book, which he entitled 'The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah,' was hailed by all denominations as a most valuable contribution to theological literature; and by the acuteness and force of its reasoning, as well as by its extensive erudition, raised the author to the foremost rank of British divines. He was complimented through Dr. Dwight of Yale college,

America, with the honorary degree of D.D. A supplementary volume was published in 1818, consisting of 'Four Discourses on the Priesthood of Christ.' Dr. Smith was led to direct his researches into various departments of the great field of science, especially into that of geology, and being deeply interested in the bearing of that new science on the truth of the Mosaic Record, he published in 1839 a treatise entitled, 'The Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science.' Dr. Smith, after discharging the duties of the theological chair at Homerton for the long period of fifty years, resigned his professorship in 1850, and at a public breakfast to which he was invited, he received from his friends a most gratifying and honourable testimonial in the form of £2,600 subscription for the aid of students in divinity to be called the Smith Scholarship. His death took place early in the following year in Southwark. [R.J.]

SMITH, JOHN STAFFORD, a famous composer of glees, anthems, and madrigals, died 1836.

SMITH, JOHN THOMAS, keeper of the prints and drawings in the British Museum, a miscellaneous and antiquarian writer, 1766-1833.

SMITH, MILES, a learned prelate, one of the ministers employed in translat. the Bible, 1568-1624.

SMITH, RICHARD, a Roman Catholic divine and professor at Douay, born in Worcestershire 1500, died 1563. The principal circumstance recorded of him is his attendance at the burning of Ridley and Latimer.

SMITH, RICHARD, a Roman catholic divine and controversial writer, 1566-1655.

SMITH, R. A., a Scotch musical composer, whose works, sacred and secular, bear testimony to his high genius and prolific industry. His compositions are likely to maintain their place among the national music of Scotland, 1780-1829.

SMITH, ROBERT, distinguished as a writer on optics and musical sounds, 1689-1768.

SMITH, ROB. PERCY, brother of the Rev. Sydney Smith, a barrister and man of letters, 1770-1845.

SMITH, S., a presbyterian writer, born 1588.

SMITH. SIR SIDNEY SMITH, born at Westminster in 1764, was the son of Sir John Smith, a veteran general of the seven years' war. Young Sidney became a midshipman at the age of twelve, and served in several of the naval actions of the American war. He then entered the Swedish service and distinguished himself in the short war of 1788-1790 between Sweden and Russia. He was honoured by the Swedish king with the knighthood of the order of the sword. He returned to the English service in the war between the French republic and this country, and signalized his courage and skill under Lord Hood in the operations at Toulon in 1793. He next commanded the Diamond frigate in the channel fleet, and drew the attention of both friends and foes by the arduous enterprises which he undertook against the French coast and harbours. He was captured at Havre de Grace in 1796 in a desperate attempt to cut out a privateer that was moored in the Seine. Sir Sidney was taken to Paris and imprisoned in the Temple, where he was treated with peculiar and unjustifiable rigour, till he effected his escape, and succeeded in reaching England in 1798. He now was appointed captain of the Tiger, 84 gun-ship, and sailed to the Mediterranean. In 1799, when Buonaparte had marched his army from Egypt to Syria, Sir Sidney Smith saved the important fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, and thereby defeated the whole scheme of the French expedition. The Turkish commandant, Djizzar Pacha, was about to evacuate Acre and abandon it to the victorious French army, that was advancing along the coast from Jaffa, when Sir Sidney Smith arrived in the bay, and decided the Turks on resisting. Sir Sidney had under his command the Tiger of 84, the Theseus of 74 guns, and some smaller vessels. He landed seamen and marines, guns, and ammunition, and co-operated zealously with the Pasha in strengthening the works during the interval of two days, that elapsed before Buonaparte's army arrived. He was also fortunate enough to capture the French flotilla that was conveying heavy guns and stores for the siege, and these were now arrayed in defence of the place. The French appeared before the walls on the 17th of March, and a siege commenced which Buonaparte urged on for two months with unremitting violence, and which the Turkish garrison and their English confederates resisted with equal firmness. At last, after having lost 4,000 of his best troops, Napoleon raised the siege and retreated to Egypt. He always referred with the utmost bitterness to this disappointment, and spoke of Sir Sidney as the man who made him miss his destiny. Sir Sidney continued to serve off the Syrian and Egyptian coasts, and co-operated in 1801 with the English expedition which General Abercromby led to expel the French from the East. Sir Sidney not only as a naval officer protected the disembarkation of the English troops, but he landed himself and took part in the operations of the troops on shore. He was wounded at the battle of Alexandria, in which Abercromby was killed. Sir Sidney was made an admiral in 1805, and he distinguished himself under Sir John Duckworth in forcing the passage of the Dardanelles in 1807. He afterwards commanded on the South American station; and at the close of the war, he was second in command in the Mediterranean. He died in 1841. [E.S.C.]

SMITH, SYDNEY, was born in Essex, in 1768, and educated at Winchester and Oxford. About 1796 he became a curate on Salisbury Plain, whence, two years afterwards, he removed with a pupil to Edinburgh. There he became intimate in the knot of energetic young men who afterwards became so famous; and he receives the credit of having suggested the idea of the 'Edinburgh Review.' He long continued to furnish that celebrated periodical with papers, which, though displaying neither great knowledge nor great power of thinking, are irresistibly diverting and most effective, through the writer's unscrupulous and biting sarcasm, his flashes of eccentric fun, and his unsurpassed skill in the art of quizzing. Sydney Smith's wit was yet more celebrated in society, and established him as one of the most brilliant talkers in the Whig circles of London. He migrated thither from Edinburgh in 1803: in 1806 he received from Lord Erskine a rectory in Yorkshire, where he resided for some years, and wrote his famous and stinging Letters on the Catholic Question in the name of 'Peter Plymley.' In 1829 he was presented to another living by Lord Lyndhurst; and in 1831

ing, might have been succeeded by Sobieski, had he made any effort, but he permitted the election of Michæl, and only acted upon the dictates of ambition, when the latter had proved his incapacity. A desolating civil war now threatened the country, as the adherents of Sobieski and of Michæl were encamped against each other, but a new invasion of the Turks numbering 150,000 combatants, under Mahomet IV., suddenly announced a new danger. At this crisis Michæl and his army took to flight, and the partizans of Sobieski, upon whose head a price had been fixed, swore to defend him: he then led them against the Turkish hosts, and in another great battle put 15,000 of them to the sword, recovered the spoils they had taken, and set 80,000 prisoners at liberty. While Sobieski was reaping these laurels in one part of the kingdom, Michæl in another had concluded the shameful treaty of Budchaz, by which he bartered away a part of his dominions on condition of being supported in arms against his rebellious general; against this treaty Sobieski appealed to the diet, and falling upon the Turks once more, beat them at Kotzin (1674), and took the fortress till then deemed impregnable, at a loss to the enemy of 20,000 men. On the day of this battle Michæl breathed his last, and Sobieski commenced his reign under the title of John III.; but he had hardly felt the weight of the crown before a new invasion of 200,000 Turks and Tartars summoned him to the field. Once more he led his brave Polanders against this redoubtable enemy, whom he charged with the inspiring battle-cry of 'Christ for ever;' his successes, however, produced no better result than an honourable treaty of peace, which had little more effect than a truce. In 1683 Sobieski was persuaded by the pope to enter into a defensive alliance with the emperor Leopold, and in July of that year the grand vizier, Kara Mustapha, led a vast army of 300,000 men against Vienna. The capital of the Austrian empire had no prospect but submission, when Sobieski, yielding to the entreaties of a sovereign who had refused him the title of 'majesty,' placed himself at the head of a small but devoted army of less than 20,000 men and proceeded to the seat of war by forced marches. On his way, he was joined by some of the German princes, whose reinforcements swelled his army to 75,000, and with this force he came in sight of the Turkish encampment, which he viewed from the ridge of the Kalemberg overlooking the Austrian capital. From these heights Sobieski rushed down upon the enemy, and obtained a victory with the praises of which all Europe resounded. For the evil return rendered to this hero by the emperor Leopold, and consummated by the peace of Moscow in 1686, we have no space. He died at Warsaw, June 17, 1696, and years afterwards Charles XII. paused in his headlong course to visit his tomb, and drop a tear to his memory. [E.R.]

SOBRY, F., a French writer, 1743-1820.

SOCINUS, Faustus, nephew of Laelius Socinus, and a descendant of the illustrious house of the Sozini, was born at Sienna, in December, 1539. His family being suspected of heresy, Socinus at the age of twenty took refuge in France for a season, but returned to Italy on his uncle's death, and spent twelve years at Florence in the service of the grand duke. In 1574 he retired to Basle, and four years afterwards was invited by the court physician, George Blandrata, to Transylvania, where opinions similar to his own had been for some time professed. Francis Davidis had held, as a legitimate deduction, that if Jesus be a mere man, or a creature, it is idolatry to offer any religious service to him. The arguments of Socinus failed to convince him, and the refractory divine was thrown into prison, where he died after six years of close confinement. In 1579 Socinus visited Poland, but the unitarians of that country had scruples about admitting him into their communion. He left Cracow, after a residence of four years, and soon after married the daughter of a nobleman, who was his patron and protector, and on whose estate he lived in retirement. He gradually obtained influence in the country, and many persons of rank and wealth were led to espouse his creed. In 1598 the mob subjected him to a cruel maltreatment, dragged him through the streets, and burned his papers. Socinus died at a village in the neighbourhood of Cracow, March, 1604. The vague and floating anti-Trinitarian opinions on the person of Christ, which had for some time been abroad, were reduced by Socinus into a system. He denied the Supreme Deity of the Saviour, affirming that he had no existence till he was born of the Virgin—denied that the Holy Spirit is a person—excluded the atonement from his 'scanty creed,' regarding the death of Jesus only as a martyrdom—denied the personality of Satan—and refused the doctrine of original sin and that of eternal punishment. In short, he impugned all that in every age has been held distinctive of evangelical theology. The views of his uncle, Laelius, seem to have first impressed his mind with those ideas, and though he discards all fanaticism, yet he indicates that of that uncle's interpretations, was all by special revelation to him from Christ himself. Opera, vol. ii. 505. The works of Socinus, the first two volumes of the 'Fratres Poloni' consist of numerous exegetical and polemical tracts, and letters; a long account of an argument with Francis Davidis, the 'Responsio prior' viensibus,' replies to Puccius and Solanus, a cellany of disputations, with a variety of anti-ists, and a life of the author prefixed by a knight.

SOCINUS, Laelius, a celebrated heresiarch, uncle of the preceding, born at Sienna in 1525, but quitted Italy to join the reformation party in Switzerland, where he died in 1563.

SOCRATES, born at Athens in the year B.C.; suffered the punishment of death for 'impiety' at the age of seventy.—How arduous the approach with a view to represent the Just of the Earth! To analyze a specific system is comparatively easy; even to transport one's self to the position of its Framer, and discern it—as alone it can be discerned—from within is still a task chiefly for the Intellect: more difficult, but also, quite within reach of impartial search, to estimate the illustrious Statesman, appreciate the obstacles he overcame, and comprehend the space and duration of his influence: but if the Inquirer be earnest and endowed with a portion of Imagination, need he shrink from the attempt to accompany the military Hero, to

operations, and even to par-
amid the clangours of War.
e most just, the most exalted,
of Humanity to which classic
wonderful creations, ever gave
of all who preceded, to a Being
e—who, without ambition, or
al advantage, but, through the
ral and Intellectual greatness,
ld at once of the Heart and
t World,—to think or write of
few broken paragraphs which
rtake—*this*, demands prepara-
order, and much rarer moods.
ocrates were of no mark or note
ate; nor was their son gifted
ersonal distinctions, which were
nt nowhere in Greece. A face
iful, flattened nose, protruding
siognomy anything but attrac-
he made no attempt to veil or
ncies, by ordinary solicitudes:
cloak, and oftenest unsan-
olled through all Public places,
wever, of all observers; fre-
by multitudes; and greeted
he choicest Youth of Athens,
red. Closer inspection of the
s we have of him, goes, indeed,
explaining this latter remark-
cination. A massive head in-
rity, a broad although rugged
ect of self-possession which in-
whom mastery appertained too
ermit him to feel conscious of
ccordingly of repellent affecta-
, or reserve; but, on the con-
the most genial Humour ever
shine among his singular fea-
f all others, the surest to win
essor to the respect and likings
d frank; but one higher, was
or Socrates that devoted and
ment, which even a spirit un-
CIBIADES, could not refuse.
ally sundering Youth from Age,
ts authority as Counsellor, and
ings of guardianship: but the
less from the inconstancy and
outh, than from the rigidity of
ces, bonds multiply and tighten
. Custom governs, as second
e bend before social and con-
, beliefs, and expectations; and
f less fettered existence. No
, however, had subjected So-
asing in Knowledge and Wis-
nour he was youthful as at first:
e, though young men clustered
ng him as best companion as
hing like a mask of the inestim-
poken of, is not uncommonly
om mere lack of thought, and
erament. But it belonged to
hrough his moral and intellec-
freely and consciously among
UITIONS, which Youth—when
—simply *obeys*. He had de-
s of that rich Nature, of which
our actual Men are but stunted and fractional developments; and thus, were his sympathies so full and sincere. Hence too, that unaffected solemnity which often mingled very touchingly with his most humorous moments. He could not conceal from his own Soul, that he had gone deeper than Sense; and that the Voices to which he listened came from beyond the World. It was not for an Intellect so masculine, to get entangled with unmanageable theories concerning the nature of the INTUITIONS: he simply felt their presence, and reverently bowed himself down:—like Pythagoras, he said he had a Heavenly guide, and owed his safety to his '*Dæmon*.'—Turning from the Man to his mission, one might at first fall into something akin to disappointment at its apparent simplicity; and because it had so little to do with the founding and promulgation of arduous Speculation. Yet the functions which Socrates appropriated, are just the most important that can fall to Mortal: and the methods he took to fulfil them, show by their nature, how profound and universal his objects were; for these methods, without one tittle of modification, are as applicable now as in long gone Athens, and will abide so through all time. Γνωθι σεαυτον. Before acting or speaking, know what you propose. If you speak, know what you speak: if you believe, know what you believe: no Ignorance is so shameful as an assumed knowing or believing, what one knows not. Ascertain what your Mind, in verity is, and *be that*. Surely a simple message! Do we marvel, that the delivery of it consumed the Existence of one of the greatest of Men? CIRCUMSPICE! It can scarcely require to be mentioned, that Socrates wrote nothing, and was not a professed *Doctor*. His plan was much more direct and practical. He seized on some one whom he met in his walks; and, by searching conversation, constrained him into contact with the foregoing truths. For the most part he laboured to bring men to recognize two grand sources of evil—two all prevailing and always prevailing detriments to Sincerity and Truth. *Foremost*, the careless, unconscientious use of words. A *Word:* observe what it is, what realities it ought to represent! First, it stands for a certain definite Thing—a fact or form in Nature about which there can be no dispute; and secondly, by every one of its derivative meanings, it represents some actual analogy among Things, and certain equally definite laws of the Mind. To understand a word, then, implies no slight knowledge; and the use of it requires proportional care. Do men really thus comprehend the words they employ? Take up any common or received proposition, and question a man who says he stands by it;—ask, if he comprehends its terms? We fear it is as certain now, as Socrates demonstrated it to be, in Athens, that—no matter how momentous the proposition, no matter although some entire system of Morals, Politics, or Theology may hang on it—aye, that ninety-nine in a hundred even of so-called *intelligent* persons, would not come clear through the scrutiny! The power to construct language is an especial distinction of Humanity; and the right and conscientious use of it, is the means by which alone we connect the past with the present, and discern through Nature and History, those grand and serene principles of Order

which reveal a Supreme Government: employ it otherwise, and it *veils reality*; it is an excuse for not looking at Things; the Mind becomes *its* instrument; Truth gives way to Dogma, and we are False without a blush. Would that every generation had its Socrates! *Again*, Socrates, rejoiced to force on collisions with the professional Teachers of his time,—the class of men who had assumed the title of SOPHISTS. It is now well and generally understood, that the once prevalent conception, that these Sophists were avowed and conscious teachers of Fallacies, is quite erroneous. They had no such distinction. Mere representatives in Athens, of the ordinary professional Teachers of almost every age, they were men who expounded Theories they had never bottomed; and undertook, for fees, to prepare Young men, by the teaching of Oratory and Philosophy, for the daily work of Athenian public Life. Certainly Socrates did not spare their presumptuous profession of Theories; and he rejoiced to do then, what, if he had lived on Earth for ever, he might have done every day and anywhere—to reduce them, by his keen interrogations as to the signification of their propositions, to the embarrassed avowal of Ignorance. But his antipathies were equally strong against the whole system of acquiring Knowledge—as it was termed—*for use*. The thing to be accomplished, he said, is to become *true Men*, and the *uses* will follow. Does the Oak of centuries send out its strong arms that they may cast a shadow? On the contrary, it ascends and spreads, through the vigour of its inner Life; and then, tribes and nations sit down within the grateful covert. This, indeed, is no idle distinction. Knowledge attained with chief view to specific uses, never forms the Man, and is not true Knowledge. Truth, in itself is not yet represented by conventional institutions and requirements: and the Mind which seeks in the first place to subserve these, must be satisfied to miss Truth. First and last, it was the counsel of Socrates—Be Men—Γνῶθι σεαυτόν! For thus alone can you become true citizens of Athens, or worthy to worship the Gods.—The teaching of Socrates, in so far as we have sketched it, was *critical* only; although his interrogations seldom failed to point the way to some momentous positive Truth. Concerning his own positive conclusions, we refer to the article PLATO,—desiring rather, in our remaining space to view him as a practical *Citizen*. And surely, Athens had never a better or a nobler one. Inferior only to his love of Truth and Justice, was his ardent love of his natal soil, his desire for its prosperity, and his obedience to its Laws. When exigencies demanded, a willing patriot and brave soldier: he fought at Delium, Potidœa, and Amphipolis—a pattern of endurance even to rank and file; and he bore himself without ostentation, or the wish for notice. If he spoke in public, it was to defend the innocent; and he cared not then, whether before an excited People or the Thirty Tyrants. During his whole long life, he never broke a Law—refusing in his own case to sanction disobedience, by an easy escape from the consequences of one of the most unjust sentences recorded in History. Observe too, his careful treatment of the national Mythology—his respect for the Gods. It is not easy to define precisely the position of Socrates towards the G
It is clear he had penetrated far dee
pomorphism, and discerned a mora
dian and father of Man. But he
the Laws: partly, it may be, thro
sense of the necessity of Order to
mainly through the Motive, whic
prompted Spinoza to reply to his a
'*Your religion is good; you ought
nor doubt that it will assure your
it stimulates your piety, it helps yo
quil and virtuous life.*' What
wonderment we ask—what had
most illustrious of the Greeks, t
Athens could not be safe unless
by Hemlock? What fault, i
found in him? 'Yet they onl
more, "*Not this man, but Barab*
of course, there is none, although
tion. Athens was confessedly t
case of Socrates was just that
toleration has existed nowhere or
as Mr. Maurice acutely intimates,
had only announced some new
antagonistic to those already aflo
have hated him—not even wou
blamed. By proposing his parti
would virtually have claimed h
other Teachers, and been a ne
Socrates did not do this; he did n
sect: he proved that the *methods*
unworthy, and their pretensions
war on the very profession of S
perience of the Ages, bears but
the certainties in such a case.
Maurice, 'a Teacher of this kind
he says, he must be regarded as
tor; the city must honour him
zens.' And for such a claim, w
ance from those who are wise in
Isolation, was the seal of the great
but it likewise caused and pers
that destroyed him. Glorious, i
and noble Life: neither did he d
that are gone, and ages yet to
over Plato's admiring and affectin
conversations of that last evenir
hearts, and subdue our souls. W
the majestic old Man; amid the a
alone unmoved—discoursing of d
tion, and immortality—an Im
showed him Death as a mere inci
not any sudden disruption or cri
the opening of a pathway towar
duty still exists, and wherein the
who preceded him, surely for e
dom he had sought here; Wisdom
for there; only he should disce
and live more purely. The fina
It may be, that through that hu
clung to him, or with other a
intent,—'*Crito*,' he said, '*forget
I vowed to Esculapius.*' Socrates
σώματα ἀσκεῖ! 'The last,' cried
friend, the best of all men of this
and the most just of all men!'

SOCRATES, surnamed SCHOL
marian, professor of the law, and
in Constantinople, about the m

tury, author of an ecclesiastical history which tinues that of Eusebius from 309 down to 440. is work is in much esteem as one of those original uments which can be relied on for accuracy and passionate judgment.

SODERINI, J. A., a Venetian antiquarian, mismatist, and Eastern traveller, 1640-1691.

SOLANDER, DANIEL CHARLES, an eminent turalist, was born at Nordland, in Sweden, ere his father was minister, in 1736. He adied under Linnæus, and became the com- nion of Sir Joseph Banks in Captain Cook's first yage round the world. The objects of natural tory collected in this expedition, which ter- nated in 1771, are now in the British Museum, are the MSS. of Solander. In 1771 he received degree of D.C.L. from the university of Ox- , and in 1773 became assistant librarian at the sh Museum. Died 1782.

OLANO, F., a Spanish physician, 1685-1736.

OLARI, two Italian painters:—ANDREA, sur- d *del Gobbo*, born at Milan about 1480; ANTO- alled *Zingaro*, 1382-1455.

OLARI, J. G., an Italian poet, 1737-1814.

OLDANI, A., an Ital. naturalist, 1736-1808.

OLDANI, J., an Italian poet, 1579-1641.

OLDANI, M., an Italian sculptor, 1658-1740.

OLE, ANTONIO DAL, a famous Italian land- ainter, 1597-1684. His son, GIOVANNI GUI- a painter in the style of Guido, 1654-1719.

OLER, F., a French Jesuit, ascetic writer, torian of Japan, 1568-1638.

OLIMAN. See SOLYMAN.

OLIMENA, FRANCESCO, surnamed L'ABATE an eminent painter of Naples, 1657-1747.

OLINUS, CAIUS JULIUS, a Latin writer of ntury, author of 'Polyhistor,' a poor com- taken without acknowledgment from Pliny.

OLIS, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish historian and thor of a 'History of Mexico,' 1610-1686.

OLIS, F. DE, a Spanish painter, 1629-1684.

OLIS, J. D. DE, a Spanish navigator, 16th c.

OLIS, V., a German engraver, 1514-1570.

OLLIER, J. B. DE, a Fr. Jesuit, 1669-1740.

OLOMON, the son and successor of David as the Jews.

OLOMON, a king of Hungary, 1045-1100.

OLON, born at Salamis in the 638th year be- hrist, whence he early removed to Athens: one of the Seven Sages of Greece, of whom, s long distance of time, we can frame the ctest picture. Known in his youth as a poet, as well for his personal qualities, as because e station and repute of his family, highly ned in Athens, we find him at an early age ing his fellow-citizens, to rescind by acclama- the shameful decree, which, on account of ous defeats, had threatened death to any n who should propose to renew expedi- against the revolted Salamis. Appointed under, Solon returned victorious, only to rtake and accomplish a far harder task. The relations in Attica were in confusion: in- of Government, Sects raged. The inhabitants e hill country demanded a government of the democratic order; those of the plain wished ligarchy; those on the sea shore a mixed . Draco's Laws—so profuse in death-punish- ts, and therefore so destructive of the best sanctions of authority—still prevailed; and that plague which afterwards so often threatened the extinction of Rome, viz.: the oppression of debtors by creditors, under the letter of harshest laws, had spread through Athens, widely and deep, the spirit of the worst kind of revolutions. To remedy these latter evils was comparatively easy, inas- much as each could be extirpated by one positive decree; and Solon, now intrusted with the supreme power, annulled Draco's Laws, altered the laws of creditor and debtor, and removed the hardships of existing relations, by an artifice not unknown to modern statesmanships—an artifice never excusable unless under pressure of im- perative and inevitable necessity—viz., a sweep- ing *depreciation of the currency*. But the work of adjusting political relations, or of framing a practical constitution for the State, was not so easy. Solon executed it in a way that enforced the assent, and even gained him the applause of all his countrymen; nor through all their subse- quent and frequent vicissitudes, did the wisest of the Athenians ever cease to revert with longing regret to his wise Laws. In outline Solon's con- stitution was this:—He divided the citizens into four classes, according to their wealth:—the fourth class, containing the *masses*. To this class he refused access to any magistracy; but that no man within the domain of Athens, might be ex- cluded from the rights, duties, and dignity of citi- zenship, he constituted a public assembly of the whole citizens, before which, all decisions of the higher courts might be brought in review: a privilege apparently restricted, but which soon convinced the Athenian *plebs*, that, in the last re- sort they were really masters of the Laws. Act- ing on that principle of *checks*, which—however easily discredited by abstract logic—has been found invaluable in experience, from the time of Athens and Rome, down to our own day, Solon sought security against haste or excess of the popular Assembly, *first* in the Council of the Areopagus, of which all who had been Archons were members, and which he invested with the general guardian- ship of the Laws; and again in a second Council or Senate, charged with the *initiative* of every law, and the discussion of it, previous to its being ques- tioned in the Assembly:—each of the four classes sending one hundred members to that Senate. Add to which, that to secure justice and aid the weakness of the poorer classes, he authorized any one to bring before the tribunals a transgres- sor against the person or property of any other: this he considered the most effective police: under Solon's laws, there were no processes as to *Com- petence*. Wiser than Lycurgus, Solon expected no perpetuity for his enactments; he ordained them, therefore, merely for a century. Alas! the Instability of Human affairs! On returning from his travels, the Legislator found Athens again in confusion, and on the eve of the splendid but ab- solute monarchy of Pisistratus! Want of success in Statesmanship is often good proof of deficiency in true Wisdom; and their speedy failure might have thrown discredit on Solon's Laws. But in modern times, we can interpret more soundly: we have learnt the surpassing difficulty of planting in an old country, a new Tree. Surely, the sad ex- perience of France, establishes how inestimable

the privilege and imperative the duty, to prune the branches, and clear the roots—so that it decay not nor fall—of that umbrageous Oak under whose shade our forefathers lived!—Solon, we have said, was a poet; he was more,—the fragments that have reached us, prove him a master in Greek song. He felt too, the dignity and power of the Art; and he consecrated it to the same noble purposes to which he gave all his life—the inculcation of high morals and philosophy, and the elevation of the Athenian people. We omit here, because they are universally known, those touching personal anecdotes related of him by *Herodotus*. [J.P.N.]

SOLVYNS, FRANCIS BALTHASAR, a Flemish artist who accompanied Sir Home Popham to the East, and published a picturesque description of the Hindoos, their Manners, Customs, and Religious Ceremonies, 1760-1824.

SOLYMAN, caliph of Damascus, 715-717.

SOLYMAN, emir of Cordova, 1009-1016.

SOLYMAN, three emperors of Turkey:—SOLYMAN (TCHELEBI) I., proclaimed emperor after the defeat and capture of his father, Bajazet, by Timour, 1402; dethroned by his brother, Mousa, during a revolt of his subjects, and soon after killed, 1410. SOLYMAN II., next article. SOLYMAN III., brother of Mahomet IV., succeeded on his deposition, 1688, having previously acquired the most effeminate habits by a forty years' residence in a seraglio, died 1691.

SOLYMAN THE GREAT, second Turkish emperor of that name, was born in 1494, and succeeded his father, Selim, in 1520, being then in the twenty-seventh year of his age. The circumstances of the period were such as to call forth the highest qualities that any statesman or sovereign could possess. The arms of Selim had been the terror of Christendom, and the next destination of his fleet, at the moment of his death, immediately after his conquest of Egypt, was a subject of the most anxious solicitude. A general league among the Christian princes was in agitation, and it was only their own mutual jealousies, and the designs of Francis I. in Italy, that prevented its realization; added to which was the enmity of the haughty and warlike Mamelukes in Egypt, and the similar precarious state of many conquests on Enropean territory. The situation of Solyman was much the same as that of the grand duke of Russia would be, if the throne of Nicholas, at the present crisis, were suddenly vacant; but with this difference, that his enemies were anxious for war, and eager to observe the least indication of weakness, and take advantage of it to destroy the infidel. It was the critical period of the consolidation of the Turkish power, and Solyman, without the ferocity of his father, instantly proved himself equal to the emergency. We have not space to enumerate his conquests, but the Mamelukes were put down, the Hungarian army defeated, and Buda taken; he even besieged Vienna, but was compelled to retire with the loss of 80,000 men; at the same time he improved the administration of his dominions, encouraged literature, opened roads, erected caravansaries, hospitals, and libraries, and exhibited the most enlightened regard for the welfare of the vast populations ruled by him. The titles bestowed upon Solyman indicate his high qualities, for while his own countrymen designate him 'the Conqueror' and 'the Legislator,' he is called by Europeans 'the Great' and 'the Magnificent:' he was also a poet, and contributed greatly to form the present Turkish language by the happy fusion of the Arabic and Persian tongues, promoted by his example as polity. He perished of fever in a new expedition against Hungary, while encamped before the walls of Sziyeth, two days before its capture, 8th September, 1566. [E.H.]

SOLYMAN, two pachas of Bagdad:—SOLYMAN I., of Georgian parentage, reigned 1750-1780. SOLYMAN II., succeeded 1780, and reigned during a period troubled by the incursions of the Wahabees, and the ravages of Timour Pacha, in Mesopotamia; he repulsed the latter, and died 1802.

SOLYMAN, emperor of Persia, 1666-1694.

SOLYMAN, a general and minister of Sultan Selim I., governor of Egypt 1526-1538, governor of Zemen 1538-1541; after which he became grand vizier. He enriched Egypt with many public monuments, and caused a general survey of the country to be made.

SOMEREN, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch physician, 1593-1649. His son, JOHN, a magistrate and poet, 1622-1676.

SOMEREN, J. VAN, a Dutch jurist, 1634-1[illegible]

SOMERS, JOHN, Lord, born at Worcester, where his father was an attorney, in 1650 or [illegible], died 1716. He united the study of literature with that of the law, and became known as a political writer in the time of Charles II., and in 1688 was one of the counsel for the seven bishops. The success of the revolution now opened the way to honour, and in 1695 Somers had become lord high chancellor of England, with the title of Lord Somers, Baron Evesham. In the reign of Queen Anne he was one of the commissioners for effecting the Union of Scotland, and in 1708 became president of the council.

SOMERSET. See SEYMOUR.

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, a gentleman of Warwickshire, who ranks with the inferior class of poets, author of 'The Chase,' a didactic and descriptive poem, in blank verse, 1692-1742.

SOMMIER, J. C., a Fr. theologian, 1661-[illegible]

SOMNER, WILLIAM, a Saxon scholar and antiquarian, who held the office of clerk to the ecclesiastical court of Canterbury, 1606-1669.

SONNERAT, P., a Fr. naturalist, 1745-1[illegible]

SONNIN, E. G., a French architect, 1709-[illegible]

SONNINI, C. N. SIGISBERT MANOS, C[illegible] De, a French naturalist and traveller in West Africa, Egypt, Greece, Wallachia, and Moldavia, au. of works of travel, and of an edition of Buffon with a continuation, in 127 vols. 8vo, 1751-1[illegible]

SOPHIA, empress of Constantinople, niece of Theodora, and wife of Justinian II., with whom she shared in the government of the state. On the death of that prince in 578, she conspired against Tiberius Constantine, who had been raised to the throne by her advice, and, being deposed by him, was compelled to live in privacy.

SOPHIA, half-sister of Peter the Great, czariness of Russia, was born 1667, and in 1689 placed herself at the head of the revolt of the Strelitzes. Having succeeded in her ambitious designs, she reigned over the Muscovites under

rs, Peter and Ivan. The for-
y possessed himself of the sole
reat), and Sophia died a pri-
704.

LOTTE, queen of Prussia,
Augustus, elector of Bruns-
second wife of Frederick I.,
ntributed to the foundation of
ences at Berlin.

THEA, queen of Prussia,
I., king of England, wife of
., and mother of Frederick the

as a native of Colonos, a beau-
immediate vicinity of Athens,
B.C. 495, being thus thirty
Æschylus, and fifteen years
s. His father, Sophilus, being
y, and possessed of considerable
liberal education in all the
l accomplishments of his age;
further enchanced by a person
, which had been moulded and
rcises of the palæstra. His
owledge of poetry and music,
ructed in the latter art by the
attested by the fact that, when
fter the battle of Salamis
led to celebrate, around the
eir valour, the glorious victory
ieved, he, though a youth of
to play an accompaniment on
ean, in which the chorus of
untry's triumph. It is besides
so composed the words of the
cement of his career as a dra-
nder circumstances peculiarly
lus had for thirty years been
ter of the Athenian stage, and
the palm with a youthful com-
of twenty-seven, whose great
d personal graces had excited
in his favour. The festival of
n this occasion, rendered still
the return of Cimon from the
inging with him the bones of
ple accordingly flocked to the
; and when Cimon and his
tered the theatre to offer the
to the god, the chief Archon,
of choosing judges by lot,
nerals at the altar; and, after
m the usual oath, constituted
between the rival tragedians.
Sophocles exhibited his first
heir award obtained the first
ent career fully justified the
es. From this epoch (B.C. 468)
supremacy till B.C. 441, when
Euripides was preferred to him,
t prize. For sixty-three years
l to compose and exhibit; and
he twenty times obtained the
re frequently the second, and
low as the third—an amount of
ceeded that of his great rivals.
bited the *Antigone*, the earliest
nas, a play which gave such
Athenians that they appointed
him as a colleague of Pericles and Thucydides in the war against the inhabitants of Samos. He seems to have won no laurels in his military capacity. Several offices of honour and respectability were conferred upon him in his old age; he was made priest of Halon, a native hero; and after the disastrous termination of the Syracusan expedition (B.C. 413) he was, in his eighty-third year, appointed one of the committee of public salvation; in which capacity he consented (B.C. 411) to the appointment of the council of Four Hundred. The last years of his life were disturbed by family dissensions. In consequence of his partiality for a grandson, his eldest son endeavoured to deprive him of the management of his property on the ground of incapacity and dotage. The only defence offered by the aged dramatist was to read in presence of his judges a passage from the Œdipus at Colonos which he had just written; on hearing which the judges dismissed the case, and rebuked his son for his undutiful conduct. Sophocles died B.C. 405, after completing his ninetieth year. He is believed to have written 113 plays, of which only seven, along with some fragments, have descended to us. His private character seems to have been, on the whole, amiable; the blemishes attributed to it being those of the age rather than the individual. In the hands of Sophocles the Athenian tragedy reached its highest degree of perfection. His language is pure and majestic, avoiding on the one hand the daring and sometimes rash flights of Æschylus, and on the other never descending to the common-place diction of Euripides. [G.F.]

SOPHRANI, R., a Genoese biographer, 1612-72.

SORANUS, two physicians of Ephesus, the earlier of whom dates about the reign of Trajan.

SORANZO, J., a doge of Venice, 1312-1328.

SORBAIT, P., an Italian physician, died 1691.

SORBIERE, SAMUEL, a French physician, philosopher, and historiographer royal, 1615-1670.

SORBIN, A., a French prelate, 1532-1606.

SORBONNE, ROBERT DE, a doctor in theology, who was the chaplain and confessor of Louis IX., and founded the college that bears his name, was born at Sorbon, a village in the diocese of Rheims, in 1201. His object was to found a society of learned theologians, who should live in common, and deliver lectures gratuitously, and this design he began to execute in 1253, by assembling a body of professors and scholars, whom he lodged near the Luxembourg palace. He died in 1274, and left the bulk of his property to render his benefaction permanent. The Sorbonne formed one part only of the faculty of theology in the university of Paris, but its name became so famous that it was often given to the whole, and graduates were proud to name themselves of the Sorbonne, rather than the university.

SOREL, AGNES, a maid of honour to the queen of Charles VII. of France, who has acquired a name in history by the influence she acquired over that monarch when she became his mistress, 1409-1450.

SOSIGENES, an astronomer of Alexandria, who went to Rome in the time of Julius Cæsar, and was employed by him in reforming the calendar, B.C. 45.

SOSTRATUS, the architect of the renowned Pharos, or lighthouse, of Alexandria, 3d cent. B.C.

SOTER, a bishop of Rome, 168-176.

SOTHEBY, W., an English poet, 1756-1833.

SOTHERON, FRANK, a British admiral, employed in the defence of Naples, 1767-1839.

SOTO, DOMINGO, a Span. ecclesias., 1494-1560.

SOTO, FERDINAND DE, a Spanish adventurer and navigator, of whom an interesting account may be read in Bancroft's History of the United States, died 1552.

SOTO, PETER, a Spanish divine, 1500-1563.

SOUBISE, CHARLES DE ROHAN, Prince De, marshal of France, and minister of state to Louis XV. In the earlier part of his career he distinguished himself in the field, but in his later years became implicated in the Dubarry intrigues, so disgraceful to that court; he was brother to the cardinal of Soubisse (see ROHAN), 1715-1787.

SOUFFLOT, J. G., a Fr. architect, 1714-1781.

SOULT. NICOLE JEAN DE DIEUN SOULT, Duke of Dalmatia and Marshal of France, was born in 1769, at St. Amand. His father was a notary. Soult entered the ranks of the army in 1785; and in 1791 he attracted the favourable notice of Marshal Lukner, and received a lieutenant's commission. He rose rapidly under Custine, Hoche, and Marçeau, and particularly signalized himself in the victory of Fleurus. In 1799 he acted under Massena in Switzerland, and in 1800 he served under the same commander in the defence of Genoa. Soult was wounded and taken prisoner in a sally in the early part of this siege, but was set at liberty after Napoleon's victory at Marengo. Napoleon, who heard of Soult's bravery and skill, now employed him under his own eye; and Soult's promotion went forward till he had reached the highest station. He was the first of the marshals whom Napoleon created in 1804, and he was the first marshal whom Napoleon made a peer. He was the chief organizer of the great army which was assembled at Boulogne for the invasion of this country; and when the 'army of England' was countermarched into Germany against the Austrians, Soult led the main column, and participated largely in the glories of the campaign of Ulm and Austerlitz. He took in the next year a distinguished share in the victory of Jena; and showed consummate firmness as well as daring in the desperate struggle at Preuss Eylau. In 1808 Soult was sent into Spain. He defeated the Spaniards at Reynosa, and subsequently commanded against Sir John Moore, whom he engaged at Corunna. He next occupied the north of Portugal, but was surprised and defeated by Wellington at the Douro, and retreated with great loss and difficulty into Spain. In 1809 he gained the great victory of Ocana over the Spaniards, and subdued all the south-west of Spain, except the city of Cadiz. He lost in 1811 the hard fought battle of Albuera against Beresford. Soult was recalled to aid Napoleon after the Russian campaign; but in the July of 1813, he was sent back to Spain to stem if possible the advance of Wellington after the English triumph at Vittoria, and to save the south of France from invasion. Soult did his duty nobly though unsuccessfully. He found the wreck of the French armies of Spain driven in disorganization upon Bayonne; the spirits of the men were damped by repeated defeats, and their discipline had suffered proportionally. Against him the English and their allies were coming on, flushed with success, in the highest state of efficiency, and with Wellington to lead them. Soult restored order and spirit among his men, and in a fortnight from the time of his arrival at Bayonne he led them boldly again into the Spanish territory against the British. A series of engagements in and near the Pyrenees followed, in which Soult showed strategetic abilities of very high order, and gained several partial successes, though ultimately he was driven back into France. He now defended his native country against the invaders with indomitable courage, and an inexhaustible fertility of resources. Repeatedly engaged, and almost constantly defeated, he still presented an unbroken front against his assailants, and kept his retreating army ready to dispute every tenable post, and seize any favourable chance of attack that fortune might offer. The final battle of Toulouse was contested by him with undiminished skill and courage; and though, on the whole, the Engagements were successful, Soult had the advantage on several points of the battle; 5,000 of his enemies had fallen; and he led his army safely out of the field, ready for further operations when the news arrived of the emperor's first abdication. In 1815 he joined Napoleon and fought at Waterloo, where he acted as one of the emperor's major-generals. After the second return of the Bourbons, Soult was for some time proscribed, but was ultimately restored to all his dignities. After July, 1830, he was entrusted by Louis Philippe, who employed Soult's talents in the war office, and also twice made him president of the council. He was present at the queen's coronation in 1838, as representative of France, and was received with warm favour by the English nation. The old marshal died at the chateau of Soult-Berg, 26th Nov., 1851. [E.

SOUSA. See SOUZA and FARIA.

SOUTH, ROBERT, rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire, distinguished as a theologian, more especially in the controversy with Sherlock on the Trinity, born at Hackney 1633, died 1716.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, was born about 1750 at Gittisham, in Devonshire. Her parents were in humble circumstances, and, until her fame became celebrated, she obtained her living as a domestic servant. Her case is a very curious one both in the history of psychology, and of religious enthusiasm. From her mother, who lived to see Joanna had reached the age of womanhood, she had conceived the most exalted religious ideas, the existence of which her father often felt himself called upon to check: she was still, however, a sober member of the Church of England. At length she joined the early morning and evening meetings of the Wesleyans, and, in 1792, associated exhorters with that body. The religious exercises to which Joanna was thus introduced seem to have produced, as exciting causes, her remarkable visions and dreams, which soon took the form of prophecies, and commanded universal attention. Some of her predictions received a remarkable fulfilment, especially that which she published immediately after the conclusion of the peace of Amiens in 1801; for she then derided the joy of the nation, and gave the solemn assurance that a calamitous series of wars were about to break out, the events of which would be more terrible than any on record; at a later period, she as

Napoleon would never land in Eng-
at his power would be overthrown.
which formed the ground of these
re often very striking as dramatic
the rude doggrel of her prophetic
quently becomes picturesque, if once
d mind can overcome the disgust
by their uncouthness, and their de-
mmon grammatical correctness. She
blication of her prophetic pamphlets
about 1804 was brought up to Lon-
ged at the west end by some of her
any of whom were persons of con-
society. Soon after this event, an
med Thomas Dowland, and a poor
Joseph, also had visions, and a paper
r named Carpenter—in whose employ
finally published many of them: we
n here, however, because this Car-
iving himself to be the 'Right Man'
prophecies, finally took her place as
he sect who followed her, having first
ssion when she was believed by the
ened of her followers to have fallen
sion. That delusion consisted in the
he was destined to bring forth Shiloh,
h, and its origin is explained by Car-
result of her believing that she was
bride itself, instead of its shadow or
e. We may here mention, that pre-
rrival at this idolatrous pitch, which
ainful to contemplate, Joanna had
ear in 'sealing' her followers, gen-
st unjustly regarded as a mere trick
ey. The old man Dowland expired
years after the commencement of his,
Joanna's prophecies, and 1814 was
y her for the birth of Shiloh. We
ails of the amazing increase of her
d the magnificent preparations made
t, to state the simple fact, that she
by appearances, and expired on the
ember, in that year—having pre-
red her conviction that, 'If she was
had, at all events, been the sport of
good or evil.' The whole case, like
of the kind, may be explained by the
ained laws of psychology. Females
own, in states of temporary derange-
ut naked into the streets: the *voice*
them that if they would put off their
would be *invisible*. Such are the
to which the spiritual language falls,
in the symbolic tongue, are bodily
ese are what must be put off in order
rit may enter a life unseen by mortal
row out the hint, because many such
abroad, and it may serve to show
cerity of such a woman as Joanna,
spiritual laws, may be insufficient to
from the grossest errors. We omitted
he appearance which Joanna mistook
y was the result of a diseased condi-
ed when her body was opened. The
ought of her writings is the redemp-
by the agency of *woman*, the supposed
fall. [E.R.]

RN, THOMAS, a dramatic writer of the
es II., born at Oxmantown, near Dub-
lin, 1660, died 1746. His tragedy of 'Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage,' is deeply pathetic, and Dryden places him in the same rank as Otway. The principal of his other productions are 'Oroonoko,' and the 'Spartan Dame.'

[Birth-place of Southey.]

SOUTHEY, ROBERT, was born in 1774 at Bristol, where his father was a linen-draper. In 1792, the means being furnished by his uncle, the English chaplain at Lisbon, with a view to Southey's becoming a clergyman, he was admitted at Baliol College, Oxford. He had already gone through much miscellaneous reading, had planned epics, and written plays. His studies at the university became still more diversified: Rousseau and Godwin, and the contagious enthusiasm of the French Revolution, made him, for a time, a republican in politics, and in religion a doubter or unitarian. Southey was the most unlikely of all men to become a minister in a church whose creed he did not cordially accept. He abandoned his clerical views, began to study medicine, but gave it up in disgust, and left Oxford in 1794. The principal fruit of the extreme opinions he then held was his drama of 'Wat Tyler,' never published by himself. In 1794 he made acquaintance with Coleridge; and, having already published poems in conjunction with his friend Lovell, he now, with his new ally, wrote 'The Fall of Robespierre,' and 'Joan of Arc.' In 1795 Southey married, at Bristol, Edith Fricker, the sister of Mrs. Coleridge and Mrs. Lovell; but, compelled by poverty, the pair immediately separated, the poet accompanying his uncle to Lisbon. On his return he published, in 1797, his 'Letters from Spain and Portugal.' He was still reluctant to embrace literature as a profession. The study of law was now commenced in London, but never zealously pursued, and gradually deserted altogether for literary study and composition His circumstances were made easier by the friendship of Mr. W. W Wynn, who allowed him an annuity of £160 till he obtained the Laureateship. His youthful extravagances of opinion were already, to all appearance, quite extinct; if he was not even far on the way towards that admiration of aristocratic principles and of the hierarchy of the church of England, which, oddly mixed up with liberal hobbies of his own, he entertained and expressed so vehemently in the later stages of his life. In 1803 he settled himself in a house called Greta

Hall, near Keswick; and there he resided for nearly forty years, labouring at his desk with the steadiness of an attorney's clerk, and dividing his time, easily and regularly, between the tasks by which he made his bread, and the undertakings by which he hoped to gain immortality. In 1813, his 'mania of man-mending,' as he called it, being completely cured, he was appointed Poet-Laureate, chiefly through the influence of Sir Walter Scott, who himself declined the place; and the hundred a-year which it gave him was his only certain income till 1835, when Sir Robert Peel conferred on him a pension of three hundred pounds. Out of the gains of his industry, the prudent and kind-hearted man of letters supported one of his sisters-in-law for some time in his house, and the other for many years; while he brought up his family in respectability, and left at his death several thousand pounds in cash and insurances, and a large and valuable library. His sheet anchor was writing for periodicals, a kind of composition in which he was particularly skilful. The 'Annual Review' received his first contributions; he wrote the historical sections of the 'Edinburgh Annual Register' for the years 1808, 1809, and 1810; and he was a constant contributor to 'The Quarterly Review' from its commencement in 1808 till he ceased to be able to write at all. But his separate publications amounted to forty-five, of which by far the greater number were works of his own in prose and verse, his share in the others being that of editor and critic.—In his later years he relied for lasting fame on his historical works and his speculations on politics and society. But he was neither a deep or exact thinker, nor possessed of the highest requisites for historical narrative; and the only permanent popularity he gained in this field was through his Lives of Nelson and of Wesley. 'The Doctor,' begun to be published anonymously in 1834, has much that is clever, and a great deal that is amusing; but it contains rather the collections of a reading man than the inventions or observations of a man of genius. All Southey's prose is excellent in style, easy and idiomatic, tasteful and clear, though wanting in point and tending to verbosity. His poetical merits have been matter of keen controversy. He was a better artist than poet, lofty and just in his theory of poetical art rather than spontaneously imaginative or passionate in execution. Yet, since he deserves high honour for the constancy with which he aimed at deliberate and symmetrical performance, in a time when most other poets worked from inconsiderate impulse only, it is satisfactory to find in his best poems so much that gives pleasure to the real lovers of poetry. 'Madoc' indeed is heavy and vague; but 'Thalaba' (1801) and 'The Curse of Kehama' (1810), in spite of their extravagance of theme and their unwise experiments in rhythm, are very fascinating to imaginative readers; and in 'Roderick the Last of the Goths,' (1814), he has come nearer than any other man of our century to the tone of the epic. In 1837 the death of Mrs. Southey, after long affliction, deeply depressed her husband, already worn out by his many years of honourable toil. In 1839 he found an affectionate companion for his decline, by marrying Miss Bowles, herself a well-known authoress. After this time his memory and other powers failed rapidly; and he had been quite imbecile for a good while before his death, which took place in March, 1843. [W.S.

SOUTHGATE, Richard, an antiquarian, and minister of the Church of England, 1729-1795.

SOUTHMAN, P., a Dutch painter, 1580-1646.

SOUTHWELL, N., an Eng. Jesuit, died 1676.

SOUTHWELL, Robt., an English Jesuit, said to be descended from an ancient family of Norfolk or Suffolk, was born in 1560, and entered the order at Rome in 1578. Having come as a missionary to England, his design was discovered, and he was executed at Tyburn, February 21, 1595. He suffered with great courage. He is the author several religious works and poems.

SOUVARROF. See Suwarrow.

SOUVIGNY, G. De, a Fr. Hellenist, 1598-16

SOUZA, John De, a Portuguese Orientalist state secretary, 1730-1812. See also Faria.

SOUZA-BOTELHO, Don Jose Maria, a tuguese diplomatist and man of letters, 1 1825. His wife, known as a novelist, died 18

SOWERBY, James, originally a drawing-ter, known as a writer on botanical and min gical subjects, illustrated by himself, 1766-1

SOYE, P. De, a Dutch engraver, 1538-15

SOZOMEN, Hermias, an ecclesiastical rian, known as a pleader at Constantinople 5th century. The portion of his history now dates from 323 to 439.

SOZOMENO, an Italian historian, 1387-

SPADA, J. B., an Italian cardinal, 1597-

SPADA, J. J., an Ital. naturalist, 1680-1

SPADA, L., an Italian painter, 1576-162

SPAENDONCK, Gerard Van, a Dutch ter, fam. for his flowers and miniatures, 1746

SPAGNOLETTO, the name by which seppe De Ribera is generally known in He was born at Xativa, near Valencia, in January 12, 1588. He went early to Italy, so identified with Naples that he is com enumerated among the painters of that s Dominici indeed asserts that he was born in poli, in the province of Lecce, in Naples, an his father, a Spanish officer, married there D Caterina Indolli, a lady of Gallipoli, where Gu was born, in 1593; but according to Cean mudez, the lady, the place, and the date, three wrong. As Dominici is a great author Neapolitan painters, nothing short of docu can supplant his account; these, however, mudez professes to speak from, though he do give them. He was at first the pupil of Fra Ribalta in Spain, he then studied in Rome, eventually with Michelangelo da Caravagg Naples, and he not only adopted the natu style of this painter, but even surpassed him i own manner. Lo Spagnoletto was a painte prodigious power and facility, but of co-ord jealousy and arrogance. He was a prominent m ber of the infamous Cabal of Naples, the triumv headed by the Greek Belisario Corenzio, the I being Giambattista Caracciolo. These men reported to have resolved to expel or poison ev painter of talent who should attempt to settl Naples: Domenichino is said to have been th victim, and they succeeded in expelling Annib Caracci, the Cav. D'Arpino, and Guido. Sp noletto terminated his great but scandalous ca in a remarkable manner. In 1648 his fe

r. Maria Rosa, became the mistress of Don Austria, and accompanied that prince to ; this had such a powerful effect on the paniard that he disappeared from Naples never heard of more, leaving his wife and with his large fortune at Naples. Cean ez says he died at Naples in 1650, but in e appears simply to have copied Palomino; s no authority. Luca Giordano was the stinguished of Spagnoletto's scholars. — ci, *Vite dei Pittori, Scultori, ed Architetti ani;* Cean Bermudez, *Diccionario His-*kc.) [R.N.W.]

GNUOLI. See MANTOVANO.

LDING, JOHN JOACHIM, an eloquent Swed-yman, author of several religious works, 04. His son, GEORGE LUDWIG, editor of n of Quintilian, 1762-1811.

LANZANI, LAZARO, an eminent physi-nd naturalist, was born at Scandiano in y of Modena, in 1729. He died in 1799. ied at Reggio and Bologna, and he soon such a great reputation for learning, that rsity of the former town invited him to professor of logic, metaphysics, and Greek. the six years he remained there his leisure devoted to the prosecution of those physi-rches that have rendered his name so cele-He became afterwards professor at Modena, nately filled with great honour to himself lit to the university, the chair of natural t Pavia. At this latter place he had the endence of the cabinet of natural history g to the university; and with the view of t from the low state into which it had e travelled through various countries, as onstantinople and Asia Minor, and made lections of objects in all the departments of with which he enriched it. While at on his return home, he heard that some of agues, enemies of his reputation, had ac-n of stealing some of the objects from the . His innocence, however, was clearly ed; it was proclaimed by an imperial edict, eturned to Pavia with the greatest honour t. Spallanzani's writings are numerous, e procured for him an universal reputation siologist and naturalist. His experiments production of animals; his researches into lation of the blood; his works on the gy of animals and vegetables; and his g accounts of the infusoria and other pic animals, are full of new and interesting nd have added much to our knowledge of bjects of which they treat. [W.B.]

GENBERG, A. T., a Moravian prelate, f a Life of Luxendorf, 1704-1792.

HEIMS, FREDERIC, a German theologian, of philosophy at Geneva, and author of works, 1600-1649. His son, EZEKIEL, a r. and statesman, 1629-1710. FREDER-ther of the latter, a theologian, 1632-1701.

FVENFELDT, J. G., a Swedish philolo-hor of a Sclavonic dictionary, 1655-1727.

RK, T., an English divine, 1655-1692.

RKE, T., a puritan divine, 1548-1616.

RRE, ERIC, a Swedish senator, who con-to place Sigismund III. on the throne of and was beheaded by Charles IX. 1600.

SPARRMANN, ANDREW, an eminent Swedish naturalist, was born in the province of Upland about 1747, and was instructed in botany by Linnæus. In 1765 he made a voyage to China, and again in 1772 and 1775, to South Africa. He returned from these travels laden with specimens of natural history, both plants and animals. He died at Stockholm, where he had become keeper of the museum, in 1820.

SPARROW, A., bishop of Norwich, died 1685.

SPARTACUS, a native of Thrace, who became a soldier in the Roman army, and, having deserted, was sold as a slave, and finally numbered with the gladiators condemned to destroy each other for the amusement of the people of Italy. In the year 73 B.C., about the period when Italy was overrun with bandits and its seas infested by pirates, the period of anarchy and social ruin attending the decline of the ancient republic, Spartacus with about seventy of his companions in bondage effected their escape, and resolved that, since they were to die, the scene of their struggle should be a larger one than the blood-stained arena, and that they would fall as brothers. They were joined by fugitive slaves, and others of the oppressed classes, till their numbers swelled to an army, of which Spartacus became the commander. The details of the struggle are related by Livy, Plutarch, and Appian. Spartacus had no hope of conquering the whole power of Rome, but was resolved on escaping into Germany, and bearing away with him the spoils of the cities of his late masters. He gained three great victories in succession over Lentulus, Genlius, and the consul of the preceding year, Manlius, and his course was now open to the Alps, but dazzled by these splendid successes he led his troops southward again, and the next year, B.C. 71, he was defeated by Crassus. He performed prodigies of valour, before meeting with his death in this last action, and many of his companions in arms, who became prisoners, were crucified, and set up at intervals on the road between Rome and Capua. [E.R.]

SPARTIANUS, ÆLIUS, a Latin historian, of very indifferent repute, 4th century.

SPEED, JOHN, an English historian and antiquary, was born at Farrington, in Cheshire, 1552, and was originally a tailor. His talents coming under the notice of Sir Fulk Greville, procured him an allowance which enabled him to abandon his business, and devote his time to literature. His works are—'The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine, presenting an exact Geography of the Kyngdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Isles adjoyning;' 'The History of Great Britaine, from Julius Cæsar to James I.;' and 'A Cloud of Witnesses, or the Genealogies of Scripture,' prefixed to a new translation of the Bible in 1611. Died 1629.

SPEGEL, HAQUIN, archbishop of Upsala, known as a poet and philologist, 1645-1714.

SPELMAN, SIR HENRY, an English historian and antiquary, born at Congham, in Norfolk, 1562, died 1641. His works are considered highly valuable. His son, SIR JOHN, an archæologist and historian of Alfred the Great, dates unknown. His great-grandson, EDWARD, a classical scholar and antiquarian, died 1643.

SPENCE, JOSEPH, an accomplished scholar

and professor of poetry at Oxford, author of an 'Essay on Pope's Odyssey,' and an 'Inquiry into the Agreement between the works of the Roman Poets, and the Remains of Ancient Artists;' born 1698, accidentally drowned 1768.

SPENCER, JOHN, a learned divine and critic, author of an erudite Latin treatise on the Hebrew Laws and Rituals, born in Kent, 1630, died 1695.

SPENCER, JOHN CHARLES, Earl, formerly Viscount Althorpe, and known as a Whig statesman at the period of the Reform Bill, was born in 1782. From 1806 to 1834 he was member for the county of Northampton, and soon after the accession of William IV. became chancellor of the exchequer. He was most remarkable for the zeal with which he devoted himself to agricultural improvements. Died 1845.

SPENER, P. J., a German divine, 1635-1705.

[Kilcolman Castle, the residence of Spenser.]

SPENSER, EDMUND, was, with one illustrious exception, the greatest of those poets whose genius brightened the last generation in the long reign of Elizabeth. Closing his life when Shakspeare was in the midst of his career, he was the earliest of the poetical stars that rose in that dazzling firmament. Indeed, although English literature had undergone great development as well as great changes during the two centuries that had intervened since the death of Chaucer, yet the long period gave birth to no poet of a very high order; and, in this view, there was truth in the assertion made by Spenser himself, that he was 'the shepherd boy, who after Tityrus his lay first sang.' The spirit of his inventions was caught from the older poetry of England, the irregular minstrelsy of the middle ages, with its chivalrous ideas, its fantastically gorgeous pictures, and (above all) its saturation in allegory. His forms, on the other hand, were prompted by those Italian studies, in which he was so well versed, and which, introduced earlier by Surrey and others, exercised so strong an influence over all the Elizabethan poetry. Spenser, without forgetting to emulate the lyrical and meditative effusions of Petrarch and his followers, aimed, in his greatest work, at doing for English literature that which Ariosto and Tasso had recently done for the literature of Italy. He designed to construct, out of the undigested elements of mediæval song, a polished and elaborate work of art, which should resuscitate the world of chivalry, in a shape not unacceptable to a generation farther advanced in knowledge, and familiar with models higher than the old romances. The design was executed, in his 'Faerie Queene,' with a marvellous affluence of imagery at once romantic and natural, and with a delicate feeling of the beautiful such as hardly any poet has ever surpassed. If his symbolic meanings sometimes press themselves on us so closely as to cool our poetic mood, they are as often embodied in scenes and figures which, with or without regard to their hidden significance, entrance us by a spell as powerful as those of the enchanters and elves amidst whom are brought to wander. And, though the plan of the work is too vast; though the half of it, which is all that we possess, contains Six Books, each which is as long as most epics: yet these deal successively with successive characters and events, which are sufficiently independent of one another to allow of their being studied separately, without detriment either to our comprehension of the whole or to the æsthetic effect they produce. The 'Faerie Queene' is a great work, a work fairly comparable to the most illustrious of the narrative poems that grace the continental literature of Europe. And when we think of it as belonging to our Elizabethan age, we should remember, also, that it is the only work of the very highest class, except only the dramas of Shakspeare, which that age, with all its fertility and energy, was fortunate enough to produce. Nor did it exercise, even the much less of influence on the non-dramatic poetry of England, than the masterpieces of the dramatist exercised on his successors. The characteristic stanza which Spenser invented for his romantic epos, was the very smallest of the benefits in which following poets were led, consciously or unconsciously, by the example he had set them. The events of Spenser's life, though less obscure than those of Shakspeare's, are yet known very imperfectly, that his biographers can do little more than tantalize the curiosity of their readers. He was born in London, probably in 1553, perhaps earlier. He was descended of a good family, probably some offshoot from the house of Althorp, and a few circumstances in his early history suggested the supposition, that his father might have been one of the Spensers or Spencers of Hurstwood in Lancashire. He was admitted of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, as a sizar, in 1569, took his degrees of B.A. and M.A. in 1573 and 1576. This is all that we know with certainty in regard to his youth. In the north of England he wrote his first considerable work, which is 'The Shepherd's Calendar,' published in 1579. These pieces, consisting of twelve pastorals, called 'The Shepherd's Calendar,' published in 1579. These pieces, not unacceptable to ordinary readers, not only from their fondness for old words and phrases which they clung to the author, but by a frequent rustic familiarity both in sentiment and expression. Yet some of them in whole, and parts of all of them, justify to the full the reputation he gained for him. About the same time he was tempted into giving some countenance to the attempt of the learned physician Gabriel Harvey to naturalize in England the hexameter and other prosodial forms and laws of the

he was already engaged in composing his epic; and, in his correspondence, mention is made of nine comedies which he had written before 1580. He had become acquainted with Sir Philip Sidney, whose friendship he has commemorated in verse; and he was patronised, in early manhood, by Sidney's uncle, the all-powerful earl of Leicester. In the year last named he went to Ireland, as secretary to Lord Grey of Wilton, then appointed viceroy, and immortalized by the poet under the character of Artegal, the personification of justice. Lord Grey's government was very short; but, while it lasted, the poet was made clerk of the Irish Court of Chancery, and received also a lucrative lease (which he sold) of abbey-lands in the shire of Oxford. In 1586 he received another grant, consisting of three thousand acres of land in the county of Cork, on which stood his castle of Kilcolman. His residence must have been chiefly in Ireland for several years; and, on his Irish domain, by his beloved stream Mulla, his great poem was principally composed. In 1590, the poet being then in England, were published its first Three Books, which are also by universal consent the finest. The allegorical design, explained in an introductory letter to Raleigh, was set forth in the title-page: 'The Faerie Queene, disposed into Twelve Books, fashioning Twelve Moral Virtues.' In the Three Books which now appeared, were allegorized Holiness, Temperance, and Chastity. In 1591 appeared a volume of his minor poems, quaintly entitled 'Complaints.' Its most noticeable pieces are 'The Ruins of Time,' 'The Tears of the Muses,' and a long satirical fable called 'Mother Hubbard's Tale.' Spenser was addicted to complaining; and, though he had received so much from his patrons, and showed himself attentive and shrewd in matters of business, he was poor in the latter part of his life, whether through improvidence or by reason of the disturbed state of Ireland. In the same year in which the 'Complaints' appeared, the queen bestowed on him a pension of fifty pounds a year. In 1595 he published 'Colin Clout's Come Home Again,' a poem not only very beautiful, but interesting for its many allusions to the poet's personal history. In the same year appeared a large series of Sonnets, and the exquisite 'Epithalamion,' in which he celebrates his recent marriage. In 1596 Spenser brought to England, and published, the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Books of 'The Faerie Queene.' They are the Legends of Friendship, Justice, and Courtesy. All that we possess beyond these is a fragment containing Two Cantos 'Of Mutability.' The Six Books required for working out the design are traditionally said to have been written on a voyage from Ireland; but there is great reason for doubting whether the poem was ever in any sense completed. The only other work of the poet that calls for notice is his prose treatise, 'A View of the State of Ireland,' written or finished in 1596, but never published till 1633. It is a curious book, and an excellent and vigorous specimen of old English prose. In September, 1598, he was appointed sheriff of Cork. Perhaps office caused the tragical catastrophe which closed his end. The rebellion of Tyrone broke out immediately, Kilcolman castle was burned, and a new-born child of the owner perished in the flames. He and his wife escaped, and sought shelter in London. He died there, on the 16th January, 1599. According to Ben Jonson he perished of want; and the fact may have been so, although it seems improbable. His funeral, at all events, was splendidly celebrated by the earl of Essex; and his grave is in Westminster Abbey, next to that of Chaucer. [W.S.]

SPERLING, Otto, a physician and naturalist of Hamburgh, 1602-81. His son, of the same name, professor of jurisprudence and history, 1634-1715.

SPIEGEL, H., a Dutch poet, 1549-1612.

SPIELMANN, James Reinhold, an eminent professor of chemistry at Strasburg, 1722-1783.

SPIGELIUS, or VAN DEN SPIEGHEL, Adrian, a Flemish medical writer, 1578-1625.

SPILBERG, J., a Dutch painter, 1619-1690.

SPILLER, John, a sculptor of promising talents, who studied under Bacon, and executed the statue of Charles II. for the Royal Exchange, born in London, 1763; died of consumption, 1794.

SPINCKES, N., a nonjuring divine, 1654-1727.

SPINELLI, F. M., prince of Scala, and a philosopher of the Cartesian school, 1686-1752.

SPINELLI, M., an Italian historian, 1230-68.

SPINELLI, N., a Jesuit of Naples, 14th cent.

SPINELLI, or SPINELLO, a family of Italian artists who flourished in the 14th and 15th centuries, one of whom is said to have painted a figure of the devil so hideous, that it haunted him in his dreams, and occasioned a singular conference with the presumed original. This singular story is related by Vasari.

SPINOLA, Ambrose, Marquis De, descended from a noble family originally of Genoa, was born in 1571, and entered into the military service of Spain at the period of the war in the Netherlands. His first great exploit was the reduction of Ostend, on the 14th September, 1604, after a siege of more than three years, and the loss of 130,000 men under previous commanders. This victory was rendered the more remarkable by the circumstance, that Maurice of Nassau, at the head of an equal number of troops, had made repeated efforts to raise the siege, and Spinola, before his last successful assault on the city, had sustained fifteen terrible combats with him: such an achievement caused his name to resound through Europe, and he was soon after appointed commander-in-chief in the Netherlands. For the next twenty-six years the name of Spinola appears always foremost in the annals of that protracted struggle, as the hero of the catholic party, and the house of Austria. We may mention among his exploits the capture of Juliers 1622, and of Breda in 1625. He was recalled from this command in 1628 through the influence of intrigues at Madrid, and was subsequently employed in Italy against the French. His death was hastened by grief at the shameful manner in which his glory was betrayed in this new enterprise, and he expired at Castel-Nuova di Scrivia, Sept. 25, 1630. [E.R.]

SPINOLA, Frederick, brother of the preceding, and commander of the Spanish fleet of the Low Countries, killed in a naval action 1603.

SPINOZA, Baruch, or Benedict, born in Amsterdam, 24th November, 1632; died in his solitary apartment at the Hague, 24th February, 1677:—it will astonish many to observe that this illustrious Thinker, whose name is the mark of an Epoch in Philosophy, and whose reputation is

once more in the ascendant in a country like Germany, attained no greater age than forty-five. But paucity of years, was not the sole obstacle, of which—in estimating Spinoza—the just critic requires to take account. His parents were Portuguese Jews, rich and of weight in the synagogue; and the young Inquirer had to bear their frowns, as well as that terrible excommunication of the Rabbis—the formula *schammatha*. Disasters so grievons could not drive him from his Integrity, but they naturally disturbed very sadly the course of his meditations, depriving him of leisure, and inflicting nearly the keenest of anguish. The greatest and the wisest of his time, however, loved him: he enjoyed the respect of VAN ENDE and the DE-WITTS: and it may be imagined, how inestimable, in such circumstances, the solace of such affection! Spinoza acted like the bravest of men. Resolute to live with meditation, he acquired the art of polishing lenses, that so—like St. Paul—he might supply, by the labour of his hands, his material wants: and, thus raised above the farther shock of circumstance, he rented a single chamber from Van den Spyck, an honest burgher of the Hague, wherein he henceforth lived and meditated, and produced the wonderful works which so stunned all Europe. To that little room the student must needs go back if he would discern Spinoza: and he must further add, that the feeble, emaciated, and sickly form he sees writing there, had learned so well the value of independence, and had so felt the delight of searching for Truth, that, although sustaining nature on some such sum as our twopeuce or threepence a-day, he declined to be drawn from his retirement by munificent offers of patronage—resisting the solicitations even of the world-renowned PRINCE of CONDE.—In proceeding with the system of Spinoza, we bespeak your to explain the forbearance of scientific readers, and the gravest attention of all others; forbearance, because we must write popularly; and attention, because the writings we are about to analyze are the true source of so much subsequent Philosophical History. We shall divide our exposition into several distinct sections.—I. Like his early and only master Des Cartes, Spinoza recognized the necessity of first laying down his Method of Inquiry, or determining by prior investigation the road which alone seemed likely to lead to Truth. There are, he says, three kinds of *knowledge* commonly so called;—the *First*, consisting of mere hearsay, and of vague experiences and impressions passively received—making up those indiscriminate beliefs, and confused images, which are represented by the opinions and prejudices of the vulgar. Of such *knowledge*, the philosopher makes no account.—The *Second*, is of a higher aim; it arises when we seek the relations of things or of phenomena; when after comparing objects and classing them by their resemblances, we ascend to the general Law expressing their apparent place and function in the Universe. But this *knowledge* is also vitiated and incomplete; *vitiated*, because we rarely discern or apprehend an object precisely as it is—being misled by the imperfection of our Senses: *incomplete*, because although it may lead us to a Law, it does not explain or account for Law itself.—The *Third* kind

of knowledge alone possesses absolute certainty; and alone is worth the pursuit of the philosopher. It is born when we discern some Absolute Principle, from which, by rigorous deduction, the character of the Universe, the phenomena of Mind and Matter, the nature of Man and God, can be seen to flow. *Then* we are superior to sense and its illusions; Experience with its deceits and phantasms, and Reasoning merely discursive, which never lead to the absolute goal, are banished from the domain of Metaphysics. If, indeed, the longed to the Human Faculties to obtain primary and all-comprehending principle, Spinoza would be right; but he has not brought with him *Organ* by which he demands that Intuitory elevation from which these defective ones start. His method is thus defective at the set, and immeasurably inferior to that of Cartes, who—not thinking of the desirable of the real and practicable—lays down the moveable axiom, that Philosophy must ever begin in the certainties of *Consciousness*.—II. Searching for the adequate primary Principle of Philosophy, Spinoza quickly and easily reaches the Idea of *Existence in itself*, or as it is termed by him the Idea of SUBSTANCE—that which *stands* under all phenomena. What is this Idea? How can we define Substance? It is infinite, it is perfect—else it were limited and determined by something else, and would not be the ultimate principle of Existence. But it must have attributes, or intelligible characteristics? Spinoza speaks of these occupies his system. It was suggested by LEIBNITZ afterwards, that our Idea of Substance involves also the Idea of *Cause*, or of Force—of Activity—a criticism whose propriety is unquestionable, and which of itself goes far to invalidate those terrible fatalistic conclusions, which—as we shall see, inhere in the philosophy we are considering. But apart from objections like these—which is the fundamental one—whence drew Spinoza the knowledge of this Idea of Substance and its attributes? By what process, or in what manner can he convince any one of his right to that or any different from *an appeal to Consciousness*? Can he indicate any one of his right to that *postulate*? Can he indicate any yet, the system reared on that postulate—and over-rides every other truth of which sciousness testifies! In this is the weakness of such efforts; and it is the ruin of all metaphysical as well as of *à priori* schemes. The man who owns no mental phenomena except those gather from external nature, or explained by and appearances, seldom reflects that the seeming clearness—he is really employing and *secondary* certainties (if they be allowable) for the purpose of establishing a *primary* one.—III. Let us consider the Fabric reared on this postulate—a Fabric which certainly, even in the present state of the sciences, is the reasoning most complete. Allow the postulate—and we have a mailed combatant, whose chink for your arrows! triumph of Spinoza's reasoning—this is the secret of that power by which he has crushed opponents.—Scrutinize the substance or reality of all

an infinite number of Attributes
se were it not infinite. Of these,
y are known, or manifested to us by
:—*Extension* and *Thought*. But
f an Infinite Substance, must in it-
-infinite in *energy*, though limited
nsion, *as* Extension, can have no
ought, *as* Thought, must have the
ite expansion, owning no limits
r Time. Such the attributes that
stance; if such attributes did not
ot cognizable, the Infinite Abso-
would be a mere negation, un-
knowable. Turn now to the
tes. Through what is *Extension*
ot *in itself*:—Infinite Space, is a
ithout meaning, a simple nega-
bstance has attributes, so Exten-
ribute, has *modes* or manifesta-
les or manifestations of Extension
s, through which alone we know
s which crowd it, and the motions
it. Each of these is Finite: they
ltiple; and by the infinity of their
ome, in their totality, to equal the
e they represent. This will at once
16th proposition of the *Ethics*, '*It*
Substance to develop itself neces-
inity of attributes, which also are
fied.' Again with regard to
not Thought its modes? For
could it be known? As Space is
ough Form, Thought is manifested
Ideas are its modes, and they too
nfinite. The VARIETY of Things,
longer a mystery: *it even belongs*
so that the problem of philosophy
re us, is this ineffable, and unap-
ite and absolute SUBSTANCE, un-
its Infinite attributes, which again
unfolded and rendered apprehen-
nfinitude of modes—Forms and
ake up the Universe. The student
o detect the true parentage of
cheme of SCHELLING. Spinoza
that as every mode of Extension
to a mode of Thought, *the order*
of IDEAS, *is necessarily the same*
connection of THINGS,—surely a
ticipation of the *Philosophy of*
It now only remains, that we state
conclusions accepted by Spinoza
from his system, regarding MAN
easy to see, that the remorseless
could admit no Deity, apart from
bstance. God, according to this
st in essence be that Substance;
tible Names, with the same Attri-
justice to that great Thinker, the
be warned, not to attach to the
conceptions of Inertness, absence of
or of Will. If Spinoza has said that
f understanding, he meant only
, just as he would have so spoken
that is, treated without regard to
We are dealing, it must never be
a consummate logician, whose de-
has no flaw; and he necessarily
h the most abstract conception—
passing down by regular steps, from almost inaccessible heights. Rather, the World, all Things are God; the Material Universe, but also Intelligence: every firmament that shines, every thought that pierces the serene, every emotion that agitates the heart, every virtuous and heroic aspiration that raises humanity above circumstance and the grave—these, ay, and manifestations, which human eye nor ear has either heard or seen—these, are *fulgurations* of Divinity—gleams of the character of that Essence which is All! Surely we have no *Atheism* here; but a loftiest, however mistaken, *Pantheism*. It is said quaintly by NOVALIS that Spinoza was 'intoxicated with God!' As to MAN, the conclusions are too sorrowful. His Understanding is a mere succession of these modes of *Thought;* his Soul a more exalted or comprehensive Mode: and, as to every mode of Infinite Thought there is a corresponding mode of Extension, each soul has a body which it animates, or *of which it is the Idea*. No *personality* here; not a shred of human Liberty: Body and Soul, each a mere expression, impersonal and transient, of one phase of that huge all-comprehending Development! Spinoza saves, indeed, that form of Morality within which he lived himself. Part of the Infinite, let us recognize our blessedness. To live, to enjoy in plenitude, we must concentrate our desires around one aspiration—the longing to possess God, which means to love Him, and thereby to live in Him.—How poorly, this bare outline represents Spinoza! Has the student who peruses these lines, ever, under the dark vault of Heaven, or at the hour of midnight, experienced perplexity alike of Head and Heart, as he questioned the Mystery of Things? So, likewise, did the young and heroic Jew of whom we write; and the foregoing was his solution. It must in nowise be forgotten that the Philosophy of which, through mere exercise of Intellect, we give an account, was dug by this remarkable man, from the mine of his profound Nature; what we describe, he created; it is for us to examine and contemplate only, but he *believed;* it gave him dignity and integrity through Life, and did not impair his courage at a lonely Death. [J.P.N.]

SPIRITI, S., an Italian historian, 1712-1776.

SPIRITO, L., an Italian poet, born 1436.

SPITTLER, BARON VON, a minister of state and historian of Wurtemberg, 1752-1810.

SPITZNER, J. E., a Ger. naturalist, 1731-1806.

SPIZELIUS, T., a Lutheran divine, 1639-1691.

SPOFFORTH, R., an Eng. musician, 1768-1826.

SPOHN, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, professor of philosophy and ancient literature at Leipzig, born 1792, died prematurely when preparing to publish a work on hieroglyphics, 1824.

SPOLVERINI, HILARION, a Italian painter, famous for his battle-pieces, 1657-1734.

SPOLVERINI, MARQUIS, an Italian administrator and writer of poetry, 1695-1763.

SPON, CHARLES, a French physician and Latin poet, 1609-1684. His son, JAMES, a physician, antiquarian, and traveller, 1647-1685.

SPONDE, HENRY DE, in Latin *Spondanus*, a learned French prelate and ecclesiastical historian, 1568-1643. His brother, JOHN, a classical scholar and editor, 1557-1585.

SPONTINI, GASPARO, a composer of sacred

music and operas, was born at Majolatti, in the Roman states, 1778, and educated at Naples. He visited Paris in 1803, and in 1807 became director of music to the empress Josephine. This was followed in 1810 by his appointment as director of the Italian opera, which he exchanged in 1820 for that of chapel-master at Berlin, where he remained till 1842. Died in Italy 1851.

SPONTONI, C., an Italian historian, 1552-1610.

SPORENO, J., an Italian historian, 1490-1560.

SPOTSWOOD, or SPOTTISWOOD, JOHN, archbishop of St. Andrews, descended from an ancient Scottish family, was born in the county of Edinburgh 1565. He accompanied James VI. to England, who raised him to the primacy, and made him one of the privy council for Scotland the same year. He laboured greatly to bring the Church of Scotland to the episcopal discipline, and became chancellor of that kingdom in 1665, two years after he had crowned Charles I. at Holyrood. Died 1639. SIR ROBERT, his second son, wrote a History of the Scottish Church, and was put to death by the Covenanters.

SPRAGGE, SIR EDWARD, a naval commander, who distinguished himself against the Dutch admirals, Ruyter and Van Tromp, and was accidentally drowned 1673.

SPRANGHER, BARTHOLOMEW, a Flemish painter, whose principal work is The Last Judgment, 1546-1623.

SPRAT, THOMAS, a learned English prelate, one of the first fellows of the Royal Society of London, of which he wrote a History; he was also the friend and biographer of the poet Cowley; born in Devonshire 1636, died 1713.

SPRENGEL, K., a Germ. botanist, 1766-1833.

SPRENGEL, M. C., a Germ. hist., 1746-1803.

SPRENGER, B., a German agriculturist and writer on the Cultivation of the Vine, 1724-1791.

SPRENGER, P., a Germ. historian, 1735-1806.

SPURSTOW, WILLIAM, minister of Hackney, near London, at the period of the civil wars, author of religious works, and of attacks on episcopacy, published under the name of *Smectymnus*; d. 1666.

SPURZHEIM, JOHN GASPAR, a famous name in the history of phrenological science, was born at Longwich, near Treves, in 1776, and became acquainted with Dr. Gall at Vienna, where he studied medicine. From 1805 till 1813 he was the constant companion of Gall in his travels and scientific researches, and subsequently became an active promulgator of the new doctrine in England and France. He died in 1832, a few months after his arrival in Boston, United States. One of his distinct claims is that of having demonstrated the fibrous structure of the brain; but his works are too well known to require particular description.

SQUARCIONE, FRANCESO, a painter of the Venetian school, and virtuoso of art, 1394-1474.

SQUIRE, S., a learned prelate, 1714-1766.

STAAL, MARGUERITE JEANNE CADIER DE LAUNY, Baroness De, the daughter of an artist of Paris, and, previous to her marriage, the attendant and the confidential friend of the duchess of Maine. Her faithfulness to the latter led to her own imprisonment in the Bastile, on emerging from which she married M. de Staal, an officer of the Swiss guard. The interesting 'Memoirs of Her Life' were written by herself; 1693-1750.

STABEN, H., a Flemish painter, 1578-1658.

STACE, P. P., or STATIUS, a Latin poet, 61-96.

STACKHOUSE, JOHN, nephew of the celebrated divine, distinguished as a botanist, d. 181[illegible].

STACKHOUSE, THOMAS, a minister of Shrop-shire, author of 'A General View of Ancient [illegible] tory, Chronology, and Geography,' dates unkno[illegible]

STACKHOUSE, THOMAS, a well-known [illegible] gious writer and theologian, was born in [illegible] He became minister of the English Chur[illegible] Amsterdam, and finally rector of Benham Va[illegible] in Berkshire, where he died in 1752. His [illegible] cipal work is a 'History of the Bible.'

STADION, PHIL., Count, a diplomatist in [illegible] service of Austria, time of Napoleon, 1768-1[illegible]

STADIUS, J., a Flemish astronomer, 152[illegible]

STADLER, M., a Ger. mus. compos., 1748–[illegible]

STAEL, ANNE LOUISE GERMAINE DE[illegible] born in 1766 at Paris, where her father, M.[illegible] ker, afterwards the celebrated minister of F[illegible] was then a banker's clerk. At the age of t[illegible] she became the wife of the Baron De Stael-[illegible] tein, the Swedish ambassador at Paris; an[illegible] strong literary turn which she had already exh[illegible] now developed itself still further, and produc[illegible] the course of her life, a series of works embr[illegible] almost every sort of composition in prose or [illegible] At first sanguine in the cause of the revol[illegible] she soon became warmly interested in the s[illegible] ings of its victims, especially the queen, who[illegible] had the courage to defend in print. In 180[illegible] entered on the course of speculation, in whi[illegible] was afterwards strongest, by publishing her [illegible] 'De La Littérature, considérée dans ses rap[illegible] avec les Institutions Sociales;' and her very e[illegible] cal novel 'Delphine' appeared in 1802. I[illegible] year her husband died. Madame De Stael [illegible] much too independent to be acceptable to Nap[illegible] who banished her from Paris, and after[illegible] ordered her to confine herself to her chate[illegible] Coppet on the Lake of Geneva. From 180[illegible] 1815 she travelled much in Germany, Italy [illegible] England, and visited Sweden and Russia. [illegible] 'Corinne,' in form a novel, and the most ele[illegible] of all tributes to the antiquities and scen[illegible] Italy, appeared in 1807. Her most amb[illegible] work, 'De L'Allemagne,' printed at Paris in [illegible] was seized by the police, and only publishe[illegible] London some years later. After the second r[illegible] ration she lived chiefly in Switzerland, where [illegible] contracted a secret marriage with M. De R[illegible] She died in 1817. After her death, useful co[illegible] butions were made to the history of the tim[illegible] the publication of her 'Considérations s[illegible] Révolution Française,' and her 'Dix Ann[illegible] Exil.' [W[illegible]

STAEL-HOLSTEIN, ERIC MAGNUS, B[illegible] De, a Swedish diplomatist, born 1725, mi[illegible] plenipotentiary at the court of France from [illegible] to 1799, died 1802. He married the celebra[illegible] daughter of Necker in 1786, and assisted pow[illegible] in the French revolution till his recall.

STAFFORD, a noble family belonging to [illegible] Norman aristocracy of England. The princi[illegible] historical names are:—HUMPHREY, a partisan [illegible] Henry VI., created duke of Buckingham 14[illegible] HENRY, his grandson, a favourite of Richard II. [illegible] beheaded 1483. EDWARD, beheaded on an ac[illegible] sation of treason by Henry VIII. 1521.

RD, ANTHONY, a learned writer, au-
e Life and Death of Henry, Lord Staf-
641.
RD, WILLIAM HOWARD, earl of, who
title by marriage with the heiress of
n 1640, was the second son of Thomas,
folk. He was executed in connection
npowder plot 1680.
G. E., a German chemist, 1660-1734.
R, or STAYNER, SIR RICH., a naval
of Cromwell and Charles II., d. 1662.
See DALRYMPLE.
NT, A., a Flemish painter, 1580-1660
NS, J., a Fr. theologian, 1595-1681.
RI, F., an Ital. Hebraist, 1501-1574.
IRI, V. F., an Italian mathematician
letters, 1678-1709.
IDGE, JOHN, a learned schoolmaster
rian, known from 1481 to 1522.
SH, FRANK HALL, a gentleman of
wn as an elegant writer and connois-
arts, author of a 'Life of Voltaire,'
s of the Mediterranean,' 'Notices on
n Capitals of Europe,' 'Seville and its
d 'Poems,' 1798-1840.
PE, a noble English family, principal
e:—JAMES, the first earl, who distin-
self both as a diplomatist and military
e wars of William III., born in Hert-
73, died 1721. CHARLES, grandson
eding, and third earl, born 1753, was
d as a man of science by several valu-
ions, among which are the printing
n by his name, a calculating machine,
sail against wind and tide, locks for
thod for securing buildings from fire,
chord for tuning musical instruments.
d of the French revolution he openly
blican sentiments, and even laid aside
of the peerage. By his first wife,
the great earl of Chatham, he had three
ne of whom is the subject of the fol-
e; his second wife, daughter of Mr.
ville, bore him three sons; died 1816.
PE, LADY HESTER, whose remarkable
t Lebanon may be numbered among
teresting romances of history, was born
er father was the celebrated Lord Stan-
er mother a daughter of the great Earl
onsequently she was niece to William
ose house she resided, acting as his
tary, and sharing in all his confidences.
are silent on the causes which
er fate, after the death of her uncle,
re principally two:—First, the disgust
nature for European society, created by
ge of the secrets of diplomacy, and the
tful life of all around her; and secondly,
nfluence which prevailed for about ten
at period, and of which history takes
It is certain, however, that from 1794
of Pitt, startling announcements were
made by private letters to the min-
ophecies were actually fulfilled both in
and France: it is probable that these
es, exaggerated by her unrestrained
, and her longing for the free simplicity
finally determined Lady Stanhope to
and. William Pitt having recom-
mended his niece to the care of the nation, she received a pension of £1,200 per annum, with which, after his death, she commenced a life of great state in the East, and acquired immense influence over the Arabian population. Her manner of life, and romantic style are well known; we will only add, therefore, that it is unfair to judge her character from the reports of English travellers, for she was one of those high-souled women who not only refused allegiance to the empty mannerisms she had cast off, but was well able to answer every fool who forced his way into her presence according to his folly. She never married, but adopted the habit of an Arabian cavalier, and under those bright skies, rode and dwelt where she pleased, virtually queen of the deserts, and mistress of the ancient palaces of Zenobia. Her permanent abode was in Mount Lebanon, about eight miles from Sidon, where she died in 1839. [E.R.]

STANHOPE, P. D. See CHESTERFIELD.

STANISLAUS, a bishop of Cracovia, k. 1079.

STANISLAUS, AUGUSTUS, the last king of Poland, was a son of Count Stanislaus Poniatowski, and of the princess Czartoryska. He was born in Lithuania in 1732, and was advanced to the throne by the intrigues of Catharine of Russia, aided by another of her favourites, the Polish traitor, BRANESKI, in 1764. It is hardly necessary to mention that the crown of Poland was elective, and that the people had been kept in a state of serfdom under a powerful aristocracy,—circumstances exceedingly favourable to the Russian designs, and productive at last of the infamous partition of Poland, and the virtual effacement of that ancient kingdom from the map of Europe. The first partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, took place in 1773, and the second, after a long struggle, in 1792, when Kosciusko was defeated by the Russian general, Suwarrow. Stanislaus abdicated his vain title in 1795, and took up his abode in Russia, where he died, in receipt of a pension, the proper reward of his career, in 1798. [E.R.]

STANLEY, EDWARD, bishop of Norwich, a younger son of Sir John Thomas Stanley of Alderley, in Cheshire, born 1770, author of a 'Familiar History of Birds,' published in 1835. He had been upwards of thirty years rector of Alderley, when he was elevated to the see of Norwich through his connection with the Whig party in 1837; d. 1849.

STANLEY, JOHN, a musical composer, 1713-86.

STANLEY, THOMAS, the name of three accomplished men of letters, the *first* of whom, SIR THOMAS STANLEY, of Laytonstone, in Essex, wrote poems, and was knighted by Charles I. The *second* THOMAS, and most famous of the three, was his son; he was a master of philosophy and polite learning, and a friend of William Fairfax, the translator of Tasso; his works are 'The History of Philosophy, and Lives of the Philosophers,' and some original poems, and translations from the Greek, born 1625, died in London, 1678. The *third* of the name was a son of the latter, who translated when very young the Histories of Ælian.

STANLEY, WM., a dignitary of the church, author of 'The Devotion of the Church of Rome compared with the Devotion of the Church of England,' 1647-1731.

STANSEL, V., a German astronomer, 1621-90.

STANYHURST, RICHARD, an Irish clergyman, known as a poet and historian, 1546-1618.

STANZIONI, M., an Ital. painter, 1585-1656.

STAPEL, JOHN BODÆUS A, a Dutch physician and botanist, honoured by Linnæus, d. 1636.

STAPLETON, SIR ROBERT, a native of Carleton, in Yorkshire, who fought in the interest of Charles I. at the battle of Edgehill, 1642, and adhered steadfastly to the royal cause; he wrote several dramatic pieces, and translations of the classic poets, died 1669.

STAPLETON, THOMAS, Roman Catholic professor of divinity at Louvain, known as a learned controversial writer, 1535-1598.

STARCK, SAMUEL, a native of Pomerania, distinguished as a theologian and Oriental scholar, 1640-1697. His grandson, JOHN AUGUSTUS, a theologian, Orientalist, and historian, professor at St. Petersburg, 1741-1816.

STARK, W., a London physician, died 1769.

STARNINA, J., an Italian painter, 1354-1406.

STAROWOLSKI, SIMON, a Polish ecclesiastic and historian of his country, died 1656.

STASZIC, S., a Polish patriot, 1755-1806.

STATIUS, PUBLIUS P., a Roman poet, 61-96.

STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE LEONARD, an Irish physician, who rose to the post of attorney-general in Grenada, and having attached himself to Lord Macartney in the character of secretary, was afterwards known as a diplomatist, and his intimate adviser; his principal services were displayed in the arrest of Major-general Stuart, commander-in-chief of the Madras army, in treating with Tippoo Sultan, and in the embassy to China; of the latter he published an interesting account in 2 vols. 4to, 1797. Born in Galway, 1737; died 1801.

STAUPITZ, J., a German theologian, d. 1527.

STAVELEY, T., a learned antiquary, d. 1683.

STEBBING, HEN., a friend of Bishop Sherlock, known as a writer in the Bangorian controversy, and the attack on Warburton's Legation, d. 1763.

STEDMAN, J. G., a Scotch officer in the Dutch East India service, author of an interesting narrative, 1745-1797.

STEELE, SIR RICHARD, was born in 1671 at Dublin, to which his father had gone from England as secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. At the Charterhouse School in London, he formed a life-long intimacy with Addison. Steele next went to Oxford, but, bent on being a soldier, and discouraged by his family, eloped and enlisted in the Horse Guards. His officers, knowing him to be a gentleman, and becoming aware of his attractive social qualities, procured an ensign's commission for him; and, in the gay company of the mess, he exhibited and cherished his good-hearted liveliness, his inclination for dissipated extravagance, and the sanguine flightiness which in later life made him a rash and unsuccessful speculator. Intervals of repentance for his follies gave birth, while he was in the army, to his tract 'The Christian Hero;' but he dealt more in play-writing, and produced lively and popular comedies, which had the merit (rare on the English stage for some time previously) of being morally correct. His first piece, 'The Funeral, or Love A-la-mode,' was acted in 1701, 'The Tender Husband' in 1703, and 'The Lying Lover' in 1704. His only subsequent drama ('The Drummer' being really Addison's) was 'The Conscious Lovers,' which did not appear till 1722. In 1709, by starting 'The Tatler,' he had the great merit of striking out a new kind of literary composition; and his large share in this first periodical, the active part he took in the 'Spectator,' and his still more active authorship in 'The Guardian,' place him second only to Addison among the Essayists. Before commencing 'The Tatler,' he had become useful as a political pamphleteer on the Whig side, and was appointed 'Gazette' writer, and afterwards a commissioner of stamps. On the fall of the Whig ministry in 1710, the Tories, anxious to obtain the aid of his pen, allowed him to keep his place. But Steele, honourably true to his party, refused to write for their enemies, and, not content with silence, he insisted in 1713 on attacking the ministry in 'The Guardian,' and resigned his commissionership. He was soon brought into the House of Commons, but expelled for matter relating to the succession to the crown contained in 'The Englishman' and 'The Crisis.' After the accession of George I., he again sat in parliament, was knighted, and appointed a commissioner for the forfeited estates in Scotland. He continued to write on politics. His 'Whig Examiner' has been noticed in the memoir of Addison. In his latest years he was poor and embarrassed, and he died in Wales in 1729.

STEEN, F. VAN, a Flemish painter, born [illegible]

STEEN, JAN, a Dutch painter, 1636-168[illegible]

STEENWYCK, HENRY VAN, a Flemish painter, remarkable for his skill in delineating the interiors of churches and temples, 1550-1604. His son, of the same names, distinguished in the same line of art, was a friend of Vandyck, who introduced him to Charles I. He was born in 158[illegible] died in London at an unknown date. ANNA STEENWYCK, celebrated as a painter of still life, was born at Breda about 1640.

STEEVENS, GEORGE, the well-known commentator on the works of Shakspeare, was born at Stepney 1736, and first appeared as an editor of the immortal dramatist in 1766. In 1770 he associated his labours with those of Johnson, and a joint edition appeared in 10 vols. 8vo, 1773. In 1793 it was reprinted in 15 vols., the criticisms of Malone having appeared in the interval. Steevens died in 1800.

STEFANI, P. DE, the earliest sculptor of the Neapolitan school, about 1228-1310. His brother THOMASO, a painter, was b. at Naples abt. 1[illegible]

STEFANO, called *Il Fiorentino*, an Italian painter, grandson and pupil of Giotto, 1301-[illegible] THOMASO, his supposed son, called, from his style, *Il Giottino*, 1324-1356.

STEFFANI, AGOSTINO, a musical composer claimed by the Germans as a native of Lei[illegible] and by the Italians as a countryman of theirs, born in 1665, and was first known as a sing[illegible] at St. Mark's at Venice. He composed several operas, but the most celebrated and numerous his works are his chamber duets. Died 1729.

STEFFENS, HEINRICH, a naturalist, miscellaneous wr., and patriot of Copenhagen, 1773-18[illegible]

STEIBELT, D., a Germ. composer, 1760-18[illegible]

STEIGUER, N. F. DE, a Swiss patriot, 1728-[illegible]

STEIN, CHRISTOPHER GODFREY DANIEL, geographer and compiler, prof. at Berlin, 1771-18[illegible]

W., a Germ. accoucheur, 1737-1803.
F. KARL, Baron Von, a Prussian
enemy of Napoleon, was born at
nd became minister of finance and
n on the death of Struensee 1804.
iled from Prussia by the influence
of Europe he retired to Prague, and
is year 1812, was with the emperor
t. Petersburg. He lived in privacy
e till 1827, when political circum-
l him to public life; died 1831.
T, G. S., a Ger. philos., 1738-1809.
family of French artists:—FRANCIS,
ar-pieces, 1563-1605. JAMES, the
of the family, a painter, designer,
1596-1657. FRANCIS, brother of
3-1647. ANTOINE, their nephew,
engraver, 1630-1682. CLAUDINE,
oine, 1634-1697. FRANCOISE, a
dates unknown. ANTOINETTE, a
engraver, 1635-1676.
. A., a Venetian writer, 1757-1833.
. C., an Italian poet, 16th century.
J., an Italian moralist, 1699-1770.
, F., an Ital. naturalist, born 1577.
, MAGNUS, Count, a Swedish gen-
t, period of Charles XII., was born
rst bore arms under the princes of
Baden, in the coalition against Louis
ed the army of Charles XII. at the
t of his campaigns, and in 1701
the glorious victory of Narva. He
Charles in his meteor-like progress
d, and when, in 1707, the Swedish
Saxony, meditating where next he
his veterans, Stenbock was made
cania; in which post he gained the
the people by his firm administra-
. In 1709 Charles was defeated by
at at the battle of Pultowa, and
nself shut up in Bender, on Turkish
e Danes, who had been defeated by
e beginning of his career, took ad-
his crisis to break through their
and send an invading army against
they took the town of Helsingburgh.
ed to the field at the head of the
ia, consisting partly of undisciplined
mbled in haste, and rivalling his
gn in glory, gave the Danes a bloody
ren followed the enemy into Ger-
d their cities, and gained a second
ver the combined Saxon and Danish
however, was the limit of his suc-
ng to perfidious counsels, he pene-
Holland, and the Russians having
s other enemies, he was at last com-
ulate. Stenbock became the prisoner
in 1712, and died in a miserable
a 1717. [E.R.]
, L., a German physician, 1523-87.
., a doge of Venice, 1400-1413.
ICHOLAS, in Latin *Stenonius*, a fa-
st, author of professional and theolo-
orn at Copenhagen 1638, died 1687.
IUS ATHENIENSIS, a Greek phy-
fessor of Christianity, 7th century.
IUS BYZANTINUS, a Greek gram-
xicographer, 5th century.

STEPHEN, the name of several saints:—1. *The Jewish martyr*, stoned shortly after the crucifixion of the Saviour, as recorded in Acts. 2. *The first pope* of the name. 3. *The first king of Hungary* of the name. 4. *Stephen of Muret*, founder of a religious order in France, died 1124. 5. *An English abbot*, surnamed Harding, founder of several monasteries, died 1134.

STEPHEN, several popes of Rome:—STEPHEN I., reigned 253-257. STEPHEN II., died four days after his election, 752. STEPHEN III., successor of the latter; in his time Pepin was invited into Italy to subdue Astolphus, king of the Lombards, and the foundation was laid for the temporal sovereignty of the papacy, died 757. STEPHEN IV., reigned 768-772. STEPHEN V., who crowned Louis, son of Charlemagne, emperor, reigned seven months only, 817. STEPHEN VI., reigned 885-891. STEPHEN VII., remarkable chiefly for his disgraceful treatment of the corpse of Boniface V., succeeded that pontiff in 896, and was strangled by his predecessor's friends 897. STEPHEN VIII., predecessor of John, son of Marozia, 929-931. STEPHEN IX., another pope of the period in which Marozia figured, 939-942. STEPHEN X., an advocate for the marriage of the priests, and distinguished by his efforts to unite the two churches, reigned only a few months, 1057-1058. Sometimes only *nine* popes of this name are reckoned, Stephen II. being omitted.

STEPHEN, four kings of Hungary:—STEPHEN I., introduced Christianity into that country, and published a body of laws; he is numbered with the saints, and gives his name to the famous crown, reigned 997-1038. STEPHEN II., reigned 1114-1131. STEPHEN III., succeeded 1161; he aided the emperor, Manuel Commenus, against the Venetians, and was twice dethroned for short periods, first by his uncle, Ladislas, and afterwards by Stephen, a brother of Ladislas; he died 1173. STEPHEN IV., reigned two years only, but gained an illustrious name by his victories over Ottocar, king of Bohemia, 1270-1272.

STEPHEN, king of Poland, surnamed BATHORI, was a noble Hungarian, born 1532, elected prince of Transylvania 1571, succeeded to Henry of Valois as king of Poland 1575, died 1586.

STEPHEN, king of England, was the third son of Adela, fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, and of Stephen, count of Blois. He was born in 1105, and was invited to the English court by his uncle, Henry I., who enriched him with estates and honours, and finally promoted his marriage with Matilda, heiress of the county of Boulogne, and niece to David, king of Scotland. On Henry's death in 1135, Stephen, who was then in France, hastened to England, and was crowned king to the prejudice of Henry's daughter, Matilda, empress of Germany; this event, however, was an advantage to the English nation, for he was a man 'noble and hardy, of passing comely favour and personage, excelling in martial policy, gentleness, and liberality towards all men, and though he had continual wars, yet did he never burthen his commons with exactions.' In such an age, there could be no question between a character thus described, residing at the seat of government, and a woman connected by the nearest ties to a distant land, and if many of the barons kept aloof from Stephen, it was probably far more from

a sense of the privileged despotism they might have retained in the latter case, than from any regard to the welfare of the state. It would seem, in fact, that Stephen's principal difficulties arose from his regard for the old Saxon population at a period when the barons were rising into importance, and to the disgust excited by it among the chivalrous aristocracy introduced by his grandfather; the insolence of whose bearing, and their followers infesting the highways, could not but be galling to the peaceful burgher. The intestine troubles produced by these causes were commenced by David of Scotland, to whom Matilda was more nearly related than Stephen. Invading England in the spring of 1136, that prince was induced to retire by the cession of Cumberland; but returning again, in the year following, was defeated at the battle of the Standard, fought on Cutton Moor, August 22, 1138. Then followed, in September, 1139, the arrival of Matilda, supported by the earl of Gloucester, and the disaffected barons, to whose forces Stephen was compelled to yield: the triumph of Matilda lasted from February to September, 1141, when the king recovered his liberty, and his rival took refuge in Normandy. Nor yet was Stephen allowed to wear the crown in peace, for Matilda having resigned her pretensions to Henry Plantagenet, her son, that chivalrous prince landed an army at Wareham, in 1153, and met the forces of Stephen at Wallingford. The threatened bloodshed, however, was now avoided by an armistice, for at this juncture the son of Stephen expired, and he was easily prevailed upon to conclude a treaty recognizing Henry as his successor, who had only just arrived at the age of manhood, and could afford to wait a few years: the interval was brief indeed, for Stephen died the year following, aged forty-nine, 1154. The foreign troops drawn by Stephen from Brittany and Flanders, and the fortresses erected by the barons in their contests with him, were alike harassing to the people during his troubled reign, and besides all this he maintained a difficult struggle with the papal clergy. [E.R.]

STEPHEN, JAMES, a lawyer and political writer, who suggested and arranged the system of continental blockade, by which Napoleon was so greatly embarrassed during the late war; he was first known as a reporter on the 'Morning Chronicle,' but attracted the attention of government by his anonymous pamphlet, entitled 'War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags,' soon after which he became member for Tralee. Mr. Stephen was connected by marriage with Wilberforce, and having resided some years at St. Christophers, he was well acquainted with the colonies, and proved himself a valuable adherent in the cause of negro emancipation. Died 1832.

STEPHEN, JOHN, a Danish hist., 1599-1650.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER, a miscellaneous writer, born at Elgin, in Scotland, 1757; died 1821. His works are 'A History of the War of the French Revolution,' 'Memoirs of Horne Tooke,' 'Public Characters.' Besides these he was a contributor to the 'Annual Obituary,' and the 'Monthly Magazine.'

STEPHENS, HENRY, the *first* of a family of French printers, the most distinguished in those early times, when the most learned men devoted themselves to the perfection of the new art: he was born at Paris about 1470, began pr
1503, and died 1520. FRANCIS, his s
is known to have carried on the busi
1537 to 1547. ROBERT, the brother of
and second son of Henry, born at Paris
protected by Francis I., but after that
death had a severe struggle with the
the Sorbonne: their enmity drove him
in 1552, and he died there in the Calvi
1559. CHARLES, brother of the latte
on the noble work in which his family
barked their fortunes, from 1535 to 1564.
son of Robert, one of the most learned
finest spirits of his age, was born at Pa
he ruined himself in the cause, and di
hospital of Lyons 1506. Several othe
family are mentioned, the last, ESTIE
TOINE, born at Geneva 1594, ended hi
career at the hospital Hôtel Dieu 1674.

STEPHENS, J., a learned divine, 150

STEPHENS, JOHN, an officer of th
James II., who maintained himself by
after the success of the revolution, and wro
works for the booksellers, died 1726.

STEPHENS, R., an Eng. antiquary, d

STEPHENS, W., an English divine, d

STEPHENSON, GEORGE, a civil en
extraordinary genius, not only in his ar
affairs in general. As the names of Bri
Smeaton are connected with our canal
that of Arkwright with mechanical spin
Watt with the steam engine; of Fulton wi
navigation; so is that of George Stephen
nected with our railway system, and we
with the railway system of the world.
humble parents at Wylam, in the county
ham, about nine miles west of Newcastle-
in April, 1787, he seems to have been le
own resources for education. His first
picking turnips at twopence per day.
he was a 'trapper' in the coal workin
there, in the lonely hours he spent with
of the men in the pit depending on his
to the *air trap* which he had to open and cl
minated the idea which, long after matured,
him to be classed among the great benef
mankind. When he was fourteen or fifte
of age he worked at Water-row pit as he
on the waggon-way between Wylam and N
He, therefore, became early experienced
working of and laws of motion of wag
railways. As he often referred to this ex
in later years, and to actual *experiments*
that time, we have another proof to add
more that genius will always declare itself
as the special subject of its delight is
for contemplation. About 1805 Stephen
his father's roof and went to Killingwo
centre of the collieries worked by the 'gra
Lords Ravensworth and partners. He wa
lingworth still a brakesman; but soon af
got the charge of the steam engine, an adv
which arose from the circumstance of h
successfully remedied defects in the valve g
engine, after several ineffectual attempts
made to do so by a then celebrated ti
whose actual business it was. Stephen
before this acquired a reputation among h
workmen as a repairer of clocks and watch

pointed *engineer* in consequence of this success, he married, and a son was born, an only child, Robert, who was early associated with his father in the glorious career tracked by the name of Stephenson, father and son. Between 1807 and 1815 Stephenson's attention was much drawn to the subject of locomotive engines, many attempts having been made during that period to introduce them on the tramways and edge railways of the Northumberland and Durham coal districts, with but very partial success. After various trials and modifications of his designs, George Stephenson started a locomotive on the Killingworth railway on the 6th of March, 1815, which embodied every essential part of the locomotive of the present day, with the exception of the tubular boiler and expansion gear. This was not the starting point of Stephenson's public career, however, although it was about this period that from his genius having been turned in another, for the moment, more important direction, he actually did come prominently before the public. It was as an inventor of the miners' safety lamp that Stephenson's pre-eminent merit was first recognized. As an independent inventor of a safety lamp, depending on the same principles as that of Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp, Stephenson was presented by a number of the leading coal owners of the north with one thousand pounds and a piece of plate. On that occasion the chairman, Mr. Charles John Brandling, said:—'A great deal of controversy, and he was sorry to say of animosity, had prevailed upon the subject of the safety lamp; but this he trusted, after the example of moderation that had been set by Mr. Stephenson's friends, would subside, and all personalities cease to be remembered. As to the claim of that individual to testify their gratitude to whom they were that day assembled, he thought every doubt must have been removed in the mind of unprejudiced persons by a perusal of the evidence recently laid before the public. He begged Mr. Stephenson's acceptance of this token of their esteem, wishing him health long to enjoy it, and to enable him to employ those talents with which Providence had blessed him for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.' Stephenson in acknowledging the gift, gave the following pledge, which was nobly redeemed during the subsequent part of his valuable life.—'I shall ever reflect with pride and gratitude that my labours have been honoured with the approbation of such a distinguished meeting; and you may rest assured that my time and any talent I possess shall hereafter be employed in such manner as not to give you, gentlemen, any cause to regret the countenance and support you have so generously afforded me.' Though men of Stephenson's scope and frame of mind are in a great measure independent of education, they most thoroughly understand the advantages of it. George Stephenson, therefore, took special care to secure his son's receiving every advantage in this way, and was well rewarded even in the beginning; Robert Stephenson carried off mathematical and philosophical prizes from Edinburgh university. The first locomotive railway, for the purposes of travelling according to the present principle of action, was constructed between Stockton and Darlington. Stephenson was engineer. The safety-lamp testimonial had enabled him, in partnership with certain capitalists and his son, to establish the now world-renowned engine factory in Newcastle. On the opening of the Darlington railway, in 1825, Stephenson's engines travelled with a speed of ten miles an hour; but his ideas and anticipations of the capabilities of this mode of transit, both as to speed and the effect it would produce when generally adopted, as he foresaw it must be ultimately, were such as he did not then even dare to express for fear of being pronounced insane! With the engineering of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, Stephenson entered upon the field of his great fame; and from 1825 to 1847 he occupied the foremost position of all railway engineers, whether in Britain or on the continent. His son, and his pupils and assistants, spread the fame of his name and the principles of his practice from one end of the world to the other, and continue to do so. Stephenson was a man of iron frame of body and mind, of plain manners, ardent temperament, eminently social habits; too confident of his powers and too sure of his position to be ambitious; he unflinchingly pursued his own ends by all means, and seldom if ever failed in accomplishing his objects. He amassed great wealth, partly from his profession; but he was also an extensive coal proprietor, and it is no small portion of his renown that he mainly, on his own account, established the inland coal trade to the metropolis. He died at Tapton house near Chesterfield, aged sixty-seven, on the 12th August, 1848. [L.D.B.G.]

STEPNEY, GEORGE, an English poet and ambassador of the reign of James II., 1663-1707.

STERBEECK, F., a Flemish botanist, 17th ct.

STERLING, JOHN, one of the most independent and true-hearted thinkers of this age, generally known as an essayist and critic, was born at Kames castle, in the Isle of Bute, in 1806. His father, Captain Edward Sterling, was a native of Waterford in Ireland, but was descended from a Scotch officer—one of those who acquired military distinction in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. Captain Sterling also was a political writer, and editor of the *Times* newspaper. From 1810 to 1814 he resided in Glamorganshire, where his son became deeply imbued with that love of nature, and the 'metaphysical and religious' value of its scenes, which is so conspicuous in his letters and essays. On the fall of Napoleon in 1814 the family went to reside in France, and barely managed to effect their escape in the following year, when the exile of Elba returned to reassert his rights; the family then settled in London. In 1824 John Sterling was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, and remained there till 1827, when he left without taking a degree, but returned for that purpose in 1833, on resolving to enter the Church of England. Here he studied the classics under Archdeacon Hare, and though he did not become a thorough scholar, it is pleasant to read the confession of his old teacher that he was 'something better' in the mastery which he obtained over the spirit of the old Greek poetry and philosophy. In the interval between leaving college and taking orders, Sterling became a contributor to the *Athenæum* and other periodicals, and pursued his literary avocations in London, under the influence of such men as Coleridge and Wordsworth, not to

forget his friends Carlyle and Frederick Maurice; in 1830 he married the sister of the lady who became the wife of the latter. The connection of Sterling with the church as curate of Herstmonceux, of which place his friend, Archdeacon Hare, was rector, lasted no more than about six months, but in this period he devoted himself with religious zeal to all the arduous duties of a country curate; his health meanwhile giving way, and his convictions gradually ripening towards a more universal faith than that of the church articles. Before taking the curacy he had resided some two years at St. Vincent, in the West Indies, and after leaving it he once more travelled under more genial skies than those of England, a measure rendered necessary by his tendency to consumption. These travels extended, by easy stages and long halts, from the south of France to Italy and Madeira, and were varied by his occupations as an author, but still more by the restless energy of his mind as a thinker, engaged in the deep problems opened up by the study of German literature and the Bible—no longer to him a mere historical narrative but a great symbol, the interpretation of which none of his masters could furnish. About 1841 he published his tragedy of 'Strafford,' which had been to him a labour of love, the one in which his genius 'swam the lightest,' but it fell still-born from the press. In 1843 his sensitive frame, already weakened by the malady which consumed him, received a severe shock from the death of his mother and his wife within a day or two of each other, and he breathed his last, kindly watched in his last illness by Mrs. Maurice, in the spring of 1844. Having appointed Archdeacon Hare and Mr. Carlyle his literary executors, the former published a collection of his works, to which a memoir was prefixed, in 1848; and the latter his picturesque and affecting 'Life of John Sterling,' in 1851. We need not dwell on the distinction between these two works,—the one lamenting his earnest strivings towards the truth as a deplorable fall, and the other so graphically sketching the 'victorious believer and the victorious doer.' We may add, however, one pregnant sentence from the pen of Sterling himself:—'The quantity of inwardness, faith, and power, which has come before me in my own generation, cannot, I think, pass away into the Invisible without helping towards some great outward revolution. But O! how perilous will be the position of any man who may stand forth as the leader and standard-bearer in such a movement! For how small and weakly charged were the "lofts of storied thunder" even in Luther's time, which the prince of this world could set loose against him, compared with those of modern civilization and philosophy, which would be just as fierce in their way as were, of old, the papacy and the empire.' [E.R.]

STERN, J., a Bavarian painter, 1698-1746.

STERN, T., a Dutch engraver, 17th century.

STERNE, or STEARNE, JOHN, a learned Irish physician, nephew to the famous Usher, at the time of his birth bishop of Meath, was born in that county 1622, and died 1669. He was better known as a theologian than a physician, and has left some learned works. His son, JOHN, successively bishop of Dromore and Clogher, died 1745.

STERNE, LAURENCE, though born in 1713 at Clonmel, owed his Irish birth, and the passing of his childhood in Ireland, to the fact that his
the younger son of a Yorkshire squire, was
lieutenant in a marching regiment. Lauren
educated by his father's kinsmen; and also
a clerical uncle obtained for him a pre
York Cathedral, and the living of Sutton
East Riding. In addition to these prefe
after his marriage in 1741, his wife's fami
sented him to the parish of Stillington. The
the two parishes being adjacent, he conti
perform duty in both, residing at Sutton, a
himself (in his own words) with 'books, p
fiddling, and shooting,' publishing a comple
mons, quarrelling with his clerical brethre
collecting, by observation and reading, the
rials on which his literary fame was to be buil
became celebrated immediately on publishi
first two volumes of 'Tristram Shandy' in
and his reputation increased till the appeara
the ninth and last volume in 1766. The '
mental Journey,' which came out in 1768
undoubtedly inferior, but is still the favourit
many readers. His way of life soon ceased
even outwardly, respectable. His publicati
two volumes of Sermons in 1760 was a pecu
speculation. In the same year he obtained an
Yorkshire living; but his clerical duties see
have occupied from this time very little o
attention. He wandered about, enjoying his
riety in London, and making two continental
nies, the one into France, the other into I
The lightmindedness so evident in his works,
not least so in the posthumous 'Letters,' o
by his daughter, led him into dissolute habi
which improvidence was the least serious
died, in lodgings in London, in 1768, leaving
family quite unprovided for. The moral tend
of Sterne's writings is unquestionably low;
freedom of plagiarism, especially from Rab
and Molière, is audacious; but his airy and gra
humour is admirable, and some of his chara
are among the most natural and original
comic portraits. [W.

STERNE, RICHARD, a native of Manch
Nottinghamshire, who attended Laud at his e
tion in the character of chaplain, and after
restoration became archbishop of York. He
a treatise on Logic, and some Latin poems, b
his share in Walton's Polyglott Bible; 1596-

STERNHOLD, THOMAS, an English
and poet, whose principal claim to remembra
his share in the versification of the Psalms, d

STESICHORUS, a Greek poet, 640-560

STETTEN, PAUL VON, a Ger. historian,
1786. His brother, of the same names, 1731

STEUART-DENHAM, SIR JAS, a Scot
on political economy, grandson of the lord ad
of this name, born at Edinburgh 1712, died

STEVENS, A., an English architect, died

STEVENS, GEORGE ALEXANDER, a
and humorous writer, originally known as a
ling player, author of 'The History of Pope
a novel, 'Lectures upon Heads,' and a
of songs, the most popular of which was
Storm;' died 1784.

STEVENS, R. J. S., a composer, 1753-

STEVENS, WILLIAM, a tradesman of L
cousin to Bishop Horne, and distinguish
him by his theological writings, 1732-1807.

W. B., a divine and poet, 1755-1800.
N, Sir John Andrew, a famous
er, born in Ireland 1759, died 1833.
ar work is the arrangement of the
adapted to the words of Moore,
n conjunction with him. He also
age, and composed many anthems

N, John Hall, a clever satirist
rriter, described by Laurence Sterne,
timate friend, in the character of
ristram Shandy, author of 'Crazy
s for Grown Gentlemen,' 'Lyric
Moral Tales,' 1718-1785.
N, Robert, a civil engineer, the
whose character were great sagacity,
perseverance. In private life he was
g worth, who consecrated to bene-
ry talent committed to his trust.
w in June, 1772, the son of a West
t, he was, while yet an infant, left
circumstances conspired to render
her only son, Robert, by no means
for. But the mother's energy over-
iculties, and Robert Stevenson re-
lementary education. About 1787
ried Mr. Thomas Smith, an ingeni-
had commenced life as a tinsmith
but who afterwards successfully im-
de of illuminating lighthouses, by
lamps with parabolic mirrors for
l fires which formerly served as
e mariner. Stevenson was at the
neteen intrusted by his step-father
rintendence of the erection of the
the Little Cumbrae in the Frith
through this connection became,
gineer to the Northern Lighthouse
which he resigned in 1843, after
s arduous duties for about half a
great work of Stevenson's life, that
s reputation as an engineer princi-
he Bell Rock lighthouse. To him
ur of conceiving and executing, a
ry on the Bell Rock, a situation, un-
n the level of the rock, which is
ry tide, of much greater difficulty
stone. His zeal, ever alive to the
mproving on the conceptions of his
meaton, led him to introduce some
hanges in the arrangements of the
tower, suggested by the facility of
s of greater dimensions than Smeaton
o get from the granite quarries of
venson may, with the strictest pro-
to have created the lighthouse sys-
, and brought about its present state
In no country has the caloric system
lighthouses been carried out so per-
tland; and whether we consider the
eauty of the optical apparatus, the
of the buildings, or the discipline
e light-keepers, we cannot fail to
impress of that energetic and
cast of mind which directed the
rks of general engineering Stevenson
sively engaged in every part of Bri-
s rank with Rennie and Telford in
the profession. Mr. Stevenson died
on the 12th July, 1850, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. [L.D.B.G.]

STEVENSON, W., an antiquarian, died 1821.

STEVENSON, William, a clerk in the record office, known as a miscellaneous writer, 1772-1829.

STEVIN, Simon, in Latin *Stevinus*, a Flemish mathematician, teacher of Prince Maurice, and inspector of the dykes in Holland, died 1633.

STEWART, Dugald, born in Edinburgh, 22d November, 1753; died at his seat on the Frith of Forth, 11th June, 1828:—the eloquent disciple of Reid, and chief expounder of the Philosophy of the Scottish School. Appointed, at the early age of twenty-one, to succeed his father in the Mathematical Chair in the University of Edinburgh,—an office honourably filled by him for five years; he was on the retirement of Dr. Fergusson, elected Professor of Moral Philosophy. The charm of his style and manner was so great, and such the clearness of his exposition, that in a brief time his class-room was crowded by rising Youth from all quarters of the United Kingdom; and it is not to be denied that in conjunction with Playfair and other celebrated men then in Edinburgh, he contributed powerfully to confirm that generous liberality of Thought prevailing in our northern metropolis, when Horner, Lansdowne, Brougham, Russell, &c. lived there as young men. This peculiar influence of his teaching too, was strengthened by personal intercourse with him. Of easy access, a kindly gravity, and much openness, he possessed every quality necessary to attach his pupils: and it is not rare even at this late day, to hear him spoken of with more than admiration. Stewart retained his office until 1810, when, on his retirement, Dr. Thomas Brown was instituted to the Chair.—We wish it were possible to account as highly the Metaphysician, as we require to account the Man. His works, indeed, are voluminous, and few authors ever had the gift of a warmer, more perspicuous or persuasive style. Whatever idea he touches, he unquestionably adorns: nevertheless it cannot be asserted either that Stewart has done much to advance Speculation, or that he had personally attained an adequate grasp of the History of Philosophy, and the place it has occupied in the long development of Humanity. Reid and he, it must be remembered, stood in very different positions. Reid was essentially a Discoverer. Whatever the merit or defects of his system, it was a system framed by himself. Stewart, on the other hand, received it as a *work accomplished:* and, had he possessed the ability of his Master, the Philosophy of the Scottish School would have grown greater under his hands, and passed on towards the condition of a Science. Undoubtedly he improved its phraseology, for instance, for the term 'Principles of Common Sense,' he substituted 'Laws or Elements of Belief;' he strengthened some of its weaker parts, and gave precision to others; and he enriched Reid's account of the Faculties, by much felicitous and apposite illustration—witness his elaborate account of the Laws of Association: but, beyond Reid, he did not advance one hair's breadth: with him, as with his master, Philosophy confined itself to a statement or examination of some fundamental ideas of the Reason; neither attempting to account for them, nor to ascend to their origin, nor to follow them to

their applications. He left the Scottish School in all vital respects, in the condition in which he found it,—'having,' in the words of Cousin, 'a commencement in psychology, but no regular logic, neither a metaphysic, nor a theodicœa, nor a cosmology—a little of morals and politics, but no system.' Stewart's best work—that in which alone we discern marks of scientific Thought—is his *Philosophical Essays;* and his worst, is the most famous, viz., the *Historical Dissertation* in the *Encyclopædia Britannica.* It may seem a harsh and presumptuous deliverance, but we have no dread of its being gainsaid—that in our higher Philosophical Literature, it would be difficult to find a less adequate treatment of so great a theme. From the absence of coherence—the absence of any trace of unity or comprehensive principle, the *Dissertation* is liker the expansion of a commonplace book, than an effort to contemplate the continuous flow of Human Thought. It evinces too, an extraordinary defect of sympathy with the whole progress of speculation in modern continental Europe: Stewart manifestly knew nothing of KANT; and he did not think it necessary to take notice of SPINOZA! A singular illustration, surely, how strictly *insular*, we Scotchmen have been as Thinkers, until within these recent years: and therein a promise that brighter lights, in many ways, will break over our future.—Let us conclude in the spirit in which we began, and pay to the memory of Stewart, the tribute owing to a benevolent, upright, and liberal man of undoubted talent—one of the most polished writers of his day, and as fascinating a Teacher as ever occupied a chair in our Metropolitan University. [J.P.N.]

STEWART, MATTHEW, D.D., born at Rothesay in 1717; died in 1785. A pupil of Robert Simson in the College of Glasgow, he early evinced great mathematical talent; and, having given ample evidence alike of his tastes and power, he was called from the living of Roseneath to succeed Maclaurin in Edinburgh in 1747. He discharged the duties of this important office until 1772, when his son, the well-known Scottish metaphysician, began to assist him. Like all our British mathematicians of that period, Dr. Stewart was strongly attached to Geometrical Methods; and he evinced his singular command of them in the discovery, while at Roseneath, of the propositions published under the title 'Geometrical Theories,' by his 'Tracts, Physical and Mathematical,' and his 'Propositiones More Veterum Demonstratæ:' —the latter set of propositions, however, having been discovered by analytical methods, although demonstrated synthetically. The subsequent introduction of the Continental analysis into Britain, greatly diminished the interest at one time attached to such exercitations: but if we mistake not, the discovery of new, general, and very powerful methods in Geometrical treatment, is about to produce a useful revival of old Tastes. [J.P.N.]

STEWART, ROBERT. See CASTLEREAGH.

STEWART-DENHAM. See STEUART.

STIFEL, MICHAEL, in Latin *Stifelius*, a Lutheran divine and mathematician, died 1567.

STILES, EZRA, an American divine, president of Yale College, and author of a curious history of three of the regicides who fled to America at the period of the restoration, 1727-1795.

STILICHO, FLAVIUS, a Vandal of gr and bravery, who distinguished himse declining period of the Roman empire advanced to the highest dignities of th Theodosius the Great. After serving in he represented that sovereign and sust dignity of the Roman name at the court then ruled by Sapor III., and on his r rewarded with the hand of Serena, the adopted daughter, besides being intrust with the guardianship of his two sons, and Honorius. On the division of th Stilicho became virtual governor of th the character of first minister to Hono the same power in the East was exercis finus, under Arcadius, the other empe military genius of Stilicho, after this p exhibited in the reduction of Africa, whic led into a revolt by Eutropius, the so Rufinus at the Eastern court, and subse the great contests with Alaric and E In the year 403 he routed the former nea and in 406 put the hosts of the latter to killed their commander. While Stilicho sustained the fortunes of the Roman nam was accused of having a secret understan Alaric, and treacherously put to death The wives and children of 30,000 Germ were in his service were massacred at time.

STILL, JOHN, bishop of Bath and Well of one of our vile old plays, died 1607.

STILLING, JOHN HENRY, or JUS LING, a native of Florenburg, in Nassau, was born in 1740, remarkable as a philo and miscellaneous writer. Though broug humble circumstances, he became, by the his natural talents, a physician and prof the university of Strasburg, where he died Author of 'Theory of the Human Spirit,'

STILLINGFLEET, DR. EWARD, was 1635, at Cranborn, Dorsetshire. Being for the church, he was entered a studen John's College, Cambridge, and being ord 1657, was immediately presented to the r Sutton, Nottinghamshire. During his r in this place, he published his 'Origines an apology or defence of revealed religion—a manifesting so rare a combination of natura and acquired learning, that his reputati divine spread far and wide. A shower of pre was rained upon him. He was first a preacher of the Rolls' chapel, then to the of St. Andrew's, Holborn, lecturer at the and chaplain in ordinary to king Charles 1685 he published his 'Antiquities of the Church.' In 1688, immediately subsequ revolution, he was promoted to the see of ter; but, instead of reposing in the indulg ment of his dignity, he engaged with h ardour in the pursuits of theological li particularly in the composition of some con works against the Socinians, as well as physical discussion with Locke. He died His works are comprised in 6 vols. folio.

STILPO, a Stoic philosopher, 306 B.C.

STIRLING, J., a mathematician, 18th

STIRLING, WILLIAM, earl of, a Scot matist and poet, whose descendant is the

claimant of lands in Nova Scotia, granted to his ancestor by Charles I., 1580-1640.

STOBÆUS, J., a Greek writer, 5th century.

STOCCADE, N., a Flemish painter, 17th cent.

STOCCHI, F., an Italian astrologer, 1599-1661.

STOCK, SIMON, an English monk, who became general of the Carmelites, and is known as an ascetic writer, died 1265.

STOCKDALE, P., a Scotch poet, 1736-1811.

STOCKVICH, H., a Dutch painter, 1761-1818.

STOFFLER, or STOEFFLER, JOHN, a Germ. astronomer, born of poor parents, 1452, died 1531.

STOFFLET, N., a Venetian general, 1751-1796.

STOKE, E., a Dutch chronicler, 14th century.

STOLBERG, FREDERIC LEOPOLD, Count, a German diplomatist and man of letters, 1750-1819.

STONE, EDMUND, a Scottish mathematician, whose father was gardener to the duke of Argyll; he was patronised by the duke when a discovery was made of his self-acquired learning, but died in poverty 1768.

STONHOUSE, or STONEHOUSE, SIR JAMES, an infidel physician, who became a convert to Christianity, and a religious writer, 1716-1795.

STORACE, S., an eminent composer, 1763-96.

STORCH, A., a German theologian, 1501-1557.

STORCH, H. F. VON, a celebrated political economist and statistician, b. in Riga 1766, d. 1835.

STORCH, NICHOLAS, founder of the religious doctrines of the anabaptists, was born at Stolberg in Saxony, towards the close of the fifteenth century, and was therefore a young man when Luther commenced preaching the doctrines of the reformation. He went much farther than Luther in proscribing ancient authorities, for he denounced all external documents and traditions whatsoever, and accepting no book but the Bible, he taught his disciples to renounce the study of literature and theology, and trust to the Spirit of God to enlighten their understandings. He insisted, also, on the necessity of re-baptism, when that ceremony had been performed in infancy, on the principle, that it was an act of faith, and could not otherwise be valid. Neither Calvin nor Luther could tolerate these doctrines, and they became still more hateful to the princes of Germany, when political ends, and the doctrine of the community of goods was associated with them. For years past the poor half-starved and half-naked serfs of Germany had been accustomed to assemble in great numbers, and with 'Bread and Cheese' inscribed on their banners, had threatened the complete overthrow of the existing state of society. This state of things is glanced at in another article (LEYDEN) and it led to much bloodshed: at length the elector of Saxony, at the pressing instance of Luther, banished their spiritual guide, in addition to executing their political in the person of Munzer, 1525. Storch was a man of the most amiable disposition, but the baptists of the present day deny all connection with his party, to avoid the odium belonging to these scenes of turbulence. He died in his retreat at Munich, 1530. [E.R.]

STORCK, A., a Dutch painter, 1650-1708.

STORY, JOSEPH, an American judge and master of jurisprudence, author of 'Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws,' 1779-1845.

STOSCH, P., a Germ. antiquarian, 1691-1757.

STOTHARD, THOMAS, a distinguished painter and designer, whose beautiful compositions have become familiar to the public by the engravings of Collins, Heath, Parker, Cronick, and Medland. He was born in London 1755, and exhibited the earliest proofs of his talent in Bell's edition of the British Poets. The subjects graced by his pencil since then amount in number to many thousands, and they are often marked by that beauty of form and sense of human happiness, which are the highest recommendations of the pictorial art to the popular taste. The 'Procession of the Flitch of Bacon,' the 'Canterbury Pilgrimage,' and the 'Wellington Shield,' are well known; died 1834. His son, CHARLES ALFRED, an antiquarian draughtsman, author of 'Monumental Effigies of Great Britain,' was born 1787, and accidentally killed 1821.

STOW, JOHN, one of our most valued antiquarian writers, was the son of a merchant tailor of London, and was born in Cornhill about 1525. He quitted his trade when in his fortieth year, and being patronised by Archbishop Parker and Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, devoted his time to antiquarian studies. His first work, published 1565, was 'The Summary of the Chronicles of England,' which was published in an enlarged form, under the title of 'Flores Historiarum,' in 1600. His famous 'Survey of London' appeared in 1598. Stow lived to beg his daily bread in his eightieth year, and died 1605.

STOWELL, WILLIAM, SCOTT, Lord, brother of Lord Eldon, civilian and member of the privy council, was born in Durham, 1745. His father was a coal factor in Newcastle, and that town was in hourly expectation of the rebels when his mother approached her confinement; she was lowered from the walls in a basket, therefore, and conveyed to the other side of the river, at great hazard, where she gave birth to the subject of this notice, and his twin sister Barbara. Having completed his education at Oxford, Scott was admitted a fellow of that university in 1765; in 1772 he became bachelor of civil law, and in 1773, after his admission as a bencher of the Middle Temple, was elected by the members of convocation to the office of Camden's reader of Ancient Histories. He held this appointment till 1785, and in the interim took the degree of doctor in civil law; he also made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, whom he accompanied to Edinburgh. He now rose from one post of distinction to another, until in 1798, he was appointed judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and a privy councillor. In 1790 he entered parliament as member for one of the pocket boroughs, but in 1801 took a more honourable seat as representative of the university of Oxford, where his exertions had insured a high degree of prosperity and efficiency to the Bodleian Library. He continued to represent the university till he was raised to the peerage on the coronation of George IV. in 1821; the office of admiralty judge he retained till 1828, a period of thirty years, honourably illustrated by the Reports of his decisions, which have been published by Dr. Robinson. Lord Stowell died January 28th, 1836. He was twice married, the second time to a daughter of the famous Admiral Earl Howe. [E.R.]

STRABO, a Greek historian and geographer, author of one of the most valuable relics of antiquity, being a description of nearly every part of

the world known in his time, namely, the first century of the Christian era. This work is indispensable to the elucidation of ancient history.

STRADA, FAMIANUS, an Italian priest, historian of the 'Wars in the Netherlands,' 1572-1649.

STRADA, J., a Flemish painter, 1536-1605.

STRADELLA, ALESSANDRO, a Neapolitan, who flourished about the year 1650. He was an excellent composer, singer, and performer on the violin. The romantic incidents in the life of Stradella have often been narrated, and some years since they were selected as the subject of an opera, the music of which was composed by Von Flotow. He died from wounds inflicted upon him by the stilettos of two Venetian assassins, somewhere about the year 1670. His compositions were chiefly of a miscellaneous character. [J.M.]

STRAFFORD, THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of, victim of his efforts to establish the arbitrary power of Charles I. in England, was the son of Sir William Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse in Yorkshire, and was born in Chancery Lane, London, in 1593. He was the eldest of twelve children, and having succeeded to the estates of his father, was soon after appointed custos rotulorum (keeper of the archives) for the West Riding, and in 1621 became member of parliament for his native county. At the commencement of the reign of Charles I., during the arbitrary administration of Buckingham, Wentworth stood nobly by the rights of the people—he even bore imprisonment, the deprivation of his offices, and his tyrannical exclusion from parliament: he was among the foremost promoters of the famous Petition of Right: for, said he, 'We must vindicate—what? New things? No,—our ancient, legal, and vital liberties, by setting such a seal upon them as no licentious spirit shall hereafter dare to infringe.' It may seem strange that a man whose political life commenced thus, should leave his party and become the first sacrifice on the altar of freedom, but there are two considerations which explain all such anomalies—those of *character* and *circumstance*. Strafford was a man of pre-eminent genius, haughty, audacious, and fond of power—of that stamp who mingle with their nobler qualities a reserved ambition, and ever hold themselves in readiness, like the couchant lion, to make a magnificent spring upon the object they mark out. Circumstances are the determining cause in such a case, and had Wentworth lived a few years later he might have anticipated the actions of a Cromwell, without his strict virtue; as it happened, the critical death of Buckingham, who fell by assassination, before the popular cause had gained strength enough to promise much grandeur of success, following quick on recent overtures from the court, provoked the lion to make his spring on what he deemed nobler quarry than the cause he had so long waited on. It was no mean ambition, or obscure contest in which his promotion now involved the renegade, for the smouldering zeal of England for her ancient liberties, began to spread in bright flame, and Pym warned him of his fate, when he attempted to justify his conduct; with *him*,—beyond all question, the greatest spirit that the king had won to his cause,—the question of a manly despotism on the one hand, or a free commonwealth on the other, was now to be debated, and his head was but the first stake in the game. We shall not consider it neces
low this great statesman and daring
from one employment to another, a
measures which brought him to ruin;
matter of history. In 1640, eight yea
appointment as lord-deputy of Ireland,
warded with the earldom, and his style
that of lord-lieutenant, but he was now
by the king to await the meeting of
Charles, at the same time, solemnly as
that 'not a hair of his head should
The popular party meanwhile, heade
had prepared their accusation of Laud
ford, and the impeachment was carrie
bar of the House of Lords, on Novembe
The accumulative evidence, and the
character of Strafford's designs, coul
doubt of his intention to accomplish
indictment charged him with: 'to s
fundamental laws of the realm,' as c
the parliament; but the *necessary leg*
under the law of treason, completely
and Strafford made such a defence th
mittee abandoned that mode of proc
framed a bill of attainder. Abandoned
by Charles, Strafford was executed in
of this sentence on the 12th of May,
Letters, which make two folio volumes,
lished by Dr. Knowles in 1789. It is
that Whitlocke, chairman of the co
which the impeachment was conducted,
fies to the bearing of Strafford when on
'Certainly,' he says, 'never any man a
part, on such a theatre, with more wi
stancy, and eloquence, with greater re
ment, and temper, and with a better gra
words and actions, than did this great
lent person; and he moved the hearts
auditors, some few excepted, to re
pity.'

STRANGE, SIR JOHN, an English
author of Reports, 1696-1754. His so
naturalist and antiquarian, 1732-1799.

STRANGE, SIR ROBERT, one of the
nent historical engravers of Europe, w
Pomona, one of the Orkneys, July 14, 17
attempting various pursuits, he joined t
der in 1745, and was present at the
Culloden. He afterwards lived by dra
traits in Edinburgh, till he married in 17
he went abroad, and resided first at
subsequently at Paris, where he comm
study of engraving under Le Bas, and
settled as an historical engraver, in
1751. His reputation soon extended b
limits of his own country: he has no su
line engraver generally; he went again
1760, and though formally excluded fro
lish Royal Academy, when established i
in 1768 he was successively elected a m
the academies of Rome, Florence, Bolog
and Paris. He was knighted by Geo
1787, and died July 5, 1792, bequeathi
terity many exquisite engravings from s
most celebrated Italian pictures. But
of Strange are far too elaborate to be
they do not amount to sixty altogether:
nese masters appear to have been his
but one of his most celebrated works

length of Charles I., after Vandyck. Strange is unsurpassed in the representation of flesh: a fine example is the Venus of the Tribune, after Titian. The question of the exclusion of engravers from the academy was one taken up very warmly by Sir Robert, he assumed the whole to be personal to himself. Certainly, in the original scheme for the foundation of the academy in 1753, it was designed that two out of the whole number of twenty-four should be engravers. It is gratifying to be able to state, that this standing cause of contention among English artists has at length been removed: the height to which the dispute was carried at one time, may be seen in a statement published by Sir Robert Strange himself, '*An Enquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy of Arts. To which is prefixed a letter to the Earl of Bute.*' London, 1775.—(Le Blanc, *Le Graveur en taille douce*, Part II., Leipzig, 1848; Longhi, *La Calcografia*, Milan, 1830.) [R.N.W.]

STRATO, a Greek epigrammatic poet, presumed contemporary of Septimus Severus, from 193-211.

STRATO OF LAMPSACUS, a Greek philosopher, surnamed the *physician*, or *naturalist*, from the materialistic character of his system. He was the successor of Theophrastus, and taught Ptolemy Philadelphus in Egypt.

STRAUCH, F. R., a Sp. theologian, 1760-1823.

STRAUCH, J., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1612-1679.

STRAUCHIUS, ÆGIDIUS, a German mathematician and controversial divine, 1632-1682.

STRAUSS, JANS JANSZOON, otherwise JOHN STRUYS, a Dutch traveller, author of Memoirs of his Life, and of his journies through Muscovy, Tartary, Persia, and the East Indies. His travels date from 1647 to 1673. Died 1694.

STREATER, R., an English painter, 1624-80.

STRICKLAND, E., distinguished as a traveller and naturalist, grandson of Sir George Strickland of Bayntun, in Yorkshire, and of the celebrated Dr. Cartwright, was born in Yorkshire 1811. His travels in Asia, followed by the publication of papers on geology and ornithology, date in 1835. In 1847 he began his editorial labours upon the zoology and geology of Professor Agassiz for the Ray Society. He succeeded Dr. Buckland as professor of geology at Oxford, and was killed by a railway accident in September, 1853.

STRIGELIUS, VICTORINUS, a Ger. divine and philosopher, period of the reformation, 1524-1569.

STROEMER, MARTIN, a Swedish professor of natural philosophy and astronomy, 1707-1770.

STROGONOFF, COUNT ALEXANDER VON, the Mæcenas of arts and letters at St. Petersburg, born about 1750, died 1811. His nephew, PAUL, a military officer and statesman, died 1814.

STROZZI, a Florentine name, which has been illustrated by many noble characters as statesmen, warriors, and men of letters. The *savants* and poets are—PALLAS, chief of the university, and a devoted friend of learning, 1372-1462. TITO VESPASIANO, a Latin poet and statesman, 1422-1501. ERCOLE, his son, anthor of a poem on the Greek language, and a friend of Bembo, born 1471, assassinated 1508. FRANCISCO DI SOLDO, a translator of Xenophon and Thucydides, known from 1550 to 1563. CIRIACO, or CHIRICO, professor of philosophy and Greek at Bologna, 1504-1565. LAURENTIA, his sister, a nun, and author of festival hymns in Latin, 1514-1591. GIAMBATTISTA, an elegant writer, who was invited to Rome by Urban VIII., and had apartments in the Vatican, died 1634. GUILIO, author of a fine epic poem on the origin of Venice, died 1636. PIETRO, secretary of briefs under Paul V., and afterwards professor of philosophy at Pisa, 1575-1640. BERNARDO, surnamed *Il Cappucino* and *Il prete Genovese*, a painter, 1581-1644. NICOLO, a tragic writer, died 1654; and GIACOMO, a poet and dramatist, flourished at Venice, 1583-1660. The public characters are those following:—

STROZZI, FILIPPO, a Florentine senator, born 1488, and allied to the Medici by his marriage with Clarice, niece of Leo X., famous in history for his attempt to expel that family from the republic. He was taken prisoner, and anticipated the public death reserved for him by self-destruction, 1538. His sons went to France, and engaged in the service of that state against Charles V., who protected the Medici. PIETRO, general of the French galleys and marshal, was killed at the siege of Thionville 1558. LEO, his brother, was chief of the forces sent to the aid of Mary Stuart; he was killed in Italy 1554. FILIPPO, son of Pietro, born at Venice 1541, became colonel of the French guards, and distinguished himself at Montcontour and Rochelle; he was wounded in a fight with the Spanish fleet off the island of St. Michæl, and was then thrown overboard, though living, by order of the admiral, Santa Cruz, 1582.

STRUDEL, P., a Tyrolese painter, 1660-1717.

STRUENSEE, ADRIAN, a theologian and ascetic writer, minister at Halle, in Saxony, 1708-1791. His eldest son, CARL AUGUST VON STRUENSEE, a distinguished economist, tactician, mathematician, and statesman, 1735-1806. His younger son is the subject of the following notice.

STRUENSEE, JOHN FREDERIC, Count, whose fate is connected with that of the hapless princess, Matilda Caroline, sister of George III., was born at Halle in 1737, and became physician to Christian VII., king of Denmark, in 1768. The marriage of Christian had disappointed the ambitious hopes of the queen dowager, Julia Maria, who had hitherto been able to retain her influence at court, and had calculated on the succession of her son, Prince Frederic; she became, therefore, the mortal enemy of Matilda, who found herself neglected by the king, and after a long pleasure excursion, in which he was accompanied by Struensee, virtually separated from him. The first circumstance leading to any intimacy between Matilda and Struensee was the inoculation of her child, from which time she appears to have concerted with him the counter intrigues which led to the ruin of both. He first became governor of the prince, then counsellor of the conferences and reader to the king; his friend and firm coadjutor, at the same time, Count Brandt, being appointed director of the court spectacles. The imbecility of the king favoured any enterprise, however rash, and Struensee, once in action, contemplated nothing short of a complete revolution in the state, by which the aristocracy was to be abased, and the people gratified with a free press and many useful reforms. All this was accomplished in 1771, and the adventurer became secret minister with the title of count; having, however, a powerful party

of the nobles, headed by the queen dowager and Count Rantzau, opposed to him. This party began by blackening the character of Matilda, who had been reconciled to the king by the influence of Struensee, and as scandal is always palatable to those whose conduct would most merit its envenomed shafts, the press was set in motion against the authors of its freedom. In fine, the same deplorable weakness that had enabled Struensee to effect his rash enterprise, was now used to his destruction. Late one night in January, 1772, the conspirators suddenly forced their way to the king's apartment, persuaded him that he was about to be assassinated, and procured his order for the arrest of Struensee, his friend Brandt, and the queen. The latter was sleeping in her chamber at four in the morning, when Rantzau entered without ceremony and made her his prisoner, and it is well known that her life was only saved by the presence of the English fleet, by which she was conveyed to Germany. The charge against them was that of conspiracy against the state, aggravated by adultery. Struensee and Brandt were beheaded on the 28th of April, 1772, and four years after Matilda, not then twenty-five years of age, expired in Zell. [E.R.]

STRUTT, JOSEPH, an artist and antiquarian writer, born at Springfield, in Essex, 1749, died in London 1802. Having been apprenticed to Ryland, the engraver, he united the study of antiquities to his profession, and produced the following valuable works:—'The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England,' 1773; 'Manners, Customs, Arms, Habits, &c., of the English, from the Arrival of the Saxons to the Reign of Henry VIII.,' 1774-1776; 'Chronicle of England,' 1777-1778; 'Biographical Dictionary of Engravers,' 1785-1786; 'A Complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England,' 1796-1799; and that most favourite of all his works, 'The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England,' 1801.

STRUVE, GEORGE ADAM, in Latin *Struvius*, a Ger. jurisconsult, 1619-1692. His son, BURCKHARD GOTTHELF, professor of history, 1672-1738.

STRUYS. See STRAUSS.

STRY, A. VAN, a Dutch painter, 1755-1824.

STRYPE, JOHN, an indefatigable compiler of works relating to ecclesiastical history and biography, was born at Stepney, of German extraction, 1643, and became rector of Low Layton, in Essex, about 1669. It was here, during a sixty years' incumbency, that he compiled his valuable works, the chief of which are his 'Ecclesiastical Memorials,' the publication of which was completed in 1721; his 'Annals of the Reformation,' published from 1709 to 1731; and his 'Lives of the Archbishops Cranmer, Parker, Grindall, and Whitgift.' In the latter part of his life he became lecturer at Hackney; died 1737.

STUART, the royal house of Great Britain after the union of Scotland. The first of the name was the only child of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, and his wife Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce; he was born 1316; commanded the second division of the Scottish army at the battle of Halidon, 19th July, 1333; concluded the treaty of Perth with Edward III., 1335; succeeded David II. under the title of Robert II. 1371, died 1390. His son, ROBERT III., reigned after him, and continued the peace till 1399, when
Henry IV. to the throne of Eng
renewal of hostilities; died 1406
ceeded by his son, JAMES, who
bore the same name,—the fifth of
ing father of the unhappy Queen
JAMES, MARY. The other king
were James the Sixth of Scotla
England, Charles I., Charles II.,
by whose deposition in 1688 t
finally expelled the throne. The
named, JAMES FRANCIS EDW
Elder Pretender, was acknowledg
XIV., under the title of James I
in 1719 married the daughter o
king of Poland; he made some
recover the kingdom, and died a
He resigned his pretensions to hi
EDWARD, born 1721, who fought
throne of his ancestors, and was
loden 1746; died at Rome 1788.
Stuarts was his brother, HENRY
entered the church after the disas
became titular cardinal of York;
Prince Charles, however, he assu
of Henry IX. The invasion of It
republic soon after, compelled hi
in Venice, and he was there suppo
from the English crown. Died 1

STUART, ARABELLA. See S

STUART, SIR CHARLES, fou
Bute, the favourite of George II
military officer beginning of last

STUART, DANIEL, brother-in-
Mackintosh, many years editor
the 'Morning Post' and the 'Cou

STUART, GILBERT, a Scottis
miscellaneous writer, Edinburgh,

STUART, JAMES, descended f
Moray, and known as a partiza
was born at Duneam in 1776, an
to the signet in 1798. The ch
career was a fatal duel with Sir
of the famous biographer and frie
son, which took place in 1822.
victor, was tried for murder, bu
1835, when Lord Melbourne bec
was in London editing the 'Cou
and was rewarded for his suppor
ment by the office of inspector of f

STUART, JAMES, commonly
Stuart,' was born in London, of S
1713, and prosecuted his famous
in the period from 1742 to 1755.
ties of Athens,' a work of high va
taking research and truthfuln
1762; died 1788.

STUART, JOHN, a Scottish
professor of Greek at Aberdeen,
count of Marischal College and U
Sculptured Pillars in the North
Scotland,' and 'Observations
Accounts of the Progress of the
Scotland,' 1751-1827.

STUBBE, H., a learned write

STUBBS, G., an English divi

STUBBS, G., a disting. painte

STUBBS, or STUBBE, JOHN,
and political writer, lived about 1

STUCKIUS, J. W., a Swiss divine, 1542-1607.

STUKELEY, WILLIAM, a famous antiquarian, born at Holbech, in Lincolnshire, 1687, died 1765. His works are 'Itinerarium Curiosum,' or an 'Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities on his Travels through Great Britain,' published 1724; 'Palæographia Sacra, or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that Relate to Sacred History,' 1736; an 'Account of Stonehenge,' 1740, and some others.

STURE, STENO, called 'the Elder,' administrator of the government of Sweden, was the son of the statesman, Gustavus Anundson Sture, by Bridget, half-sister of Charles Canuteson. The historical events in which all the Stures figured mark the period of the union of the three kingdoms, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, as effected by Margaret of Waldemar. Charles Canuteson, installed king in defiance of Christian I. of Denmark, expired in 1470, and Steno Sture, already known for a 'skilful, cautious, and free-minded lord, and therewithal prosperous in his designs,' received the government at his death, with the counsel never to strive after the regal title, the assumption of which, by Charles, had brought many disasters upon the kingdom. Steno Sture was the man of the people, and the chief votes for his election were those of the peasants and burgesses; few of the lords followed his banner. In the middle of 1471, Christian appeared at Stockholm with a fleet of seventy ships, and Steno advanced to the relief of the capital with about ten thousand men; the strength of the Danish army was about the same, and it was posted on a sandy height, called the Brunkeberg, outside the town. Here the battle for the independence of Sweden was fought, on the 11th of October, and the Swedes gained a hard won victory, as may be judged from the fact that no less than five hundred of the enemy fell around the Danebrog or standard of Christian, who quitted Sweden, and made no further attempts against it. The wise administration of the kingdom by Steno Sture now secured to Sweden a long succession of happy years, and in 1477 he founded the university of Upsala. His later years were disturbed by the invasion of Finland by Russia, the accidental burning of Stockholm, the plague, the failure of crops, and finally, by the revival of the Danish claims under King John. All these circumstances combined to deprive Steno Sture of his power in 1497, but he regained it in 1501, and again carried matters with a high hand. He died by poison, probably administered by the physician of the Danish queen, in 1503. [É.R.]

STURE, SUANTO NILSON, successor of the preceding, was joined in the government of Sweden by a warrior priest named Hemming Gadd, who was 'oftener seen at the head of an army or a fleet than at the altar.' Suanto is described as a valiant warrior of a bounteous and cheerful disposition. It was said of him proverbially that no one was admitted into his service who was observed to wink before the blow of a battle-axe, and that he would rather strip himself of his clothes than suffer a fellow-soldier to go unrewarded. He seems to have been 'hail fellow, well met,' with the peasantry, and made a gallant stand with them against the pretensions of John, king of Denmark. He was marching against Prince Christian, son of John, when he expired suddenly in 1512. His administration had been one prolonged warfare with the Danes, and he succeeded in drawing into his alliance the Hanse Towns of Germany. His death was followed, a year later, by that of King John, who was succeeded by the cruel tyrant, Christian II. [E.R.]

STURE, STENO SUANTESON, son and successor of the preceding Suanto Sture, and 'the noblest and most chivalrous of his family,' was elected administrator in defiance of the Danish faction, one of whom was run through at the feast in the castle of Stockholm, on that occasion. In 1516, the ambitious prelate Gustavus Trollé, connived at the revival of the Danish claims under Christian, and that invader was defeated by Sture at the battle of Brenn-Kirk, near Stockholm, 22d July, 1518. In this battle the Swedish banner was carried by a young noble, GUSTAVUS VASA, destined to be the avenger of his country, and the founder of a dynasty of kings. In the beginning of 1520, the Danish army made a new invasion, and a battle was fought on the ice of lake Assundun in West Gothland. Steno was mortally wounded, and being carried out of the battle, died in his sledge while hastening across the ice to Stockholm, where his wife, Christina Gyllenstierna, continued the resistance with great heroism. The Swedes, however, were routed, and the coronation of Christian was celebrated by that 'massacre of Stockholm,' which makes one of the bloodiest chapters of history. Such were the results at which the policy of Margaret of Waldemar had arrived; aggravated, however, by the bigotry of a dark and ambitious superstition assuming the name of religion. These events possess more than the interest of old annals. The Stures of Sweden carried on the battle of freedom and the Christian faith till the Gustavuses arose, to whose great victories we owe at this hour the peaceful possession of the Bible in Europe. [E.R.]

STURGEON, WILLIAM, a great discoverer in electro-magnetism and galvanism, was born at Whittington, in Lancashire, 1783. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and his career exhibits a striking example of the distinction that is sometimes reached under the most difficult circumstances, arising from a deficient education and social position. His experiments and works having led to his general recognition as a man of high science, Mr. Sturgeon was appointed professor of experimental philosophy in the military academy at Addiscombe; died 1850.

STURGES, JOHN, a theologian, died 1807.

STURM, JAMES, a German diplomatist, whose *protest* against the exclusion of the deputies of the reformed from the diet of Spires, in 1519, led to the appellation of 'Protestants,' was born at Strasburg 1489. He was employed in several embassies, and contributed materials towards Sleidan's History of the Reformation; died 1555.

STURM, JOHN, in Latin *Sturmius*, called on account of his great learning the German Cicero, author of several original works and translations, Strasburg, 1507-1589.

STURM, or STURMIUS, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Altorf, author of several works in physics,

1635-1703. His son, LEONARD CHRISTOPHER, an engineer and writer on architecture, 1669-1719. To the same family belongs CHRISTOPHER CHRISTIAN STURM, a pastor at Hamburgh, one of whose works has been translated into most European languages; and is known in English under the title of 'Reflections on the Works of God,' born at Augsburg 1740, died 1786.

STURT, JOHN, a London engraver, 1658-1730.

STURZ, H. P., a German writer, 1736-1776.

STYLE, W., a writer on law, 1603-1679.

SUARD, JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE, an elegant writer, secretary to the Fr. Academy, 1733-1817.

SUAREZ, F., a Spanish theologian, 1548-1617.

SUAREZ, J. M., an Ital. antiquary, died 1677.

SUBLEYRAS, PETER, a French painter, taught by his father, Matthew, and by Rival, 1699-1749.

SUBTERMANS, or SUSTERMANS, JUSTUS, a portrait and hist. painter of Antwerp, 1597-1681.

SUCHET, LOUIS GABRIEL, duke of Albufera, one of Napoleon's generals, was born at Lyons 1772, and rose to distinction in the wars waged by the republic in Italy. In 1800 he was major-general, and in 1805 began his career in the Spanish peninsula, where he rose to the command of one division of the army, and obtained his ducal honours. He became a peer of France after the restoration, and died 1826.

SUCKLING, SIR JOHN, a poet and courtier of the period of James I., was born at Whitton, in Middlesex, in 1609, and became the friend and companion of such men as Falkland and Devereux. At the period of the rebellion he displayed his loyalty and love of show by spending £12,000 in equipping a troop of one hundred horse, who proved too fine to be good for much in the field. Another trait of his character was exhibited by his endeavour to rescue Strafford, for which he was obliged to fly to France, where he died prematurely in 1641. He was an elegant writer, an accomplished scholar, and a great wit.

SUDAN, J. N., archivist of Lyons, 1761-1827.

SUE, JEAN JOSEPH, father and son, French surgeons, the former 1710-1792. PIERRE, a nephew of the elder, author of a 'History of Galvanism,' 1739-1816.

SUENO, three kings of Denmark, the *first* reigned 985-1014. The *second*, his grandson, received the crown of that country to the prejudice of Harald, king of Norway, 1047, died 1074. The *third*, usurped the throne after assassinating Canute V., 1147, and was killed in battle with Waldemar, 1157.

SUERKER III., king of Sweden from 1192-1210.

SUETONIUS, CAIUS TRANQUILLUS, a Roman advocate, who obtained the office of tribune through the influence of his friend, Pliny the Younger, and was afterwards secretary to Trajan. He is now known as an historian and miscellaneous writer, by his 'Lives of the Twelve Cæsars,' and his 'Notices of Grammarians, Rhetoricians, and Poets,' still extant.

SUETONIUS-PAULINUS, a Roman general, who became governor of Britain, and vanquished Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, 59.

SUETT, RICHARD, a low comedian of great humour, and supposed to be inimitable in his line. He was a native of London, and a choir boy in St. Paul's cathedral. He made his first appearance on the stage at the Haymarket theatre, while yet very young; but afterwards sought practice in the provinces, and particularly at York, where he acquired some reputation. In 1781 he appeared at Drury Lane, and became famous in comedy and broad farce. Among the parts for which he was celebrated were *Robin*, *Endless*, and *Dicky Gossip*. He died in 1805 at the age of forty-seven, habits of intemperance having led to his early death. [J.A.H.]

SUEUR, EUSTACHE LE, was born at Mont Didier in 1617, and became the pupil of Simon Vouet at Paris, but by the aid of some of Marc-antonio's prints after Raphael, and some of the pictures of that great painter in France, he developed a style superior to that of any of his contemporaries. His celebrated series of twenty-two large pictures, from the life of St. Bruno, now in the Louvre, was painted before his thirtieth year; they were originally painted on wood in the cloister of the Carthusians at Paris, but were transferred to canvas in 1766. Le Sueur died in 1655, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Considering his comparatively short life, his works are very numerous, and most of them are on a large scale: they have been well engraved by the Massards, G. Andran, and the two Picarts. His style was grand in design, and he excelled in composition, but he was deficient both in colour and in chiaroscuro. The more showy style of Lebrun obscured the reputation of Le Sueur during his lifetime, but he now holds deservedly a much higher place than his more successful rival. He is sometimes styled the French Raphael. In composition, in character, and in the disposing of draperies, he was equal to the greatest of the Italians.—(Felibien, *Entretiens sur les vies, &c., des plus excellens Peintres, &c.*; D'Argenville, *Abrégé de la vie des Peintres*; Supp. to Pernety's Cyclopædia.) [R.N.]

SUEUR, J. LE, a French protestant, d. 16[illegible]

SUEUR, PETER LE, a French wood engr[illegible] 1636-1716. NICHOLAS, his nephew, 1690-1[illegible]

SUFFREN, J., a French Jesuit, 1565-164[illegible]

SUFFREN SAINT-TROPEZ, PETER ANDRE DE, one of the most dist. naval officers pro[illegible] by France, served under De Grasse, 1726-1[illegible]

SUGER, the Abbé, a French statesman, of Louis VII. and Louis Le Gros, 1082-115[illegible]

SUHM, P. F., a Danish historian, 1728-[illegible]

SUICER, or SCHWEITZER, JOHN GA[illegible] a Swiss theologian and Hellenist, 1620- His son, J. HENRY, a theologian and com[illegible] tator on the Bible, 1644-1705.

SUIDAS, a Greek lexicographer, who is posed to have lived about the 11th century. work is highly valuable for its details of li history, and its excerpts from lost authors.

SULLA. See SYLLA.

SULIVAN, SIR RICHARD JOSEPH, a m[illegible] of parliament, and employé of the East Company, author of 'Analysis of the Po[illegible] History of India,' died 1806.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, an American general member of Congress, afterwards a judge of Hampshire, 1741-1795. His brother, JA[illegible] governor of Massachusets, author of 'Observa[illegible] on the Government of the United States,' [illegible] 'Dissertation on the Constitutional Liberty of Press,' 1744-1808.

SULLY, H., an English watchmaker, d. 1728.

SULLY, MAURICE DE, bishop of Paris, celebrated as a preacher, and for having laid the first stone of the cathedral, 1160-1196. EUDES, his successor, 1197-1208.

SULLY, MAXIMILIEN DE BETHUNE, duke of Sully, born 13th December, 1560, was the second son of Francis de Bethune, baron of Rosny, a French protestant noble of high lineage, but impoverished patrimony. Young Maximilien Rosny was taken at the age of twelve to the court of Henry of Navarre, (afterwards Henry IV. of France,) then in his twentieth year, and was solemnly commanded by his father to live and die with the royal master, to whom he was then assigned. Rosny accompanied Henry to Paris and narrowly escaped perishing in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. When the young king of Navarre escaped from Paris, and renewed the armed resistance of the Huguenots against their catholic persecutors, young Rosny was with him, and became, while yet in boyhood, a captain of proved courage and skill. During the nineteen years of civil war, which elapsed before Henry was acknowledged king of France, Rosny rendered him the most eminent services, not only by valour and conduct in the field, but by his honesty and candour as an adviser, and also by the genius, as a financier and a statesman, which developed itself in the young noble, during the struggles and vicissitudes of this stormy portion of his chivalrous master's career. When the civil wars were at last ended, and Henry obtained undisputed possession of the crown, the internal affairs of the kingdom were in the most deplorable condition. There was the bitterest animosity of sect against sect. Agriculture, trade, and foreign commerce had suffered equally from the lawless violence of the contending factions; the finances of the crown were deeply, and as it seemed irretrievably embarrassed; and the resources of the state were dilapidated and apparently destroyed. Rosny now acted as the king's chief minister in reorganizing the kingdom out of the shipwreck of intestine strife and national bankruptcy. He was indefatigable in searching out and redressing the abuses that had grown up in every department of the administration; he investigated the origin and proper character of each branch of the revenue, and he personally examined the productive and commercial capabilities of the various districts and towns. He studied the modes of collecting the taxes and other imposts, that might be most lucrative to the crown, and least oppressive to the subject. The reformes, which he thus cautiously and wisely planned, were put into execution by him with equal firmness and skill; and having found, when he undertook the management of the French finances in 1597, an empty treasury, an increasing national debt, and an over-burdened and discontented population, he left in 1611 a surplus revenue, a large accumulation of treasure, and satisfaction and prosperity in every class of the community. It was not only as a financial reformer that he served his king and his country. He was Henry's counsellor in all the king's great measures of the reign with regard to foreign affairs, and also in those by which liberty of conscience and full rights of citizenship were guaranteed to the Huguenots, and by which the effective administration of the law and the maintenance of order and tranquillity were secured. He was liberally rewarded by his sovereign with wealth and honours, and in 1606 was made duke de Sully, and a peer of France. After Henry's assassination in 1610 Sully retained his offices for a short time under Louis XIII., but finding his influence decline and his counsels slighted, he retired from the court. Part of the occupation of Sully's after life was the composition of his well-known and valuable Memoirs. He died December 22, 1641. [E.S.C.]

SULPICIA, a Roman poetess, 90 B.C.

SULPICIUS, GALLUS. See GALLUS.

SULPICIUS-LEMONIA-RUFUS, SERVIUS, a Roman lawyer, and friend of Cicero, 106-43 B.C.

SULPICIUS, RUFUS, a Roman orator, born 124 B.C., became tribune 88; he was decapitated by Sylla, as a partizan of Marius.

SULPICIUS-SEVERUS, an ecclesiastical historian of the 5th century, author of a 'Life of St. Martin of Tours,' and an 'Ecclesiastical History.'

SULZER, J. G., a Swiss writer, 1720-1779.

SUMAROKOFF, ALEXANDER PETROWITSCH, a dramatic wr., poet, and fabulist of Moscow, considered the founder of the Russian drama, 1727-77.

SUMMONTE, J. A., a Neapolitan historian of the city and kingdom of Naples, who was rewarded for his labours by a persecution, and died 1602.

SURITA, or ZURITA, JEROME, a Spanish historian and secretary to the Inquisition, 1512-80.

SURIN, J. J., a French Jesuit, 1600-1665.

SURIUS, L., an ascetic writer, 1522-1578.

SURREY. See HOWARD.

SUSARION, an ancient Greek actor, supposed to be the inventor of comedy.

SUSON, B. H., a French ascetic, died 1366.

SUSSEX, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, duke of, sixth son of George III., was born 1773. He married the Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the earl of Dunmore, in defiance of the royal marriage act, and though the marriage was pronounced void, they continued to live together till the lady's death in 1830. The children of this marriage were SIR AUGUSTUS D'ESTE, since dead, and a daughter, who became the wife of Sir Thomas Wilde, Lord Truro. The duke died in 1843, and was buried, by his own will, at Kensall Green Cemetery.

SUSSMITCH, J. P., a Germ. divine, 1705-67.

SUTCLIFFE, or SOUTCLIFFE, MATTHEW, dean of Exeter, and founder of a learned establishment at Chelsea, which proved the origin of the present military asylum, 1582-1629.

SUTTON, RICHARD, one of the founders of Brazennose College, Oxford, and steward of Sion monastery, near Brentford, known 1490-1522.

SUTTON, THOMAS, founder of the Charterhouse, was an accomplished English gentleman, and merchant, born at Knaith, in Lincolnshire, 1532. In 1569, being already secretary to the earl of Warwick, he was appointed master-general of the ordnance at Berwick, and greatly distinguished himself in the northern rebellion, which broke out under the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. In 1573, he commanded one of the batteries which compelled the castle of Edinburgh to surrender to the English; and the same year went to the assistance of the Regent Morton as one of the chiefs of a body of 1,500 men, sent

into Scotland by Elizabeth. In 1582, Sutton married a relative of the earl of Warwick, and soon after commenced those speculations as a contractor, merchant, and armed privateer, by which he acquired his immense fortune. This was greatly augmented, however, by the value of the coal discovered in two manors which he had purchased of the bishop of Durham. After the loss of his wife in 1602, Sutton began to change his manner of living, and being deeply impressed with a sense of religion, he finally purchased the dissolved monastery of the Chartreuse, which he endowed most nobly with the bulk of his property: the purchase money alone was no less than £13,000, in those times a much greater sum than at present. He died at Hackney, in 1611, and his remains were deposited in a vault prepared for them under the chapel of the Charter-house. After his death, the nephew of Sutton, though munificently provided for, sought to invalidate the foundation of this charity, and the history of his attempt is supposed to implicate Lord Bacon as a *particeps criminis*. Like many of our noble charities, the administration of the Charter-house is said to have been marked by great abuse, the augmented value of the endowment being much more largely shared in by the officials and the school than the needy brethren; very recently, however, a vindication has been published by the present master, Archdeacon Hale, entitled, 'Some Account of the Early History and Foundation of the Hospital.' [E.R.]

SUVEE, J. B., a Flemish painter, 1743-1807.

SUVENHUSIUS, WILLIAM, professor of Hebrew and Greek at Amsterdam, editor of an edition of the Mischna, with Notes, and a Latin version, published 1703.

SUWARROW, or SOUVAROFF, PETER ALEXIS VASILIEVITCH, Count, a Russian general, remarkable for his headlong valour and barbarian energy of purpose, was born at Suskoi, in the Ukraine, 1730, and commenced his military career in the campaign against Sweden in 1747, shortly followed by the seven years' war. In 1762 he returned to his country, but took the field again in 1768, and obtained those successes in Poland which led to its first partition between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the events of which date from 1768 to 1771. In 1773 he led the Russian hordes against Turkey, and captured in succession Tourtakaye and Hirsout. In 1782 he defeated the Tartars of the Crimea, and obliged them to take the oath of submission to Russia: the next year he was appointed general-in-chief and governor of that country. The Turks having renewed the struggle in 1787, a desperate battle was fought at Kinburn, where Suwarrow was severely wounded, and compelled to seek repose in his litter; his troops were soon after thrown into confusion, but the general mounted his horse, and reproaching them with their cowardice, threw himself almost into the midst of the enemy, and retrieved the fortunes of the field. The crowning victory in this campaign was the capture of Ismail, a fortress of Bessarabia, near the mouth of the Danube, in December, 1789. In 1794 the brave Polanders took the field under Kosciusko, to fight once more the battle of their independence, and in two months the Vistula was crimsoned with the blood of the patriots: on the 4th of November, Suwarrow captured Praga, and on the 9th he made his solemn entry into Warsaw. Much has been written about the excessive cruelty practised on this occasion, but there is really nothing to show that it exceeded the usual practice —fiendish as it is—of a victorious army; and it is recorded that Suwarrow's eyes filled with tears when the keys of Warsaw were presented to him, at the remembrance of what had occurred. He was, in some respects, a man of almost barbarian character; of this no denial can reasonably be admitted; but we are disposed to believe that his method of leading the Russians to victory was as merciful as any method *could* be, and it is from the Russian side of view that we ought to estimate the character of her commanders; to measure them by the higher standard applicable to our own countrymen, is manifestly absurd. Suwarrow's eccentricities enter largely into all the narratives of his career, but we can hardly find space for his personal portrait, or for those traits of character which properly belong to biography. In height he barely exceeded five feet, he was miserably [illegible] had a large mouth, a wrinkled forehead, and [illegible] patches of grey hair on his head. His contempt of dress could only be equalled by his disregard of every form of politeness, and some idea may be formed of both from the fact, that he was [illegible] in the morning by several buckets of cold water thrown over him, and that he often drilled his troops in his shirt sleeves, with his stockings hanging down about his heels; like his men also, he practised dispensing with the use of a pocket handkerchief. His favourite signal of attack was a shrill cock-crow: 'To-morrow morning,' said he, previous to the storming of Ismail, 'I mean to be up at three before daybreak, I shall then dress and wash myself, then say my prayers, then give one loud cock-crow, and capture Ismail.' His despatches announcing victory were equally singular, and were generally in doggrel rhyme. One of these, from the campaign of 1773, is literally rendered thus. It was addressed to Prince Romanzoff:—

'Glory to God—glory to thee,
Tourtakaye's taken and taken by me!'

The most remarkable points in his character as a soldier were his contempt of strategy, and his devoted courage: his motto was 'Forward and strike,' 'Nothing to be thought of but the offensive—quick marches—energy in attack—the bayonet is steel.' With these qualities he won the heart of his soldiers, and obtained his great victories over the Poles and Turks. They were unsuited, however, to the atmosphere of a court, and after the death of Catharine, Suwarrow disgusted her successor, Paul I., and retired to his estate of Kinburnschansk, where he remained till 1799. The desire of his heart to take a command against the French was then gratified, and he was sent into Italy at the head of 30,000 Russians, to co-operate with the archduke Charles of Austria. No exigency or respect of persons could induce this stalwart old kern to alter his principles: asked for his plan by the emperor, he protested he had none, or, if he had, that he should not disclose them: pressed with propositions for defensive operations, he would not hear of them; 'Tell my lord, the prince, that I know nothing of the defensive; I can only attack. I shall advance when it seems good to me to [illegible]

n I do, I shall not stop in Switzer-
ll go, according to my orders, into
até. Tell him that at Vienna I am
ut that here I am at least his equal.
marshal, so am I; he serves a great
lo I; he commands an army, so do I;
and I am old. I have acquired expe-
cessive victories, and I receive neither
dvice from any one: I trust alone in
sword.' It is not surprising that he
l by Massena at Zurich, and that a
us conducted against the generals of
ar of Napoleon, should have had an
y termination, yet Suwarrow was
y moment, unworthy of his laurels.
ngth ordered to return, and died, ne-
e emperor, at St. Petersburgh, May
[E.R.]

ENRIETTA. See COLIGNI.

DE, archbishop of Embrun, 1250-71.

J., a Dutch chemist, 1774-1826.

ERDAM, JEAN, a celebrated anatomist
gist, was born at Amsterdam in 1637.
680. His father was an apothecary,
d a collection of objects in natural
gaged while a mere boy in cleaning
this museum, the young Swammer-
quired a taste for the study of nature,
an especial lover of entomology. He
cine at Leyden, and took his degree
. He prosecuted his anatomical re-
great zeal and success, and was the
er the art of injecting the arteries and
has proved of such use in dissections.
ack of a quartan ague obliged him to
studies for a time, and upon his reco-
quished his human anatomy, and de-
almost entirely to that of insects. In
ished his 'General History of Insects,'
attempts a classification of them, ac-
eir structure and the metamorphoses
. From this work he acquired great
ut in consequence of over-exertion in
ealth gave way. He fell soon after-
an extremely hypochondriacal state,
ng even to answer a question addressed
t length became unfit for entering into
this sad state of mind he was struck
liar tenets of an extraordinary woman
, Antoinette Bourignon, and soon be-
d into the depths of her mystical de-
fancied that he would offend the Deity
g his anatomical pursuits, and throw-
scalpel, he followed his fanatical leader
He returned some time afterwards to
but his mortifications and mystical
reduced him to the state of a living
n one of his fits of melancholy, he
e manuscripts he could lay his hands
rtunately some time previous to this,
means had compelled him to sell a
em, which ultimately coming into the
erhaave, were published by him many
he unfortunate author's death. [W.B.]

VELT, HERMANN, called *Hermann of*
ch landscape painter, 1620-1690.

, OLAUS, an excellent botanist, was born
g in Sweden, in 1760. He died in 1817.
of eighteen he was sent to study at the university of Upsal, and attended the lectures of the younger Linnæus. Soon becoming his own master he devoted himself to travel and collecting plants. While only twenty-three he undertook at his own expense a voyage to the West Indies and South America. He explored the botany of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and the other islands; and after visiting the coast of America returned to Europe by way of England. In London he made the acquaintance of Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Hans Sloane, &c., and returned to his native country with great acquisitions in both knowledge and collections. He was soon afterwards elected a member of the Academy of Stockholm, and the year after made its president. He was called to the chair of botany at the medico-chirurgical institution of that town, and was decorated by his sovereign with the orders of Vasa and the Polar Star. He taught botany with much success at Stockholm, and continued a great upholder of the Linnæan system. He established many new genera of plants; described with clearness and conciseness an immense number of species: and paid particular attention to cryptogamic botany. Schreber has called a genus of plants after him, Schwartzia. [W.B.]

SVEDBERG, or SWEDBERG, JESPER, bishop of Skara in Westrogothia, was born on his father's estate near Fahlun in Sweden, 1653, and was many years chaplain in a regiment of cavalry, and superintendent of the Swedish mission established in England and America. He was raised to the see of Skara in 1702 by Charles XII., and three years later became doctor of theology at Upsala. In 1719 the family was ennobled, and the name of Swedenborg adopted by his son, Emanuel, as mentioned in the following article. Bishop Swedberg was a great writer, and among the fruits of his pen is an autobiography still in MSS. His children are the subjects of some curious notices, among which occurs the following:—'I have kept my sons to that profession to which God has given them inclination and liking; and I have not brought up one to the clerical office, although many parents do this inconsiderately and in a manner not justifiable, by which the Christian Church, and also the clerical order, suffer not a little, and is brought into contempt. I have never had my daughters in Stockholm, where many reside in order to learn fine manners, but where also they learn much that is worldly and injurious to the soul.' This good old man died in 1735. [E.R.]

SWEDENBORG, EMANUEL, in an eminent sense *The Philosopher of Christianity*, was born at Stockholm, 29th January, 1688. His parentage is shown in the preceding article, and as the events of his life were few and simple, we shall here limit ourselves to a sketch of his literary career, and a justification of the above title. In 1709 Emanuel Swedberg, afterwards Swedenborg, completed his education at the university of Upsala, and published his academical dissertation, consisting of moral sentences from the writings of Seneca, Publius Syrus, and others, illustrated with notes from the old Latin authors. From 1710 to 1714 he was journeying abroad, according to the custom in those days, sometimes writing heroic verses, epigrams, or love pieces in the Latin tongue to relieve his toils at the various seats of learning that he visited. In 1716 he commenced the publica-

tion of papers on the mathematics and physical sciences in his 'Dædalus Hyperboreus,' and was received into public employment as the colleague of the famous Count Polheim; soon afterwards he was appointed assessor in the Metallic College by Charles XII., who honoured him with his personal friendship. In 1718, besides continuing the 'Dædalus,' Swedberg published a work on algebra, which included, among the higher rules of mathematics, the integral and differential calculus: the year following he assumed the style of nobility by favour of Queen Ulrica Eleonora, and from that period had a seat with the nobles of the equestrian order in the triennial assemblies of the states. From 1719 to 1722, his professional avocations introduced him to the study of the fusibility and structure of metals, and, gradually, to the geometrical principles of chemistry, for the further study of which, and the knowledge of mines, he journeyed some fifteen months through the German states. The titles of his works in this period indicate very clearly the progress of *the Thinker* proceeding steadily through the physical sciences towards a philosophy of nature: the chief of them are 'Arguments derived from Appearances in Sweden in Favour of the Depth of the Waters, and Greater Tides of the Sea in the Ancient World;' 'Specimens of a Work on the Principles of Chemistry;' 'Observations on Iron and the Elementary Nature of Fire;' and 'Miscellaneous Observations about Natural Things, especially Minerals, Fire, and the Strata of Mountains.' In 1734 he completed *one stage* of this onward march by publishing his 'Principia,' contained in the first of three folio volumes, which were issued at Dresden and Leipzig at the expense of the duke of Brunswick, and to publish which, Swedenborg undertook another journey. This work explains the production and nature of the elements, the formation and laws of the solar vortex, and the sublime analogy between the starry heavens and the magnetic sphere, it will be found to ante-date many important discoveries, especially in the co-relation of magnetism, electricity, light, gravitation, and all the physical forces; while the practical part on mineralogy has been pronounced, in Cramer's 'Art of Assaying Metals,' 'magnificent and laborious.' While this work was passing through the press, its author made the acquaintance of Wolff's Ontology, and having found that his own theory of the elementary world agreed with it, his ambition took wing, and he resolved to try the experiment of applying his principles to the deep subjects glanced at by that philosophy. His prompt reasoning flashed through all difficulties like a sabre-cut—nature is all mechanism—the soul is in nature—these principles of his, with Wolff's seal on them, are the exponents of nature—why, then, not demonstrate the nature of the soul with as much precision as that of the elementary world? With Swedenborg to *think* was to *do;* hence arose his Philosophy of the Infinite, a '*Prodromus*,' as he calls it, written immediately after the perusal of Wolff in 1734: in strict relation with all that preceded it, this little work was but a plank thrown across the gulf which separated one field of thought from another,—it carried Swedenborg from the dead mechanics of metals and elements to *the living*. Treating of the soul had set him thinking about the body; he is curio[illegible] know what the learned are doing—whether [illegible] have found the same key as himself; now, t[illegible] fore, he buries himself for a few days in th[illegible] rary at Dresden, reads the 'Bibliothèque Itali[illegible] which contains an account of the learned m[illegible] the day, and finds to his extreme satisfacti[illegible] new and wide field open before him. [illegible] learned men are divided into parties—some a[illegible] ing and others denying the animation of the [illegible] others, again, with the microscope searchin[illegible] body through and through to decide these con[illegible] It is the same with the question of the a[illegible] constitution of the blood—the existence o[illegible] animal spirit in the nerves—the growth o[illegible] embryo in the womb—the cause of the circul[illegible] and all the kindred topics. Ruysch, Bianchi, [illegible] wenhoeck, Borelli, Lancisi, Morgagni, Malp[illegible] are here with all the treasures of art and lea[illegible] with anatomical preparations and models o[illegible] human frame hardly equalled by anything i[illegible] our own times, and finally, with the doctrines o[illegible] metry and analogy already pressed into the ser[illegible] Discovery and art had anticipated all the re[illegible] ments of the philosopher. It was only for [illegible] to take up the thread of demonstration at a p[illegible] where all confessed that nature was seen to wor[illegible] most distinctly and perfectly. Swedenborg, in short, reverting to his attempted demonstration of the connection between soul and body on mathematical principles, resolved to pursue his inquiry from this fresh plane of induction. Obliged to return for a season to his professional avocations, he carried this high purpose along with him, and in 1736 obtained leave of absence again for the purpose of writing and publishing a great work. Space is not allowed us to follow him step by step, as we might do, in the conception and publication of his works on the 'Animal Kingdom.' Three years were occupied abroad in collecting and digesting his materials, and in 1740 'The Economy of the Animal Kingdom, Considered Anatomically, Physically, and Philosophically,' appeared at Amsterdam, followed in 1744 by 'The Animal Kingdom,' and in 1745 by 'The Worship and Love of God,'—the latter, apart from its philosophy, acknowledged by competent judges for one of the most gorgeous specimens of Latinity in existence. Three works completed the Thinker's *second stage;* and among the doctrines contained in them are still discoveries of high importance in physiology awaiting an adequate criticism, or courting adoption: such are the author's demonstration of the animation of the brain, and of its coincidence of the ing formation with the systole and diastole of the heart, and after birth with the respiration of the lungs—of the beautiful provision for muscular [illegible] derived from the respiration, exhibiting the fun[illegible] of the lungs in distributing and regulating [illegible] throughout the entire system—of the law of [illegible] and society among the organs—and of many o[illegible] which it would be inconsistent with our [illegible] enumerate, but tending upwards to a rational [illegible] chology. Through the whole of his career up t[illegible] point, Swedenborg's labours had grown, one ta[illegible] of another, like a tree; the goodly proportion[illegible] excellent fruit of which, placed him in the h[illegible] rank of scientific men; he was not yet, how[illegible] *the Philosopher of Christianity*. In after ye[illegible]

ours as his preparation; and
est, are well aware that they
d that their results enter no
lations than the words of a
ne thoughts of an older one.
5, as he drew near the utmost
ophical inquiries concerning
clares his eyes were opened
hat, warned by a divine ap-
ned his uncompleted labours
and devoted himself to the
e was called. This is a sub-
s in a notice which is neces-
nation in matters of fact, but
the case of Swedenborg is
om that of the visionaries of
oursed with spiritual beings.
is is this:—not that he saw
he actually lived with them
things in the spirit world as
ıd only existing here in the
it as an instrument for pub-
digesting in a rational form
derived from them. It is,
ıd value of these conclusions
ne whole weight of his claims
the title we have assigned
many Christian philosophers,
philosopher of the Christian
nstrument of Providence in
former, and doing precisely
ts of thought that Paul did
e, grounded in Judaism or in
ay indeed that the systems of
ın philosophers have nothing
istianity, but they stand, as
ns will admit, on ground *apart*
npt to reconcile religion and
been cordially acknowledged
er side. Theologians have
no system of philosophy has
to it, the Christian doctrine
nly pretensions of this nature
ıteen weary centuries being
ritings of the mystics—more
cob Bœhmen, and his eloquent
ry, the nonjuring divine, Wil-
ter have become *obsolete*, not
could ever cease to engage
for this very sufficient rea-
e they embraced had become
iculars inconsistent with our
things, and the most they
alive the spirit of earnest
ion of a future great develop-
ys been looked for. Sweden-
ed, wrote after Newton and
rks he was acquainted, and
tter informed on the progress
day, and with the richer har-
e future; step by step all the
had hitherto engaged atten-
der his review, and whatever
or death in nature, seems to
ı as the animals were brought
he would call them. Such
by Providence to furnish the
th the Christian development
re we will endeavour to state

in what this consists, and in what it does *not*. Certainly, it is not a mere dialectic, for what, after all, is that, but a logical instrument, fashioned, if possible, to reconcile the self-sufficient reason with faith; and what does the insufficiency of the German schools consist in except this, that the very process of reason by which the understanding and the Word are sought to be reconciled, does but strengthen the former? Besides, the true Christian Philosophy cannot, by the very conditions which call for it, be a bare *method:* like Christianity itself, it must be a *result*, and a final one. In this consists the supereminence of the mental philosophy contained in the theological works of Swedenborg. It groups the thoughts round the affections, and it gives the latter a mighty power both to raise and to lower the former, so that the regenerate man, or him whose affections have been purified by the procedure of a pure love through them, is altogether another, *even as a reasoning man*, for he becomes the little child who has entered into the kingdom of God. This hint of the real nature of Swedenborg's philosophy is all we can here give; and now a word or two on the two great subjects of development in which it is embodied: these are his *doctrine of the Bible*, and his *doctrine of the spiritual world*. The former has never been represented by him as an invented allegory, but as a perfectly unique divine symbol, *such as the supreme wisdom becomes when it is breathed through the human mind, the self-intelligence meanwhile not interfering with its appropriation of images and figures.* Let not these expressions be read carelessly, but deeply pondered, for they will be found to consist with a great law of intercourse between higher and lower intelligences; they point, in short, to the marvellous fact, that the Word is the open gate between the world and heaven, which it links together by a correspondence of thoughts and ideas: this can now be brought to the test of *objectiveness* through some states of clairvoyance, while its *subjective* test is open to all who know what Christian experience is. But the statements of Swedenborg concerning the spiritual world, are after all perhaps, the first and greatest difficulty that his readers have to encounter, and even when these are not altogether discredited, the similarity between spiritual and natural things is regarded as offensive. In the first place this similarity is apparent only, and belongs to a superficial acquaintance with his meaning; the real similarity being not that of *identity* but *correspondence*, and arising from the universal law that the ideal is nothing, even in things spiritual, till it finds repose and form in the real or substantial. We have already alluded to the preparation of Swedenborg, as consisting in the mathematical discipline of his mind and his acquaintance with the sciences, two distinct courses of which he went through—the elementary, in which all nature is reviewed as a mechanism, even to the intercourse between soul and body, and what we may term the concrete, which views the soul or living form in nature; the one a study of the laws which unite the atomic parts of bodies, from the grain of salt up to the scattered stars of the firmament; the other a study of organization from the least living part of the body, up to the rational soul dwelling in its whole order by influx and correspondence. This double course of prepara-

tion, it may now be apprehended, was absolutely necessary if spiritual laws were ever to become subjects of study: and even if we grant, in any case, that Swedenborg has brought them down to a too rigid formula, the form is but the net needful to catch these winged thoughts, or rather, the artist's stationary figure representing his ever living and varying model; the life, the actual motion, cannot be drawn, but only one phasis of it, from which infinite variety and living beauty may be inferred. We hold it no disparagement of Swedenborg, therefore, that when he had arrived at his spiritual manhood, he was still as a child who had never left his mother nature—that his 'umbilical cord was never cut,' as Emerson expresses it: had it been, we should have had another great mystic, another Bœhmen, Bourignon, or Peter Poiret, but we should still have awaited the Newton of the unseen universe. We have not space to substantiate these hints as we could wish, by reviewing ever so briefly the mass of writing to which they apply; yet we cannot conclude without a word or two on the principal of these works. The series commences with the '*Arcana Cœlestia*,' published in London from 1749 to 1756. This work, a model of literary method and precision of language, is really the text-book of all that followed it, and is remarkable for the increasing depth of its meaning as we pass from volume to volume. The very heart of its contents, if we may dare trust ourselves to express so much in one sentence, is a psychological disclosure of the struggle between the Divine and the human natures in the experience of the Saviour; and it is in course of this development—sometimes expressed in terms applicable to Him alone, sometimes in the lower phraseology of all Christian experience—that Swedenborg has evolved his philosophy, and established his doctrine of the Word. We may here repeat, therefore, what we have already intimated, that it is in vain to look for either of these in the set terms of *a creed*; it is a study which frees the mind of all formularies, and the deeper it is pondered, the more confidingly may the spirit take wing in the pure ether: *terms*, we have indeed, precise and beautifully fashioned forms of thought in these writings, which are as the nests in the branches, to which the tired thoughts will always return for repose and security, and the more gratefully the longer they have been on the wing: anything more than this Swedenborg would be the last among theologians to contemplate. That he speaks as a master is most true, but as one whose constant anxiety it is to place his disciples on the same intellectual footing as himself, to lure them gently on, whether by persuasion or authority, till they may look at the same divine things that he gazed upon, less by prerogative than the constitutional right which belongs to all. In a word, if there is any truth in Swedenborg's revelations at all, their pre-eminent value consists in this, that they unite the *understanding* and the *Word*; as the poet attracts the eye and the heart to nature—not by a painted *mirage*, or a crowd of stilted figures to be taken for *it*, but by awakening instincts, and touching the chords *which really unite them within the human consciousness*; they are, therefore, speaking within the bounds of coolest reason, the very complement and last necessity of Protestant freedom, for no church can claim dogmatic au
over any man who has once possessed hi
this key to the Scriptures, and no philoso
have any dangers for him: all the stronger,
fore, becomes the *moral authority* of the chu
it thus grounds itself in the reason and fre
man.—After the Arcana, Swedenborg pu
in 1758, a small tract 'Concerning the Las
ment and the Destruction of Babylon,'
'On the White Horse of the Apocalypse,'
'On the Earths of our Solar System, and
the Earths of the Starry Heavens,' and
mary view of his position in theologica
entitled 'The New Jerusalem and its H
Doctrine:' he added to these, as his labour
year, his account 'Of Heaven and its Wo
accompanied with an 'Account of Hell.'
now is that Last Judgment and the De
Babylon, manifested, as he says, among spi
1757? Why the announcement of the comm
ment of a new age, almost instantly fol
speaking historically, by the earthquake
French revolution, the commotion begun by
is still spreading from land to land, and thr
to tremble under the feet of many general
A question surely not answerable in these d
final judgment upon all things by the con
tuous regard hitherto paid to it. Why als
may ask, this revelation of the Word coinc
with its publication in all the known langua
the world? That White Horse—what is i
the free human spirit, the illuminated underst
ing, proceeding by which, through ages
nations, the Eternal Wisdom, as a crowned
rior, subdues all that is contrary to its domi
It may be easy to doubt one figure, even
admiring its beauty and universality, but wh
this figure take a consistent place in the g
epic of the Scriptures and of human history,
marches in due order with a thousand o
equally grand and universal? We can but
these are some of the questions that the rea
Swedenborg must be prepared to encounter,
by these glimpses at his meaning we are far
intending any eulogy: they are simply des
to supply the place of a more elaborate dis
tion. Swedenborg continued his developmen
the Word and of Spiritual Laws during
whole remainder of his life—a period, reck
from 1745, when his spiritual sight comm
of twenty-seven years. The principal works
lished by him after those mentioned above
his 'Doctrine of the Lord,' 'Doctrine of the S
Scripture,' Doctrine of Life,' and 'Doctri
Faith,' all in 1763; his 'Angelic Wisdom
cerning Divine Love and Wisdom,' and 'Co
ing Divine Providence,' in 1763 and 1764
'Apocalypse Revealed,' 1766; 'The Delig
Wisdom concerning Conjugal Love,' 176
'The True Christian Religion,' 1771. N
these works were published in his own co
where the press was not free, but in Lon
Amsterdam; for this reason he made
journeys backwards and forwards, which w
only changes that marked his external life
whole period. He died in London, in the
fifth year of his age, 29th March, 1772.

SWEERT, E., a Dutch botanist, 17th cen

SWEERT, F., a Flemish historian, 1567-

N, G., a Dutch physician, 1700-1772.
DEANE, grandson of Godwin Swift,
e uncles of the celebrated writer (next
d a descendant by the mother's side
al Dean, a naval commander of Crom-
; author of an Essay upon the Life,
nd Character of Dr. Jonathan Swift;
His son, THEOPHILUS, a miscel-
er, died 1815.

JONATHAN, though Irish by birth, was
escent. His grandfather was a clergy-
efordshire, and married a cousin of the
n; his father, who was steward of the
f court, died very poor in 1667; and
as born at Dublin in November of the
The widow was thrown for support on
tions, by whom her son was educated
l of Kilkenny, and at Trinity College,
was a careless student, and irregular in
Even then, however, he had worked
ion as a satirist, having sketched the
'ub' before he came across to England.
ion, occurring in 1688, opens the first
tages in the career of this singular and
an. While he was always a polemic,
strongest in satire, the opinions which
d, and the victims whom he attacked,
ifferent in the different periods of his
uring the first of these periods, extend-
is twenty-first year to his forty-third,
alous Whig; for three years more he
d in supporting the politics and party
ish Tories; and in his third epoch, the
most creditable of all, and reaching
ty-sixth year to his sixty-ninth, his
chiefly directed, always earnestly
lways wisely, towards improving the
d condition of Ireland. The closing
long life, lasting nine years, was
inactivity, enforced by the decay of
-On coming to England, Swift was
he family of the accomplished Sir
e, whose wife was a kinswoman of
uring this first residence at Moor
d hard, acted as secretary of his
a favourite of William III., and
g's offer to give him a troop of
e Pindaric odes, which, being
n acquiescence in the unpalatable
d to him by Dryden: 'Cousin
ver be a poet.' But his practice
aking, was useful in training him
n of those comic and satirical
ugh they want all the elements
so much in his characteristic
t vigour of diction, as to be
is works, and the most curious
me. In 1694, having become
patron, he crossed to Ireland,
t to be a country pastor in
yment of a hundred a-year.
t was only a feint; perhaps
mistake. On receiving a
emple, he benevolently ob-
his living to a poor curate
nd returned to Moor Park
ady begun his course of
coming to a breach with
He now began his tutor-

ship and admiration of the unfortunate 'Stella,' who was a Miss Johnson, the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward, and then no more than thirteen or fourteen years old. During his second residence at Moor Park, he was led by his patron's share in the controversy between Bentley and Boyle, to write his 'Battle of the Books;' and probably the 'Tale of a Tub' also was now completed. These early works, while they fly at game higher than his political satires, are as characteristic as anything he ever wrote; and they are as full of talent, though not so well fitted for popularity, as the satirical romance which is his masterpiece. As a writer of plain, pure, vigorous, idiomatic English, Swift has no equal; and he has hardly any superior as a satirist, uniting extraordinary force with extraordinary humour, tremendously powerful in invective, and yet more formidable for the biting dexterity with which he wields the lash of irony. In reading his works we are never allowed to forget that he was ill-tempered, nor to suspect that, notwithstanding some good points, he was essentially bad-hearted and selfish; but we are impressed by his strength even when he uses it in defence of error, and diverted by his wit even when it plays on things true and sacred. The intellectual characteristics of his writings were equally prominent in his conversation: when in good humour he was a marvellous talker, full of lively anecdote and jest; and he was always ready to throw back a stinging retort on an adversary. On Sir William Temple's death in 1699, Swift edited his posthumous works in London, and then accompanied Lord Berkeley, who was sent to Ireland. Misunderstandings occurred as usual; but, on his patron's recall next year, Swift was left in possession of livings yielding nearly four hundred a-year.

[Laracor Church.]

He took up his abode at his vicarage of Laracor, in the county of Meath, made himself beloved for the charitable disposition which was one of his redeeming virtues, and discharged his duties as a parish clergyman with all the assiduity allowed by visits to England. These, however, took place every year, and sometimes lasted for several months. In 1704 the 'Tale of a Tub' and 'Battle of the Books' were published together, and, though anonymous, were attributed by the public to the right author. The former of the two was generally disliked by the clergy; and it was used as the means of infusing

into the mind of Queen Anne an aversion to Swift, which made it impossible for his friends in the ministry to gratify his eager desire for ecclesiastical preferment in England. The effect was not removed, either by his serious and manly 'Project for the Advancement of Religion,' or by the fine irony exhibited in the very title of 'An Argument to Prove that the Abolishing of Christianity in England may, as things now stand, be attended with some Inconveniences.' As early as 1708, when the latter of these pieces appeared, Swift was edging off from his political party. A real dissent from their opinions was indicated in more than one of those occasional pamphlets of his, which cannot here be so much as named. He was a vehement high churchman, and wrote against all relaxation of tests. In other points, such as his advocacy of annual parliaments, his doctrines would now make him be classed as a Radical. But his chief reasons for dissatisfaction with the Whigs themselves were two. They wounded his self-love by resisting demands of the Irish clergy, who had chosen Swift as their organ; and, above all, they could not, or would not, make him a bishop.—In the autumn of 1710, when the Tories had just come into power, a second mission from the Irish prelates introduced him familiarly to Harley and St. John: Godolphin, the Whig leader, treated him haughtily: and he enlisted in the cause of the new ministry with an envenomed alacrity. The most valuable service he rendered them was performed in the seven months ending in June, 1711, during which he wrote 'The Examiner.' Later in the same year he assisted the negotiations for peace by his tract 'The Conduct of the Allies:' and, the discreditable treaty of Utrecht having been concluded, his defence of it grew into the 'History of the Four Last Years of the Queen.' Still his new friends contented themselves, even more than the old, with rewarding him by flattering attentions. He proudly refused to be Harley's chaplain: and the minister, though he must have seen that he was hardly a safe man for the episcopal bench, made the attempt to raise him. But the royal obstinacy proved insurmountable. As a last resource, the deanery of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin, was secured for Swift in the spring of 1713: and, accepting this fairly lucrative appointment as a sentence of exile, he departed, resolving, as he says in one of those bitter letters which are among the most vigorous of his compositions, to forget everything in England, and never see it again, 'if they have no further service for me.' He was speedily recalled to write one or two pamphlets, and to see the displacement of the Tories on the accession of George I. He then returned to Ireland, and ceased to have any concern in English politics.—Soon after 1714, when his residence was fixed in Dublin, he became involved, further than the world was allowed to suspect, in troubles arising out of his strange and unmanly flirtations. Stella, under the protection of a widowed lady, had come to live near him on his settlement at Laracor: and she now removed to Dublin, where she unexpectedly found a rival. This was Miss Vanhomrigh, the 'Vanessa' of Swift's verses, who had become acquainted with him in London much in the same way as Miss Johnson, and who now with her sister followed him to Dublin. Stella's jealousy caused scenes, which the Dean thought to termi marrying her secretly in 1716. The pa never more than friends, before the mar after it; a state of affairs for which reasons have conjecturally been assigned. in 1723, Vanessa chose to write to Ste manding explanations; and Stella exhibi letter to Swift. He rode off with it in a pa of rage, presented himself to Vanessa, thre her table, and departed without saying The shock killed her in a few weeks. his other victim long survive. He was away from his last visit to England, in the 1727, to attend her on her deathbed. meantime he had continued to write w usual frequency. In 1726 he lived with his villa at Twickenham, and contributed first draught of 'Martinus Scriblerus:' an also, he published the bitterest, most ing and most amusing of all satires on human the 'Travels of Lemuel Gulliver.' Lillip Brobdignag will always preserve the na Dean Swift. Nor was any practical occasi trifling to call forth his cynical wit: he new stronger than in his 'Polite Conversation his mock 'Directions to Servants.' Irish however, were now his chief object; an interests of the nation were embraced with zeal, which, in its denunciations of wrong flicted by England, forgot all distinctio political party. The 'Drapier's Letters,' lished in 1723, to expose a patent grant copper coinage in Ireland, raised Swift, wh one hesitated to hold as the writer, to the a of a popularity, which was augmented by many acts of private kindness, and by an saint series of masked attacks on the govern and on prevalent abuses. Some of the best Dean's pamphlets are dressed in his fav ironical garb. One of them is a plan for off the national debt, by the very simple proc confiscating and selling the church lands. another, he offers at once to increase capit Ireland, and to diminish the surplus popula the little children are to be carefully fattened sold to the London butchers: the plan is re mended by a grave array of statistical cal tions; and objections are answered in a man the most tremendous sarcasms on Irish misery English misgovernment. That Swift's en was unabated in 1735, when he was in his e eighth year, is proved by one of his best rhy pieces, 'The Legion Club,' a libel on the House of Commons, who had resisted claim the clergy. But his last public efforts were m in the same cause, during the succeeding yea Giddiness, and other symptoms, had long tended danger. His memory now began to and terror of worse evils made him miserable, the other powers gave way likewise. After hav lingered for three years in peaceful idiocy, he of hydrocephalus in October, 1745. He queathed his property, amounting to al £10,000, for the formation of an hospital in D lin for lunatics and idiots. [W.

SWINBURNE, H., a civilian, died 1624.

SWINBURNE, Henry, the descendant of ancient Roman Catholic family, known as

iter of Narratives of his Travels in wo Sicilies, died in Trinidad 1803.

JOHN HENRY VAN, a learned , professor of philosophy, logic, at Franeker, and of astronomy at 6-1823.

OBIAS, rector of Cuxton, in Kent, k strangely entitled, an 'Inquiry and Place of Hell,' died 1720.

G., a rector of Buckinghamshire, en and Hell Epitomised,' d. 1673.

OHN, chaplain to the English fac-, author of papers on Etruscan, Eastern Antiquities, and a con-niversal History, 1703-1777.

., an Eng. horticulturist, last cent.

J., a Flemish painter, 1625-1703.

, CHARLES WILLIAM POULETT, f the earl of Durham as governor-ia, was born in London 1793, and ercantile business of his father, pson, till 1830. Four years pre-become a member of parliament, Whig administration was formed, s vice-president of the board of rer of the navy. In 1834 he be-of that board, and in 1839 was e government of Canada, having raised to the peerage. He was by a fall from his horse, 1841.

, FLOYER, an Oxford scholar and ato, whose death, through indi-isonment for debt in 1788, gave ry Fund.

, THOMAS, M.D., a distinguished seventeenth century, and some-English Hippocrates, was born in rd Eagle, Dorsetshire, where his een settled for many generations. er is known of the history of his it may be concluded from the family that his early education was cted; but we find that in 1642, at een, he entered Oxford as a com-len Hall. His stay there, however, een of long duration, for he shortly ably in that very year, joined the ament, in which two of his brothers ng—William, who attained to the l, and was ultimately governor of t; and Francis, who was a major was killed in 1644. How long am, who is only known to posterity inent physician of his time, con-a soldier, or what exploits he per-capacity, are points which it is to ascertain, but he himself speaks areer as having extended to several *nos*; and Sir Richard Blackmore s a 'disbanded officer who entered of medicine for a maintenance and paratory learning.' He seems to Oxford in 1646, where he acquired All Souls, and he graduated there . (Bachelor of Medicine). When ndon is unknown, but he was cer-re 1661, as he describes the epi-ar. In 1663 he became a licentiate Physicians, and in 1666 he pub-lished his first medical work, which he entitled *Methodus Curandi Febres*. In 1676 he took the degree of M.D. (Doctor of Medicine) at Cambridge, though not otherwise connected with that university, and in this year the first edition of his *Observationes Medicæ* appeared. In 1680 the first edition of the *Epistolæ Responsariæ* was published, and in 1683 the *Tractatus de Podagra et Hydrope*; and in 1685, the collected edition of his works known as the *Opera Universa*. Sydenham had been long afflicted by gout, which at length undermined his constitution, and he died of that distemper, combined with other maladies, at London on the 29th of December, 1689, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. [J.M'C.]

SYDNEY, ALGERNON, the second son of Robert, earl of Leicester, was born about the year 1621. In early youth he fought in the ranks of the parliamentary forces. Whatever sentiments influenced many of the other opponents of Charles I., his opinions, founded on the spirit of Roman republicanism, were inimical to all monarchy, and he proved them in his disgust at the ascendancy of Cromwell. He was abroad at the time of the restoration, and wandered about for some years scattering bitter sarcasms around against the objects of his political enmity. He was haughty and imperious in his own nature, and seems by no means to have courted the literary and social distinction which his genius might have achieved. His 'Discourses concerning Government,' was a posthumous work. It is full of powerful rhetorical arguments—as when in answer to the proposition of Salmasius, that kingly government is typed in the superiority of one kind of animal over another, he answers that this is nothing but the superiority of brutish violence and injustice, and that the type, 'Though it should prove to be in all respects adequate to the matter in question, could only show, that those who have no sense of right, reason, or religion, have a natural propensity to make use of their strength to the destruction of such as are weaker than they—and not that any are willing to submit, or not to resist it if they can—which I think will be of no great advantage to monarchy.' He was permitted to return to England in 1677. Though he had probably deeper ultimate views, his connection with the Ryehouse plot, for which he suffered, was the same substantially as that of Lord William Russell, already referred to. Sydney met his fate with iron firmness, and was beheaded on the 7th of December, 1683. [J.H.B.]

SYEN, ARNOLD, a Dutch botanist, 1604-1667.

SYKES, ARTHUR ASHLEY, a dignitary of the Church of England, and partizan of Hoadley in the famous Bangorian controversy, 1684–1756.

SYLBURG, F., a German philologist, 1536-96.

SYLLA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, whose bloody proscriptions have passed into a proverb, was descended from a branch of the famous Cornelian family. He became quæstor when about thirty years of age, B.C. 107, and after obtaining military renown under Marius in Africa, became chief of the aristocratic party in the social war, and vanquished his old companion-in-arms in Italy; he was then, B.C. 88, elected consul. Sylla had marched to his victory over Marius from the field of battle in which Mithridates had succumbed to

him, and the latter having renewed the war, he led another expedition against him B.C. 87. The success to which he had now become accustomed still attended the arms of Sylla, and his operations were one long series of victories, often, however, dearly bought; it was in these wars that he captured Athens, and the victory was such a fearful one that the blood is said to have run out from the city gates into the fields; the most splendid monuments of Athenian art were also doomed to destruction. While these events were taking place in the East, Marius and his party had recovered the dictatorship in Rome, and Sylla, hastily returning at the head of his victorious legions, gained a second great victory over the Plebeians, and entered Rome in triumph in the year 82. He was now absolute master of the lives, liberties, and property of the citizens of Rome, and he used his power as the head of an unprincipled faction, cradled in the blood and crimes of the expiring republic, may be supposed to have done. Sylla governed under the title of perpetual dictator, and strenuously applied himself to the reconstruction of the aristocratic constitution. His contempt for the people may be judged from the instance in which he addressed an assembly of them, on occasion of certain complaints reaching him: he recited this apologue:—'A labourer when at plough was annoyed by vermin, and he twice stopped from his work and pulled them off his jacket. But finding himself bitten again, to spare himself any further trouble, he threw the jacket into the fire. Now I advise those whom I have twice conquered, not to oblige me, a third time, to try the fire.' The wholesale nature of his confiscations may be judged from the number of his soldiers, namely, 115,000 men, whom he rewarded with settlements in Italy; finally, he enfranchised 10,000 slaves to increase the number of his partizans, and enrolled them among the free citizens. In a manner as extraordinary, he abdicated all power, B.C. 79, chiefly, we may presume, from his subsequent conduct, that he might exchange the cares of state for the licentiousness of private life. This fact is a sufficient answer, one might suppose, to all that can be urged in behalf of his desire for the public good. No man who is unprincipled and licentious in private life, can deserve credit for any real virtue in his public acts. Sylla died of a disgusting malady B.C. 77, having previously written his 'Memoirs.' [E.R.]

SYLVESTER, or SILVESTER, *first* of the name pope and saint of Rome, reigned 314-323. The *second*, who was one of the most extraordinary men of his age as an astronomer, mathematician, and man of practical science, succeeded Gregory V. 999, and died 1003. Some of his writings are extant. The *third* Sylvester was an anti up in 1044.

SYLVESTER, JOSHUA, one of our infer translator of Du Bartas's 'Divine We Works,' born in London 1563, died 1618.

SYLVESTER, MATTHEW, a Church land minister, ejected for nonconformity,

SYLVIUS, F., a French grammarian,

SYLVIUS, FRANCIS DELABOE or D Dutch physiologist and chemist, 1614-167

SYLVIUS, LAMBERT, otherwise Bosch, a Dutch biographer and poet, 161

SYMES, MICHAEL, an English officer Indian diplomatist, author of an 'Embas Kingdom of Ava,' died 1809.

SYMMACHUS, a pope of Rome, 498-

SYMMACHUS, QUINTUS AURELIUS fect, pontiff, and augur of Rome in its age, remarkable for his eloquent appeal the ruin threatened by the triumph of Chri he is the author of 'Epistles' still extant, came consul under Theodosius in 391.

scendant, QUINTUS AURELIUS MEMMIU senator in the time of Odoacer 485, and to death by Theodoric 525.

SYMMACHUS THE SAMARITAN, a Christian of the sect of Ebionites, 2d cent

SYMMONS, CHARLES, a dramatic wr friend of literature, b. at Cardigan 1749. His daughter, CAROLINE, a poetess, 1788

SYNCELLUS, GEORGE, a monk of C tinople, author of a Chronography, which an account of Egyptian kings, and corr Chronicon of Eusebius, died 800.

SYNESIUS, a bishop of Ptolemais, i in the 5th century, who had the advan pursuing his philosophical studies under Author of Epistles and other writings.

SYNGE, E., an Irish prelate, 1659-174

SYPHAX, kg. of Western Numidia, d.

SYRIANUS, a philosopher of the s Neoplatonists at Athens, died 450.

SYROPULUS, SILVESTER, a Greek astic, historian of the Council of Florence,

SYRUS. See PUBLIUS.

SZALKAI, ANTHONY, a Hungarian p dramatic author, author of the first regular composed in his native tongue, died 1804.

SZEGEDI, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned rian Jesuit, historian, and jurist, 1699-179

SZENT-MARTONIY, IGNATIUS, a Jes astronomer of Portugal, who suffered a l prisonment on the suppression of his order country, 1718-1793.

SZTARAY, ANTONY, Count De, an A general, opposed to Dumouriez, period French revolution, died 1808.

T

TABARI, an Arabian historian, 839-925.

TABARRANI, PIETRO, an Italian physician, and author of Anatomical Observations, 1702-79.

TABERNÆMONTANUS, JAMES THEODORE, a German physician and botanist, 1520-1588.

TABOR, J. O., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1604-1674.

TABOUET, J., a French historian, 17th cent.

TABOUROT, S., a French poet, 1547-1590.

TACCA, P. J., an Italian sculptor, died

TACCOLI, N., an Italian historian, 169

TACHARD, GUY, a French Jesuit, know missionary to Siam and India from 1680 to

TACITUS (CAIUS CORNELIUS), the historian. Tacitus was probably born in the of Nero, but neither the place nor the exact of his birth is known. It appears from a

er Pliny, who was born A.D. 61, that
is about the same age with himself, but
er; he may, therefore, have been born in
r 59. His parentage is veiled in the

[Tacitus—*From an Antique Gem.*]

urity; but it is not improbable that his
Cornelius Tacitus, a Roman knight,
ntioned by Pliny as a procurator of the
Belgic Gaul. We thus know nothing
ing which he underwent in youth, pre-
the literary labours which he after-
bly performed. He has himself recorded
illustrative of his career after he had
e age of manhood; and these form the
ntic history of his life. He owed his
tion to Vespasian, and was indebted for
ours to his sons and successors, Titus
tian. In A.D. 77 C. Julius Agricola,
en consul, betrothed to him his daughter,
married in the following year. He was
en commissioners appointed to super-
celebration of the secular games in A.D.
d in the same year the office of prætor.
t in Rome when his father-in-law died
93, nor does he state the reason of his
In A.D. 97 he was elected consul to
place of Virginius Rufus, who died dur-
r of office; and pronounced over the
he funeral oration. In A.D. 99 he was
y the senate, along with Pliny, to con-
osecution of Marius, proconsul of Africa,
peached for malversation in his pro-
on the testimony of his associate and
e a most eloquent and dignified reply
ments advanced in defence of the ac-
e time of his death is unknown; but it
s be inferred that he survived Trajan,
.D. 117. The extant works of Tacitus
Life of Agricola, his father-in-law; 2. A
the Manners and Customs of the Ger-
Histories; 4. Annals; 5. Dialogue on
the Causes of the Decline of Eloquence.
Agricola is one of the earliest works of
l must have been written after the death
n B.C. 96. It has been much and justly
a specimen of Biography; and is cer-
ffectionate tribute to the memory of an
strator and a good man. His descrip-
ient Germany and its people is not of
as an historical document, though there
le doubt that it contains the hearsay
hich were prevalent in the age of the
author. The histories, of which only the first four books and a part of the fifth are extant, comprehended the period from the accession of Galba (A.D. 68) to the death of Domitian (A.D. 96). The Annals comprised the period from the death of Augustus (A.D. 14) to the death of Nero (A.D. 68). Of these a part of the fifth book is lost, and also the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, the beginning of the elventh, and the end of the sixteenth, which is the last. The style of Tacitus is concise, vigorous, and expressive; occasionally obscured by elaborate condensation, but always such as to impress the reader with a high opinion of the reflective powers of the writer. [G.F.]

TACITUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS, successor of Aurelian as emperor of Rome 275, died 276.

TACQUET, A., a Flem. mathemat., 1611-1707.

TADJ-EDDYN, an Arabian historian, d. 1275.

TAFFI, A., an Italian artist, 1213-1294.

TAFURI, J. B., an Ital. biographer, 1695-1760.

TAGLIACOZIO, TAGLIACOZZI, or TAGLIACOTIUS, GASPAR, an Italian surgeon, famous for his method of curing wounds of the lips and nose, 1556-1599.

TAHUREAU, J., a French poet, 1527-1555.

TAILLASSON, JOHN JOSEPH, a French painter and writer on art, 1746-1809.

TAILLE, J. DE LA, a French poet, dramatist, and historian, 1540-1595. His brother, JAMES, a poet and author of several tragedies, 1542-1562.

TAILLEPIED, NOEL, a French biographer, antiquarian, and historian of the Druids, 1540-89.

TAISAUD, P., a French jurist, 1644-1715.

TAI-TSOU, emperor of China, 951-954.

TAIE-TSOUNG, emperor of China, 977-997.

TALBERT, F. X., a French priest, 1728-1803.

TALBOT, CHARLES, successively earl and duke of Shrewsbury, descended from the famous warrior of that name (next article), was born in 1660. He held the office of lord chamberlain to James II., but actively promoted the revolution of 1688, and became viceroy of Ireland and lord treasurer, d. 1717.

TALBOT, JOHN, earl of Shrewsbury, called 'The English Achilles,' renowned in the French wars, was the second son of Richard, Lord Talbot, and was born at Blechmore, in Shropshire, 1373. Shakspeare calls him 'The Terror of France' with historical correctness, his name at the time having really become proverbial in that country. The history of Talbot commences with his call to parliament by Henry IV., after which, in 1412, he was appointed lord justice in Ireland, and in 1414 lord-lieutenant. He first went to France in the reign of Henry V., 1420, and nine years later, under the regent Bedford, his exploits had rendered his name a word of terror. At this time, however, the Maid of Orleans (see JOAN OF ARC) turned the fortunes of war against him, and Talbot became the prisoner of Charles VII. from 1429 to 1432, when he recovered his liberty by ransom. Under date 1433, the French chronicler, Monstrelet, informs us how 'Messire Jean de Thallebot' came into France, where he conquered many cities and fortresses; on this occasion, in fact, he reasserted the English dominion in that country, and for his services was created marshal of the kingdom; at a later period, 1442, the earldom of Shrewsbury was conferred on him. We next hear of him in an embassage for peace 1443, and then,

1446, in his old lieutenancy in Ireland,—our affairs in France meanwhile going to ruin. In 1449 we read in old Monstrelet's annals, how valiantly he led three hundred men to the assault of Rouen, and planted the English flag on the battlements. He seems then to have returned to England again, and in 1451 went back to Aquitaine as lieutenant-general with extraordinary powers: once more he led the 'noble English' to victory, and, at the head of less than five thousand combatants, recovered Guienne, aided, indeed, by the treason of Lesparre and others. Twice did Charles, and twice did Talbot, recover Bourdeaux,—the latter, on the first of these occasions, becoming prisoner, when he was treated with great courtesy on account of his valour, and presented by Charles with gifts of horses and gold and silver. In 1453 he marched to the relief of Castillon, then besieged by the French, and was killed by a cannon ball in the eightieth year of his age; one of his sons also fell with him on the field of battle, and the English, no longer sustained by his heroic arm, were soon after expelled from France. [E.R.]

TALBOT, P., an Irish Jesuit, 1620-1680.

TALBOT, R., an English antiquary, died 1558.

TALBOT, WILLIAM, successively bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham, 1659-1730. His son, CHARLES, Lord Talbot, brought up to the bar, was born 1684. In 1719 he entered parliament, became solicitor-general in 1726, and lord chancellor in 1733; died 1737. CATHERINE, only child of Edward, his second son, author of several elegantly written works, 1720-1770.

TALFOURD, THOMAS NOON, the author of 'Ion,' was born at Reading in 1795. He was educated there at the Dissenters' grammar school, and instructed in classical literature by Dr. Valpy. In 1821 he was called to the bar, and first wore the serjeant's gown in 1833. Two years later Serjeant Talfourd became a member of parliament, and published his famous tragedy, followed at intervals by 'The Athenian Captive,' 'Glencoe,' and the 'Castilian.' In 1849 he was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas, and was on the bench at Stafford, apparently in good health, when he suddenly breathed his last on the 20th March, 1854. 'Ion' is acknowledged to be a fine classical production, abounding in passages of remarkable beauty. The character of Talfourd also was well worthy of his literary fame; perhaps no man was more beloved in his own circle for kindness of heart, and all the virtues of social intercourse. His prose works are a 'Life of Charles Lamb,' Vacation Rambles,' and a biography of MRS. Radcliffe.

TALIESIN, otherwise PEN BIERDD, which signifies 'chief of the bards,' one of the most ancient British or Welch poets, between 520 and 570.

TALLART, CAMILLE D'HOSTUN, Duc De, a Fr. marshal, defeated by Marlborough, 1652-1728.

TALLENTS, F., a nonconf. divine, 1619-1708.

TALLEYRAND, a younger branch of the family of the counts of Perigord, the first of whom known to history was HELIE DE TALLEYRAND, who lived about 1100. After him we find HELIE DE TALLEYRAND PERIGORD, an influential cardinal and statesman, 1301-1364. H. DE TALLEYRAND, count of Chalais, minister and favourite of Louis XIII., who was out-generaled by Richelieu, and perished on the scaffold 1626. ALBERT ANGELIQUE, cardinal and peer of Franc of the revolution, fled with the e returned with the Bourbons, and i archbishop of Paris, 1736-1821.

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, C RICE DE, the character of his hou far the largest space in history, the matists, was born at Paris in 1754, for the church. His course of life consistent with this profession, but dying father prevailed with Louis was named, in 1788, bishop of A diocese in the Bourbonnaise. Th studies, and manners of the young still such as invited him to preser society, and he frequented not th salons of Paris, studying, if anyt and Fontenelle, and drawing more c beau and the other stirring spirits In May, 1789, the states-general m rand took his place with the clergy, popular principles, actively engaged reorganization of the state, upon wh so resolutely entered; he even prop fiscation and sale of the church prop that measure was carried, zealously to the creation of a constitutional these and similar misdeeds, he wa cated by Pius VI. some six months given the sanction of the church t cause by celebrating high mass o the country.' On leaving the chur at once assumed the character b known to history, and went as England with M. Chauvelin, with was suddenly expelled from London try of Pitt; he then fled to Ame being compromised in the discover chest, so soon followed by the ruin of He remained in his transatlantic as the fall of Robespierre, thus escap period of the reign of terror, and the Paris, became a member of the National Institute, and minister of under the directory. It is at this European interest of his history c he now conspired against his mas moted the revolution which carried summit of power. Here the questio fore, What were his convictions? any single party might understan Talleyrand had not; yet, he posse quality of mind which, to him, sup of such a faith, and which has be nated a 'supernatural indifferenc ference not to his own fate, but event might befall the men or the i rounding him, so that his own sch buoyant. Napoleon's summary jud is perhaps nearer the truth than any criticism, and his words are these: was always in a state of treason, *but sonable complicity with fortune h* cumspection was extreme; he co towards his friends as if, at some fu might be his enemies, and towards if they might become his friends!' the apologies we have read for hi to be the sum of the matter; and

ach a character might be as a minister of affairs, there is surely too much of the ntopheles element in it to satisfy any lover of y; it is a judgment, also, by no means *ex* n character, for the fact stated is implied in y apologies for him. What else is the argu- hat he shifted from one party to another, should partake in the threatened corruption body of which he foresaw the decay, except r way of stating his *treasonable complicity rtune;* and what would any cause be worth s supporters were in this state of perennial towards it? What, again, is the moral of that man, however great his capacity, pports a cause on condition of its suc- We should be doing injustice to the me- Talleyrand, not to add that he earnestly peace, and the alliance of France and Eng- a progressive policy; his great misfortune overweening reliance on the shifts of diplo- is too great willingness to adopt that expe- abominable cunning—though the expres- e from a nobler head than his—'tell a lie it truth!' Talleyrand remained foreign under Napoleon till 1807, when he was prince of Benevento, and became grand- lain, with the titular rank of vice-grand- the empire. In 1809 he began his oppo- the policy of Napoleon, and being deprived fice of chamberlain, retired to Valençay, would appear he conspired against the

The year 1814 found him acting openly allies, and he next appears as minister nis XVIII. In the latter years of the n which ended in the revolution of 1830, d took no part in public business, but on sion of Louis Philippe, as citizen king, he mbassador once more in England. This ent he held till January, 1835, when his caused him to resign it, and he was suc- y General Sebastiani. To him, more than r man, Louis Philippe was indebted for tion of his peace policy, maintained, say ch, 'at any price,'—a matter this which t await, some time, a righteous judgment. 38. [E.R.]

LIEN, JEAN LAMBERT, a Jacobin of the revolution, chief agent in the fall of Robes- was born at Paris 1769, and was succes- clerk to an attorney, and in one of the ent offices. At the epoch of the revolu- became secretary to one of the deputies, the declining period of the Legislative As- was editor of the 'Ami des Citoyens,' one ournals by which the populace were goaded chy; he also actively assisted in organizing urrection of August 10, 1792, on the success h he was appointed recording secretary of ris Commune. From this time Tallien with the most active members of the moun- d aided in the destruction of the Girondins; also implicated in the massacres of Septem- l became president of the Assembly on the the king's execution. In the beginning of e was sent with Ysabeau to the city of aux to crush the remnant of feeling remain- avour of Girondism, and place the republi- vernment on a secure basis: here he struck into the population by his remorseless use of the guillotine, at the same time that he revelled in the proconsular splendour and debauchery of which several other cities of France at that time presented a like example. One of the most beauti- ful and highly spirited women of that age was a Madame de Fontenai, daughter of the count de Cabarrus, a Spanish grandee, of French extrac- tion; she was detained at Bourdeaux *en route* for Spain by the arrest of her husband, and was accustomed to address the clubs, where her appear- ance excited the greatest enthusiasm. Easily moved to pity by the terror around her, and fond of adventure and notoriety, this woman resolved to conquer the heart of the dreaded Tallien, and she succeeded so well that his greatest pride was to exhibit her in his splendid equipage, clothed in Grecian costume, to represent the goddess of liberty—a parade of Oriental luxury and vice, which disgusted Robespierre beyond expression, while it amused the people and was the salvation of many of them, for whom this modern Thais was never tired of interceding. Being recalled to Paris as the last struggle between Robespierre and these corrupters of the people drew nigh, Madame de Fontenai was arrested, in the expectation that she would lend her assistance in the fall of Tallien, and, at all events, that she might not embarrass the action of Robespierre and Saint Just. She, however, proved true to her lover, and privately conveyed a note to him, in which she reproached him with cowardice if he suffered her now to perish on the scaffold. Thus exasperated, and certain that his own head would fall next, Tallien acted that daring part in Convention, on the 9th Thermidor, which proved the destruction of Robes- pierre: he was then elected to the Committee of Public Safety, and become president of the Con- vention; now, also, Madame de Fontenai became his wife. He played a considerable part in subse- quent events, and was elected on the Council of 500; the ascendancy of Buonaparte, however, soon threw men of his stamp into the shade, and Tal- lien died, without ever recovering the undeserved importance he had once enjoyed, in 1820. His beautiful colleague, for such Madame de Fontenai really was, procured a divorce during his absence in Egypt, whither he had gone with Napoleon, and in 1805, was married to the count Joseph de Caraman, afterwards prince of Chimay: she died in 1835. Tallien, we ought to say, admitted his 'errors' as he called them, but pleaded the delirium of the times, a fact surely of some signi- ficance; ignorant of what the future may have in store for us, let us ponder these circumstances, and consider well what monstrous births might yet be brought forth among the millions who know nothing of Christianity but the name, and little of civilization but its corrupting influences. [E.R.]

TALLIS, THOMAS, the master of William Byrde, one of the greatest of English musicians, was born early in the reign of Henry VIII. The most curious and extraordinary of his works which is still extant was his song of forty vocal parts. This great effort of musical science is carried on in alternate flight, pursuit, attack, and choral coun- terpoint to the end. This many-voiced piece of Gothicism is terminated by twelve bars of full harmony. Tallis died in 1585, and was buried in the old parish church of Greenwich. [J.M.]

TALMA, Francis Joseph, the Garrick of the French stage, was born at Paris about 1770, but a great portion of his boyhood was passed in London. He was educated at a boarding school in Lambeth, and then articled to a surgeon; but soon joined an amateur French company, under Sir John Gallini, at the Hanover Square Rooms, and appeared as *Count Almaviva*, in Beaumarchais' comedy of 'The Barber of Seville,' and other characters. His taste was formed by witnessing the performances of Kemble and Siddons, and on visiting Paris as an actor, and making his *debût* on the boards of the theatre Français, he ventured on the new style of acting, but as might have been expected, it was not immediately acceptable. An accident caused, at length, the acknowledgment of his merits. A tragedy by M. Chenier, entitled Charles IX., being accepted, and the part refused by the chief performer, M. Saintful, who accompanied his refusal with the sneering recommendation that it should be given 'to young Talma;' the recommendation was literally adopted, and Talma, by sedulous study of the part, and an adoption of proper costume, won a decided triumph by the performance. The advantage of his English education was in this apparent; but still more conspicuously in the next occurrence. M. Ducis had undertaken a translation of Shakspeare's 'Othello,' with a catastrophe more suitable, as he thought, to the prejudices of a French audience; but Talma, enlightened by what he had observed of the English stage, insisted on the Shaksperian conclusion. The result was a marvellous success, which placed Talma at the summit of his profession. He won a large fortune by his exertions, a high position in society, and the favour of the emperor Napoleon. He died at Paris, 19th October, 1826, having previously published (1825) 'Reflexions' on the histrionic art, distinguished by much truth and research. He was interred, according to his own directions, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, without any religious ceremony, but funeral orations by Jouy and Arnault were delivered at the grave. To change, it is alleged, his resolution on this score, the archbishop of Paris had sought an interview, but in vain. Talma's conduct, it is supposed, proceeded from his resentment at the excommunication pronounced by the Roman Catholic Church against actors. A short time before his death, he embraced his theatrical friends, Jouy, Arnault, and Duvilliers, but refused to see Madame Vanhove, his wife, from whom he had been long separated. At the funeral a magnificent hearse conveyed his remains, and was followed by fifteen mourning coaches, besides Talma's own, and several empty carriages, with a great number of literary and theatrical persons on foot, and a multitude exceeding four thousand individuals. A large concourse of citizens also filled the cemetery and surrounded the tomb. Such was the respect shown to the great actor—not excessive, though so significant, for to the artist reverence is always due, and the art of acting is one in which the characteristics of all the other arts are united. [J.A.H.]

TALMONT, A. P. La Tremoille, Prince De, a royalist chief in the war of La Vendée, executed at his castle of Laval 1793.

TALMONT, Gabrielle De Bourbon, Princess De, wife of Louis II. of La Tremouille, author of works of devotion still in MS., died 1516.

TAMBRONI, Joseph, a learned Italian poet and historian, 1773-1824. His sister, Clotilda, professor of Greek at Bologna, 1758-1817.

TAMBURINI, Pietro, a famous Italian moralist and writer on jurisprudence, 1737-1827.

TAMERLANE, sometimes called 'Timour the Tartar,' one of those grand old heroes who have in past times disputed the empire of the world, was born at Kesh, a town south-east of Samarcand, in 1335. He was a descendant on the mother's side of the Mongol emperor Genghis Khan, and became sovereign of Tartary after the defeat of Houssein, his competitor, in 1369 or 1370. Saluted emperor, with the surname of *Saheb Karan* (Master of the World), he commenced to make good his title by invading Persia, and in a short time, 1380, took possession of Herat and the whole of Khorassan. It was the age of the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, and all the races of the East were more or less engaged in the struggle for empire. The feeling of Tamerlane was thus distinctly expressed: 'The earth ought to have but one master, as there is only one God in heaven; and what (he asked) is the earth, with all its inhabitants, for the ambition of a great prince? The barbarian grandeur of resolve thus announced is greatly preferable, if only on the score of manly sincerity, to the same end sought by the tricks of corruption and diplomacy, fearful as it is to contemplate the progress of such a scourge, the cities destroyed, and the pyramids formed of thousands of human heads, which were all that Tamerlane left to mark the spot where they had once flourished. These are scenes it is unnecessary to depict in detail; enough to state that the conquests of Tamerlane had reached from Moscow on the one hand, to Delhi in India on the other, before he marched against his last and greatest foe, the Sultan Bajazet. The eventful battle which decided the question whether the Osmanlis or the Tartars should be masters of the present was fought at Angora, on the 28th July, 1402, the number of combatants on the side of Tamerlane being 200,000 men, having two hundred six elephants, and on the part of Bajazet 800,000 men, with ten elephants. The conflict raged with fury six hours, and after 40,000 of the Turks were laid dead on the field, and 10,000 of their adversaries, Bajazet became the prisoner of his conqueror, who retained him captive, though he treated him with great generosity, till his death in the year following. Tamerlane then, in 1404, returned to his capital, and insatiate of conquest, immediately organized an army of elite troops, numbering 200,000 men, destined to act against China, but he was seized with a violent fever, and died, soon after taking the field, 18th February, 1405. This extraordinary man is supposed to be the author of a book of 'Institutes, Political and Military,' which has been translated from the Persian into French and English. His portrait represents a warrior armed *cap-a-pie*, of lofty stature, with a noble countenance, framed on the Greek type, and a head massive as that of Hercules. His extensive conquests, and the foundation of empires, are rendered necessary by the ignorance and weakness of whole masses of population, such a man cannot be numbered among the great of his kind;

ich, however, proves by accumu- that their successes are only as so s upon society, as grand, and it icial in their results as the storms re. If it be so, the sudden rise of ie recurrence of the experiment , whether under an Alexander, a lane, or a Napoleon, can but be purpose; instead of pointing to ion as the end of society, every es but prove the impossibility of the master mind seems but the which the clouds gather from all eavens are black, and the portent der, or dazzles the world with its of Providence is not to arm frail unders, but to render the air free him: so long as ignorance pre- the darkest passions continue to sh with each other, these scenes fter all, we may hope, will come mmunities, of which the policy of and the spirit of its history afford nise the world has yet seen. [E.R.]

EA, a king of the Sandwich Islands, erit belongs of beginning the civi- untry, died 1819.

chief of the crusades, who headed lected from Apulia and Calabria, e principality of Galilee on Lake one of the heroes of Tasso, and from 1096 to 1112.

IES NAPPER, one of the leaders of ishmen,' was born in 1757, and y of the Catholic Association at e was a merchant, in 1791. Hav- France at the commencement of prosecution, he was commissioned rigade in the expedition directed under General Rey in 1798. After is attempt he took refuge in Ham- delivered up to the English govern- lemned to death. The sentence, ot executed, and Napper Tandy, ne peace of Amiens, died at Bour- in the French service, 1803.

L, ROBERT, a Scottish lyric, and of the most popular songs which en since the time of Burns. He d, in humble life, and followed the weaver. His education, as might s of the most ordinary character, y of daily toil necessarily restricted provement. But the love of song in him, and on the loom he fre- ed his sweet but simple strains, to it a small desk, to enable him thick-coming fancies as they arose. e was not of a high-rate character, nued long on the wing, there is a and wild thrilling music in such the Flower of Dumblane,' 'Gloomy wa,' 'Loudon's bonny Woods and e others, which have embalmed arts and memories of his country- ll was indebted to a Mr. R. A. r composer of his day, for setting ieces to music, and which contri- tly and permanent notoriety. Like others of the tuneful tribe, this unfortunate son of song was subject to fits of melancholy, which terminated in mental derangement, under the impulse of which he committed suicide in 1810, by drowning himself in a deep pool of the Paisley canal, leaving behind him a name and reputation, second to few of our minor and popular song-writers. [T.D.]

TANNER, A., a German ascetic, 1572-1632.

TANNER, B., a German writer of the 17th cent.

TANNER, MATHIAS, a Bohemian Jesuit and historian of his order, about 1630-1700.

TANNER, THOMAS, bishop of St. Asaph, author of 'Notitia Monastica,' an account of all the religious houses in England and Wales, 1674-1735.

TANSILLO, L., an Italian poet, 1510-1568.

TANTARANI, M. EDDYN ACHMED, an Arabian poet and professor at Bagdad, 11th century.

TANUCCI, BERNARDO, Marquis of, a celebrated statesman of Naples, 1698-1783.

TAPLIN, WILLIAM, a veterinary surgeon author of works on farriery and horses, died 1807.

TAPPER, R., a French theologian, 1487-1559.

TARCAGNOTA, J., a native of Gaeta, author of a 'Universal History,' died 1566.

TARDIF, W., a French translator, 1449-1480.

TARDY, C., a French physician, 1607-1670.

TARGA, L., an Italian physician, 1730-1815.

TARGE, J. B., a French historian, 1720-1788.

TARGIONI-TOZETTI, GIOVANNI, an eminent Italian physician and naturalist, 1712-1783.

TARIN, J., a French *savant*, 1586-1666.

TARIN, P., a French anatomist, died 1761.

TARLTON, or TARLETON, RICHARD, a celebrated actor and wit, author of a dramatic piece, entitled 'The Seven Deadly Sins,' died 1589.

TARNOWSKI, called 'the Great,' an illustrious Polish general and tactician, 1488-1571.

TARQUIN, two kings of Rome:—1. TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, fifth in the line of kings, succeeded Ancus Martius 614 B.C., and was assassinated by the sons of Ancus 576 B.C. He contributed much to the fortification and embellishment of the city, and signally defeated the Sabines and Latins: he is considered one of the most illustrious of the Roman kings. 2. TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, seventh king, grandson of the preceding, obtained the throne by the murder of Servius Tullius, whose daughter, TULLIA, he had married. He was an able warrior and statesman, but cruel and unprincipled in his conduct; he was dethroned, and a revolution effected, by Junius Brutus, provoked by the outrage offered to Lucretia. The history of Tullia is one of the most atrocious on record, she having murdered her first husband in order to espouse Tarquin, and afterwards driven over the mangled remains of her father in the streets of Rome.

TARSIA, G. DE, a Italian poet, 1476-1530.

TARSIA, P. A. DE, a Span. historian, d. 1670.

TARTINI, GUISEPPE, was born at Pisano in Istria, in 1692. Tartini was first meant for the law, but music compelled him to follow her bidding, and thus the world gained a great violinist. The story of his dream in which he thought he had made a compact with the devil is well known. The result of this nocturnal vision was his 'Devil's Sonata' still extant and which is esteemed as his greatest work. His life was full of struggles and adventures. He fought several duels, and married

a cardinal's niece against the
father and uncle. He after
in a monastery, where he
Tartini became the
of which Nardini, Pu
were celebrated disciples
1770.

TARUFFI, J. A., an

TASKER, WILLIAM,
rector of Iddesleigh, in D

TASMAN, ABEL JA
North Holland, about the
judgment which he displ
of his life in the service
Company, brought him
tinguished governor-general,
His first commission
received from his patron
previously the Dutch
cuting geographical
Pacific; and had already
Australian coasts; but
eastern limits were still
tain these was the
under the command of
vernor-general and
from that part on
his course, first to
E. across the Indi
ber, he discovered
Van Diemen's Land,
and which he
'terra australis'
veyed. On
southern limit;
extend to a great
supposed.
meeting unfa
towards the
fortunate as to
traced a part
other discov
to Batavia,
months, during
additions to
doubtful point
undertaken
the same
judging from
given in
cumstance
governor-
Tasman
who
on the
passed
him.
name
coast

Locke's ideas, its condition must be much more unhappy than that of the sensitive eye, since this is co-ordinated to beings, but intellect could speculate nothing but illusions. Now if this be absurd, and if we possess an intellectual eye which is endued with a visual power, there must be forms correspondent and conjoined with its vision; forms immoveable, indeed, by a corporeal motion, but moved by an intellectual energy.' We cannot give the catalogue of Mr. Taylor's editions and commentaries, as it would occupy more space than this notice, but they all tend to a representation and development of the Grecian theology and of its entire history. Died 1835. [E.R.]

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, author of 'English Synonymes,' and a 'Survey of German Poetry,' was the son of a merchant at Norwich, where he was born 1765. He became an intimate friend of Southey at the close of the century, and editor of a local paper, the 'Norwich Iris,' after which he distinguished himself in the metropolis as a reviewer and critic, died 1836.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM COOKE, a miscellaneous writer in high repute for his indefatigable industry, the versatility of his talents, and the accuracy of his works, was born at Youghal, in Ireland, in 1800, and died of the pestilence which ravaged that country in 1849. Among his works are 'The Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel,' 'Manuals of Ancient and Modern History,' 'History of Mohammedanism,' 'Revolutions of Europe,' and 'The History of the House of Orleans.'

TAYLOR, ZACHARY, president of the United States, was born in Orange County, Virginia, 1790, was descended from an English family who ed in that state in 1692. His father, Colonel ard Taylor, was a companion-in-arms of hington, and bore a name dreaded in Indian are; his mother, as usual in the case of men in any way distinguish themselves, was a n of high spirit and intelligence. The mili- life of Zachary Taylor, who was always noted s hardihood, commenced at the outbreak of r with England in 1807, when he was com- oned as lieutenant, and sent to defend the bor- gainst the Indians: his great exploit on this on was the defence of Fort Harrison on the h, at the head of a garrison numbering only wo men. He rose from grade to grade till ame general in the subsequent Indian wars rida and Arkansas, but acquired his great rity in the invasion of Mexico, 1846, when ed the Rio-Grande, and gained in succes- he battles of Palo-alto, Resaca-de-la-Palma, ney, and Buena-Vista. His character is well expressed by the nickname of 'Rough- dy,' given to him, according to a very ent fashion of honouring their great men, s countrymen. General Taylor was elected ent in November, 1848, and entered upon n March, 1849. He was carried off suddenly, completing his term, by an attack of cholera, , 1850, and was succeeded by Vice-president [E.R.]

ESCHI, N., an Ital. canonist, 1389-1445.
E.L, ERIC, a Swedish historian, died 1638.
NER, E., a Swedish poet, 1782-1847.
, last king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, ed by Narses, and killed 553.

TEIGNMOUTH, JOHN SHORE, Lord, an Oriental scholar and administrator, connected with the Indian government in the time of Warren Hastings, afterwards closely allied with the philanthropists of this country, and first president of the Bible Society; born in Devonshire 1751, died 1834. We are indebted to him for the complete edition of the life of Sir William Jones.

TEISSIER, ANTHONY, a French protestant advocate, who became historiographer to the Prussian court, and wrote several works, 1632-1715.

TEKELI, EMERIC, Count, a patriot of Hungary, who headed the revolt of that country against Austria in 1676, died in exile 1705.

TELEMANN, GEORGE PHILIP, a great composer of overtures, time of Handel, 1681-1767.

TELESIO, ANTONIO, otherwise *Thiletius*, or *Tilesius*, an Italian professor of literature and Latin poet, 1482-1533. BERNARDINO, his nephew, a philosopher and mathematician, 1509-88.

TELFORD, THOMAS, a celebrated civil engineer, a striking instance of the many on record of men who have by the force of natural talent—unaided save by uprightness and persevering industry—raised themselves from the lowly estate in which they were born, to take rank among the master spirits of their age. Telford's father was a shepherd of Eskdale in Dumfriesshire, where Thomas, his only son, was born in August, 1757. His father died when he was an infant, and thus the care of Telford's early years devolved upon his mother, for whom he cherished an affectionate regard, and evinced true filial piety. He had the immense advantage peculiar to Scotchmen at that time, of the *parish school* education; but at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a mason in Langholm. The construction of small bridges, farm buildings, Scotch churches and manses, were the opportunities afforded him of obtaining practical knowledge. In his autobiography he has expressed his sense of the value of this humble training, observing, that although convenience and usefulness only are studied in such buildings, yet, 'as there is not sufficient employment to produce a division of labour in building, he was under the necessity of making himself acquainted with every detail of procuring, preparing, and employing every kind of material, whether it be the produce of the forest, the quarry, or the forge; and this necessity, although unfavourable to the dexterity of the individual workman who earns his livelihood by expertness in one operation, is of singular advantage to the future architect or engineer, whose professional excellence must rest on the adaptation of materials, and a confirmed habit of discrimination and judicious superintendence.' In 1780 Telford went to Edinburgh, and enlarged his field of observation during two years' employment there, on the splendid improvements of that city then commenced. He then went to London, and was employed in the works of the quadrangle of Somerset House, where he says he 'obtained much practical information.' He was afterwards engaged as superintendent on various buildings at Portsmouth Dockyard. In 1787 he removed to Shrewsbury, to superintend alterations on Shrewsbury castle. Here he erected the new gaol, finally, in 1793, became county surveyor, an office which he continued to hold as long as he

lived. Telford's first bridge was over the Severn at Montford, consisting of three elliptical stone arches, one of 58 feet, the others of 55 feet span. In 1795 he erected the Buildenas iron bridge of 130 feet span. Henceforward his attention was almost solely devoted to civil engineering,—The Ellesmere canal, with its magnificent Christe and Pont-y-Cysylte viaducts, occupied him chiefly from 1795 to 1805. In 1801 Telford was deputed by government to report on the works desirable for the improvement of the internal and external intercourse and trade of Scotland. In consequence of his reports the Highland roads and bridges were made, the Caledonian canal cut, and many ports and harbours made and improved, all of which works he superintended. The Caledonian canal was opened in 1823. It was a gigantic work for the period; but has not proved of much use, or to have been very perfectly executed.—In his extensive practice in bridge building he improved the general practice of engineers of this country, by adopting the important principle of making the spandrils hollow, and supporting the roadway upon slabs laid upon longitudinal walls, instead of filling up the haunches with a mass of loose rubbish, which may press injuriously upon the arch, and often proves of serious inconvenience when the masonry of the bridge needs any repair. Telford improved the Macadam system of road-making, and carried it into effect on the Holyhead roads, for which he was long engineer under the commissioners. The Menai suspension bridge on this road is a noble example of Telford's engineering skill and boldness in design, and even now in juxtaposition with the Britannia Tubular bridge, fairly divides with that great work the admiration of the intelligent observer —The St. Katherine docks, London, are from Telford's design, and were executed under his direction. There are innumerable happy details in the engineering, for an account of which we must refer to the plates attached to his autobiography. The work of civil engineering, on the success of which Telford seems to have looked with greatest self-complacency, is the improvement of the outfall of the Seine river, by which the drainage of about 30,000 acres of richest sea land was secured, and that of some 80,000 acres greatly improved. This was finished in 1830. He was employed by Swedish governments in the construction of the Gotha canal, and often consulted by the Russian government.—Before leaving Eskdale Telford had acquired some distinction as a poet, and corresponded with Burns, recommending him to take up other subjects of serious nature similar to the Cottar's Saturday Night. He is said to have taught himself Latin, French, Italian, and German. He has left valuable contributions to engineering literature in the articles architecture, bridge, civil architecture, inland navigation, in Brewster's 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' and in his autobiography. He was F.R.S.L. and E. Telford became president of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1820, and remained so till his death in 1834.—In all the relations of life he commanded respect and esteem. He was of athletic form, and reached the age of seventy without any serious illness. It was only late in life that he had any fixed residence. Even in London he lived in an hotel, for many years in the Salopian at Charing Cross, (now the 'Ship') but from 1825 he resided in 24 Abingdon-Street, where he died on the 2d September, 1834, at the age of seventy-seven. His mortal remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. [L.D.B.G.]

TELL, WILLIAM, the popular hero of Swiss independence: his story is open to grave doubts, but the facts certainly known are these. In the time of Albert, archduke of Austria, Switzerland was divided into small baronial fiefs, and independent cities having a democratic form of government; and these free districts, being surrounded nearly by the imperial domains, were objects of great jealousy to the house of Austria, by which at last their subjugation was resolved upon. Already the archduke possessed the right of appointing bailiffs for administering the criminal jurisdiction in all these places, and such a functionary was Gessler, the tyrant of the legends concerning Tell. When the purpose of the Austrians became known, the natives of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, formed the nucleus of an association to defend their country; and three patriots, Furst, Melchal, and Staffacher, led them to victory January 13th, 1308, when the baronial castles were attacked and the oppressive barons driven out of the country. The legend of William Tell supplies the circumstance which gave the signal for this sudden rising. Gessler, it is said, appointed governor or bailiff of Uri, caused his plumed cap to be elevated on a pole in a public place at Altorf, and required the peasantry to render the same homage to it as to himself: the probability is, that it was raised as a standard to rally his partizans, and discover the disaffected. William Tell, supposed to have been the son-in-law of Walter Furst, treated this symbol with contempt, and was ordered under arrest by the enraged governor: the story adds, that his liberty was offered to him on condition of striking an apple, placed on the head of his child, with a bolt from his cross bow;—it relates that he struck the apple, but

[Tell's Chapel on the Lake of Waldstetten.]

having reserved an arrow, destined, as he avowed, for the heart of the governor had his child received any injury, he was still detained in custody and

priest of the oratory, 1668-1723. GASPARD, a third brother, a priest of the oratory, and author of a work censured by the Sorbonne, 1680-1752. MATTHEW, cousin to the preceding, a famous jurisconsult, 1669-1734. ANTHONY, son of Matthew, author of a 'History of Roman Jurisprudence,' completed by order of the chancellor D'Aguesseau, 1705-1782.

TERRIN, C., a French antiquarian, 1640-1710.

TERRY, D., an English comedian, 1780-1828.

TERRY, E., an English traveller, 17th century.

TERSERUS, J., a Swedish theologian, b. 1605.

TERTULLIAN, QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLORENS, was the son of a pagan centurion, and was born at Carthage, probably about A.D. 160. His original profession was that of a pleader, or lawyer, and he rose to eminence in the courts. On his being converted to Christianity, he was ordained a presbyter in the church of Carthage. At the end of the second century he became a Montanist. (See MONTANUS). These peculiar views he illustrated with constitutional ardour and keenness. Even in his writings, composed prior to his conversion to Montanism, there are traces of that peculiar temperament which predisposed him to the change. He is supposed to have died about the year 220. The fathers give Tertullian a very high character, and he stamped the impress of his spirit to some extent on the African churches. His works are great favourites of Cyprian, and in asking for any one of them, he used to say to his attendants, *Da magistrum*,—hand me my master. Among the Latin fathers Tertullian occupies a very distinguished place. He had not the sound sense of Augustine, nor the milder graces of Cyprian, but he was inspired with unconquerable zeal, and his style burns with the fervour of his heart. His erudition was extensive, and his acuteness was seldom baffled. His writings exhibit on every page the skill and the defects of a rhetorician. Figures swell into absurd hyperbole, and the language is so twisted as often to be obscure. His arguments are frequently edged with satire, and loaded with severe vituperation. Tertullian's works consist of thirty treatises, apologetical, doctrinal, and ascetical. In the first he combats Jews and pagans, in the second he deals with heretics, and in the third he defends the rigid austerities of his peculiar creed. The best known of his works are his 'Apologeticum,' his 'De Praescriptione Hereticorum,' and his treatise against Marcion. His works were published in two folio volumes by Da Cerda, Paris, 1624; by Rigaltius, at the same place, in one folio, 1634; by Moreau, in three folios, Paris, 1657-58; twice at Venice, 1701-1744; by Semler, at Halle, in five volumes, 8vo, 1769-73, reprinted in 1827-29 in six 12mos. Leopold's edition occupies four volumes in Gersdorf's 'Bibliotheca Patrum.' But the last and most complete edition is in three large volumes 8vo, Leipzig, 1854, edited with care, elegance, and copious indexes by Oehler, the third volume containing the most important of the dissertations by preceding editors and historians on the life, character, times, and writings of Tertullian. Several of his tracts have been translated into English by Chevallier, Betty, Lord Hailes, and Dr. Pusey.

TESMAN, J., a Germ. diplomatist, 1643-1695.

TESSIER, H. A., a French physician, agriculturist, and member of the Institute, 1740-1837.

TESSIN, NICODEMUS, crown architect of Sweden, and the designer of several great public edifices, 1619-1688. His son, NICODEMUS COUNT TESSIN, also a great architect, senator and [illegible] 1654-1728. CHARLES GUSTAVUS, son of the latter, completed the palace of Stockholm, designed by his father, and was afterwards an ambassador and statesman, 1695-177[illegible]

TESTA, PIETRO, an Italian painter, 1611-1650.

TESTI, FULVIO, Count, an Italian poet, [illegible] died in prison for a political offence, 1593-1646.

TETENS, J. N., a Germ. politician, 1807.

TETZEL, JOHN, a Dominican monk, who was appointed in 1517 to sell the papal indulgences, and which excited the first movements of the reformation; he was a man of bad morals himself, and [illegible] tion; he was the most shameful [illegible] sold indulgences for the most shameful crimes, past or future; died of the plague 1519.

THAARUP, T., a Danish poet, 1749-1871.

THAIS, a Greek courtezan of remarkable beauty, who accompanied Alexander to Asia, and became one of the wives of Ptolemy.

THALES, born most probably in the [illegible] 636 B.C.: according to Herodotus he was a Phœnician of Miletus, although by descent a Phœnician. We shall not enter on any of that mere gossip regarding Thales, which has floated downwards from Antiquity; but endeavour rather to discern [illegible] thing, however little, that may be considered [illegible] sure index to his pursuits and character. That [illegible] the opinion of the Greeks he occupied a most [illegible] tinguished place, cannot be doubted; for [illegible] unanimously place him at the head of their list [illegible] seven sages; and in so far as we know, he [illegible] entitled to claim the origination of Greek Physics [illegible] sophy. He was evidently a close observer [illegible] material nature: it may be said that the Ionic [illegible] School sprung from him. He had made himself master of all existing Astronomical [illegible] whether it be a fact or a myth that he predicted the Eclipse of the Sun which occurred during [illegible] battle between the Lydians and the Medes. Supposing it a fact, it were quite wrong to endow [illegible] with familiarity with any form of scientific [illegible] applicable to the calculation of Eclipses; but [illegible] must have been well acquainted with the Cycle [illegible] period comprehending the order of Eclipses. His searching culture of Physics, is, however, more emphatically evinced by his cardinal maxim that 'Water is the ground or primal element of all Things'—a maxim not to be confounded with mere fantastic conjecture, for it was evidently the result of a discriminating observation of the immense and essential influence of that element in all forms of Matter and Life, as well as of its singular transformations. That was no little step in Mind, which at so early an epoch, led the way in generalizing on the ground of Observation. Thales went farther: his thoughts were not confined within the sphere of Physics. He taught also, that the 'World has a soul, is full of daemons.' His specific views are lost; but it is clear, from so slight an intimation, that he led the way in those perilous questionings of the Universe and the Infinite, which afterwards so distinguished Greek speculation. Thales, besides, was a practical worker among men. He is said to have

[J.E.]

feats of Engineering, to have been siness, and to have taken part in tate. Could we reproduce him thoannot be doubted, that we should entate all worthy of the admiration [J.P.N.]

, J., a German botanist, 16th cent.
a queen of Georgia, 1184-1206.
)N, S., a French poet, 1744-1780.
)N, S., a Fr. dramatist, 1787-1841.
J. C. A., a Ger. surgeon, 1714-1797.
LL, JOHN, an orator of the London Society, who was tried with Hardy ooke for high treason, afterwards s writer and lecturer, 1764-1834.
N, a Syrian physician, 1st century.
IUS, a Greek philosopher and critic, nstantinople in 362.

istocles—*From an Ancient Bust.*]

OCLES, an Athenian statesman and e period when Greece was menaced n empire, was born of obscure parlatter half of the 6th century B.C. reer was contemporaneous with that nd the rivalry between them became the highest public importance soon le of Marathon (see MILTIADES). of Aristides seems to have been that ublican Tory, resolute to stand upon ays; that of Themistocles was more xigencies of the period, and he poster political foresight, not unmixed icity so characteristic of statesmanodern times. Greece was threatened an warfare between these leaders, ute was terminated by the banishdes, B.C. 483, and Themistocles was to pursue his policy. His great obreation of a navy, able to cope with ersians, and to the success of his attributed not only the salvation of e supremacy of Athens over the other . He had great difficulties, both political, to encounter, and even the le was at first opposed to him: a e, however, though ambiguous, was favour of his design, and Themisnd himself at the head of the Greek well provided with ships. By a master stroke of policy, he fairly tricked both the Greeks and Persians into fighting the great naval battle off Salamis, in which he totally defeated Xerxes, B.C. 480: he then took the necessary measures for securing the supremacy of Athens by internal defences, the works of which were carried on in defiance of Sparta. In B.C. 466, the jealousies excited by his great power, led to his banishment by Ostracism, and he retired to the Persian court, where, it would appear, he forgot his patriotism, and plotted against his country. It is related by Plutarch, however, that he poisoned himself rather than yield to the overtures of Artaxerxes. His death, from whatever cause, took place at Magnesia in Asia Minor, B.C. 470, or 472. [E.R.]

THEOBALD. See THIBAUT.

THEOBALD, LEWIS, the hero of Pope's 'Dunciad,' known as a miscellaneous writer and commentator on Shakspeare, died 1744.

THEOCRITUS, a Greek pastoral poet, some of whose 'Idyls' and 'Epigrams' are still extant, time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 284-247.

THEODATUS, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, defeated by Belisarius, and killed 536.

THEODEMIR, a prince of the Visigoths in Spain, who reigned over an independent state in New Castile, beginning of the 8th century.

THEODORA, three empresses of the East:—The *earliest* was the wife of Justinian, originally a dancer and courtezan, who ascended the throne with her husband in 527; she occasioned the disgrace of Belisarius, in revenge of her quarrels with his wife, Antonina; died 548. The *second* was the wife of Theophilus, who was left a widow in 842, and ruled as regent for her son, Michael III., till 857, when she was deposed and imprisoned in a monastery; died 867. The *third* was daughter of Constantine VIII., and reigned a short time with her sister, Zoe, in 1042, and alone, after the death of Constantine IX., from 1054 to 1056. She was the last of the Macedonian dynasty. Another Theodora was wife of the Armenian emperor, Leo V.

THEODORE, two popes of Rome:—The *first* reigned 642-649. The *second* survived his election, in 898, three weeks only, and was succeeded by John IX.

THEODORE, a king of Corsica, 1696-1756.

THEODORET, a learned ecclesiastical writer and historian, born at Antioch about 386, d. 457.

THEODORIC, two kings of the Visigoths in the south of France:—THEODORIC I., son of the famous Alaric, was elected on the death of Wallia in 419; he was at war with the Romans some years, but afterwards entered into a league with them against Attila; he was killed in the great battle with the latter on the plains of Châlons 451. THEODORIC II., son of the preceding, acquired the throne by putting to death his elder brother, Thorismond, in 453; he extended the empire of the Visigoths to the foot of the Pyrenees, and was assassinated by his brother, Euric, in 466.

THEODORIC, surnamed 'The Great,' king of the Ostrogoths, and founder of their dominion in Italy, was born in 457, or 459. He was descended from the royal race of that people settled in Pannonia, and his father is supposed to have been one of three brothers who had divided the sovereignty over them, but this point is uncertain.

Sent as a hostage to Constantinople in his childhood, he had the advantage of an education in the politics, philosophy, and jurisprudence of the Greek empire, and was restored to his father, now become sole ruler of the Ostrogoths, at the end of ten years. Italy at this time was swayed by the Heruli and Rugians, two branches of the Gothic stock, acknowledging Odoacer as their prince, whose authority was hated at Rome, and gave occasion to the interference of the Eastern emperor, Zeno, in the affairs of Italy. With the formal consent of the latter, Theodoric went to the conquest of his future kingdom, and having defeated and slain Odoacer, was saluted king of Italy by the army in 493. He now assumed the Roman purple, and made Ravenna his capital; a few years later he married Andofleda, sister of Clovis, the Frank king. Schlegel's brief notice is sufficiently descriptive of his reign:—'He was highly esteemed in Rome, and by all the Germanic nations; his name, like that of Charlemagne after him, was celebrated in the heroic songs of the Germans, while political writers and historical critics commend alike his talents and his virtues. His rule was generous and noble, he loved and honoured the arts and sciences which his age still possessed, and the last of Roman writers, Cassiodorus, and Boethius, were the ornaments of his reign.' The latter, indeed, and his father-in-law, Symmachus, were allowed by Theodoric to become the victims of false accusations, and his own death was hastened by the melancholy it induced upon him; the shade of Symmachus is said to have haunted him incessantly. Theodoric, like the Goths in general, was an Arian; he died at Ravenna in 526, and was succeeded by his son, Athalaric, who died in 534. The mother of this prince, Amalasontha, then became the wife and victim of Theodoric's nephew, Theodatus, who usurped the throne. These circumstances led to the interference of the emperor Justinian, and produced the expedition of Belisarius in Italy. [E.R.]

THEODORIC, an Italian surgeon, died 1298.

THEODORUS, POPE. See THEODORE.

THEODORUS, or DIODORUS, bishop of Tarsus in 394, distinguished against the Arians.

THEODORUS LASCARIS. See LASCARIS.

THEODORUS PRISCIANUS, a medical writer of the empirical sect, in the 4th century.

THEODOSIUS, called of *Tripolis*, or of *Bithynia*, a Greek mathematician and astronomer, of uncertain date, the age assigned to him varying from 50 B.C. to the 3d century.

THEODOSIUS, called *the Grammarian*, a writer of Syracuse, 9th century.

THEODOSIUS THE GREAT, emperor of the whole Roman world, was the son of a distinguished general of that name, who was executed at Carthage by order of Gratian in 376. The young Theodosius, then about thirty years of age, retired to Galicia, which, according to some accounts, was his native place; but in the third year after he was recalled by Gratian, and proclaimed his colleague in Illyricum and the eastern provinces of the empire. Theodosius now proved himself the worthy successor of CONSTANTINE, and delivered the empire from the irruption of the Visigoths, both with the strong arm of the warrior, and the hardy head of the politician; he resembled him also as the champion of orthodoxy, and eventually completed the work that Constantine had only begun, by extinguishing idolatry, and strengthening the bulwarks of orthodoxy against Arianism. In [illegible] Gratian became the victim of a rebellion, and Maximus, usurping the western empire, was defeated by Theodosius, who gave him battle on the banks of the Drave in Pannonia. His triumphant entry into Rome took place in 389, but before and after this period he had the arduous task of suppressing continual seditions in the great cities. The most threatening of these broke out at Thessalonica, and Theodosius, yielding to his anger, and to the advice of Rufinus, sent a commission to put the inhabitants, some thousands of whom were put to the sword, though Theodosius, too late, countermanded his orders. For this measure of severity he was boldly deprived of Christian communion by Ambrose, archbishop of Milan, who turned him back from the church porch, and only consented to his reunion after a repentance of eight months. The abolition of paganism dates in 391, and the undisputed sovereign authority of Theodosius in 394, when he defeated Arbogastes and the pretender Eugenius. He now divided his dominions between his sons Honorius and Arcadius, and expired at Milan the year following, 395. [illegible]

THEODOSIUS II., grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father, Arcadius, as emperor of the East, in 399. He was a feeble prince, but a code of laws is named after him, the 'Theodosian Code,' and he had to sustain a war with Persia, and a series of religious quarrels; died 450. THEODOSIUS III. was proclaimed emperor on the deposition of Anastasius II. in 715; he yielded the government in his turn to Leo III. in 716, and d. in a monastery.

THEODOTION, or THEODOTUS, an Ebionite of Ephesus, translator of the Bible into Greek.

THEODULF, bishop of Orleans in the time of Charlemagne in 781, died in exile 821.

THEOGNIS, an elegiac Greek poet, 6th c. B.C.

THEON, a Greek painter, 4th century B.C.

THEON, a celebrated mathematician and platonic philosopher of Smyrna, 2d century.

THEON, the father of Hypatia, and himself a learned mathematician, and master of the Alexandrine doctrines of the Alexandrine school, flourished 364. He wrote a work still extant.

THEOPHANES, a Lesbian poet, and historian of the wars of the Romans in the time of Pompey the Great. He was first attached to Mithridates, afterwards to Pompey, and at length to Caesar. Only some fragments of his history are now extant, but it was made use of by Plutarch.

THEOPHANES, GEORGE, a Greek historian of the Eastern empire, died in exile 818.

THEOPHANES, PROKOPOVITCH, a Russian historian and archbishop of Novogorod, 1681-1736.

THEOPHILE VIAU, or DE VIAU, a French satirist and epigrammatic poet, 1590-1626.

THEOPHILUS, a saint and bishop of Antioch, who is reckoned among the fathers of the church; he was the first Christian writer to use the word Trinity; flourished in the 2d century.

THEOPHILUS, patriarch of Alexandria, and an enemy of Chrysostom, 385-412.

THEOPHILUS, a Greek jurisconsult, one of those employed on the Justinian Code, 527-565.

ILUS, emp. of Constantinople, 829-42.
RASTUS, a celebrated Greek philoso-
nist, was born at Eresos (or Erisium)
of Lesbos, in the year B.C. 371. He
e year B.C. 286. He studied under
ristotle, and was nominated by the
ecessor in the school of the Lyceum.
ere with such increasing reputation,
at one time collected round him a
pils amounting to 2,000. He was
for his engaging manners and great
ich it is said procured for him his
rastus, or the Divine speaker. He
r of many works on various subjects,
iogenes Laertius enumerates 200.
m have been preserved, and amongst
botany, which prove him possessed of
ive genius, and show him to be a
rer into nature. The many new ob-
ered in his 'History of Plants,' and
n the 'Causes of Plants,' his large
deep knowledge displayed by him of
rs of organization have given him a
on, and caused him to be looked up to
of botany. [W.B.]

LACTUS, a Greek historian of some
ine emperors, 7th century.

IPUS, a Gr. historian, B.C. 380-308.

THEOT, CATHERINE, one of those
cters who acquired a strange notoriety
of the French revolution, by preten-
natural authority. She was born in
been known many years before the
the claimant of a mission to regener-
race; she had fallen into obscurity
e events of 1794, when she took the
usse, another of these prophetesses,
me a prisoner at Rome. The chief
h these women was Dom Gerle, who
k between Catherine Theos and what-
n existed on the part of Robespierre;
his, acted as the high priest of the
at was founded upon her prophecies,
thousands of the populace attached
worship, with supernatural claims,
d certain spirit manifestations was
d, the phenomena of which are to
ot by naked imposture, but by the
airvoyance and animal magnetism
and *blasphemously misappropriated.*
ny noble and virtuous names became
a series of misadventures in the re-
this pythoness, and among others
lame de Sainte-Amaranthe and her
ere suddenly arrested, to the number
y order of the Committee of General
harged with conspiracy. Catherine
rison; the rest were executed shortly
of Robespierre, 1795. [E.R.]

NES, an Athenian statesman and
ook a leading part in the subversion
cy, was born in the Isle of Cos, about
the fifth century B.C. He was the
ntiphon and Phrenicus, and all three
e political designs of Pisander. The
party was an alliance with Persia,
ot be brought to pass with a demo-
as it would, to supply a sufficient
itors having a political interest in
Persian supremacy. The conspiracy dates about 411 B.C., and resort being had to terror, it was eminently successful: the orators of the people were disposed of singly by assassination, and finally, by a sudden display of military power, the senate was dissolved, and an oligarchy of 400 established in its stead. Soon, however, the conspirators quarrelled among themselves, and Alcibiades was recalled at the instance of Theramenes and Critias, who pretended to moderation; the 400 were then dispersed by flight, and some of them were put to death on the accusation of the minority. The restoration of the democracy was followed by the most remarkable events of the Peloponnesian war, and Theramenes frequently distinguished himself as a commander; at the naval battle of Arginusæ, B.C. 406, he commanded the right of the Athenians. Soon after this, Athens was blockaded by sea and land, and the remnant of the 400 returned as victors, under the standards of Lysander, with whom Theramenes conspired to re-establish an oligarchy this time, consisting of a smaller number, generally called *the thirty tyrants:* among the principal of this body were Theramenes and Critias. A struggle now commenced between the treacherous moderation of the former, and the cruel determination evinced by the latter, the result of which was the condemnation of Theramenes. He was taken from the altar where he had fled for refuge, and on the cup of poison being presented to him, he drank, with bitter irony, 'To the health of the good Critias.' This event took place in 403 B.C. [E.R.]

THERESA, SAINT, a mystic writer and reformer of the Carmelite order, 1525-1582.

THEROIGNE DE MERICOURT, a character of the French Revolution, is a name we should hardly admit into these pages, but for the sake of a word or two we have at heart, and cannot well find utterance of elsewhere. She was born at the village of Mericourt near Liége, where her family lived in opulence as farmers, was highly educated, and being remarkable for her beauty was seduced at the age of seventeen by the young lord of a neighbouring chateau. The period of the Revolution found her at Paris, passing from one master to another among the great, and finally enrolling herself in the mass of courtezans, but all the while playing an influential part in secret politics, and as a club orator. At last, Theroigne became first in every scene of tumult; clothed in a scarlet riding habit, and a plumed cap, she headed the most desperate attacks, and decided on the life and death of the victims of the faubourgs by a nod. After the excesses of the 10th of August this amazon inclined towards the moderate counsels of the Girondins: perhaps she had sufficiently avenged her dishonour, and the original cause of it had fallen among many others, vainly asking his life at her hands. Whatever the cause of her change, it gave offence to the furies of the guillotine, who, on meeting her one day, stripped her naked, and publicly whipped her on the terrace of the Tuileries. This outrage turned the miserable creature's brain, and she passed the remainder of her life, nearly twenty years, in a madhouse—one of the saddest pictures of humanity, totally brutalized, that imagination ever conceived. Enough of her! but how many thousands of similar victims, prepared for a like career, if circumstances admitted

it, may be counted in the streets of our great cities? What a work it would be, in an age of noble endeavour like the present, to trample out this plague spot, this foulest image of hell upon earth, this crying disgrace of a Christian land! In other days the youth of a nation have engaged in crusades and chivalrous fellowships, with objects in view that shed a far less glory upon them, than a conquest such as this would confer on the age and nation that accomplished it. Here is a work of more genuine heroism than ever inspired the imagination of Jesuit or Paladin—a work most truly Christian and full of promise, and one which most of all requires united action and persevering enthusiasm for its accomplishment. [E.R.]

THESPIS, the inventor of tragedy, was a Greek poet, born at Xarca, in Attica, and became famous about 540 B.C. His stage was the chariot in which he drove about Greece, and his invention consisted in the introduction of a person who conversed with the chorus, and represented different characters by means of masks.

THEUDIS, king of the Visigoths, 531-548.

THEUDISELUS, successor of Theudis as king of the Spanish Visigoths, 548-549.

THEVENARD, A. J. M., a French admiral, naval engineer, and administrator, 1735-1815.

THEVENOT, MELCHISEDEC, a French traveller, author of several curious descriptive works, 1620-1692. His nephew, JOHN, also a traveller and writer, 1633-1667.

THEVET, A., a French traveller, 1502-1590.

THEW, ROBERT, an Eng. engraver, 1758-1802.

THIBAULT, J. T., a Fr. painter, 1757-1826.

THIBAULT, N., a deputy of the clergy to the estates-general, and an active politician, died 1812.

THIBAUT, THIEBAUT, or THEOBALD, brother of Ladislaus II., king of Bohemia, remarkable for his uprightness as protector of his brother's kingdom during the crusade of 1147.

THIBAUT, six *counts of Blois*:—THIBAUT I., count of Troyes, Beauvais, and Meaux, and first count of Blois, from 924 to about 978. THIBAUT II., reigned 995-1004. THIBAUT III., count of Blois, Tours, and Chartres, 1037-1089. THIBAUT IV., a party to all the leagues formed against Louis le Gros; he became master of Champagne in 1125; 1102-1151. THIBAUT V., called 'the Good,' son of the latter, succeeded 1152, and became grand seneschal of France; he died at the siege of Jean d'Acre 1190. THIBAUT VI., last count of his house, succeeded Louis 1205, d. without issue 1218.

THIBAUT, five *counts of Champagne*, the first two of whom are the same as the *third* and *fourth* of Blois. The *third* (or the *fifth*, according to the line of Blois) succeeded his brother, Henry II., 1197, died 1199. THIBAUT IV., famous as one of the earliest troubadours, was born 1201, and added the kingdom of Navarre to his paternal dominions by a marriage in 1234. In 1235 he embarked in the crusades; died 1253. THIBAUT V., or THIBAUT II., as king of Navarre, was the son and successor of the preceding, died 1270.

THIBAUT, two *dukes of Lorraine*:—the *first* of whom reigned 1213-1220; the *second*, 1304-12.

THIBAUT, two *counts of Bar*:—the *first* of whom reigned 1191-1214; the *second*, 1239-1296.

THIBAUT, ANTON JUSTUS FRIEDRICH, a famous jurist, professor at Heidelberg, 1792-1840.

THICKNESSE, ANNE, an accomplished lady, daughter of John Lord, solicitor and clerk of the arraigns, and third wife of Philip Thicknesse, lieutenant-governor of Landguard fort; author of 'Biographical Sketches of Literary Females of the French Nation,' 1787-1824. Mr. Thicknesse, by his second wife, was father of George Touchet, Baron Audley, and wrote some curious Memoirs reflecting on his son, 1720-1792.

THIELEN, JOHN PHILIP VAN, lord of Cowenberg, a Flemish painter, 1618-1667.

THIERRI, or THEODORIC, the name of four French princes, two of whom are reckoned kings of France:—THIERRI I. (king of Mentz), eldest son of Clovis I., succeeded 511, and having extended his kingdom at the expense of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, died 534. THIERRI II. (king of Orleans, Burgundy, and Austrasia), son of Childebert II., succeeded 596, and died of poison, leaving six natural sons, none of whom succeeded him, in 613. THIERRI III. (or Thierri I., king of France), third son of Clovis II., and brother of Clothaire III. and Childeric II., was placed on the throne of Neustria and Burgundy by Ebroin, mayor du Palais, in 670. He was defeated by Pepin Heristal in 687, and possessed no real power. T 692. THIERRI IV. (or Thierri II., king of Fr only son of Dagobert III., was taken from a astery and placed on a pretended throne by C Martel, in place of Childeric, 720; died 736 o

THIERRI, J., a French philosopher, died

THIERS, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned theologian, remarkable for his curious c subjects, generally tending to reform, 163

THIERY, N. J., a French botanist, 17

THIRLBY, STYAN, a learned writer, an edition of Justin Martyr, 1692-1753.

THISTLEWOOD, ARTHUR, chief spiracy for murdering the cabinet mi exciting an insurrection during the ad of Lord Sidmouth, was born near Li his father was a respectable farmer, i was a man of education, and had considerable fortune before embarki minal enterprise; executed May 1,

THOM, JAMES, a native of brated as a sculptor, was born in at New York, where he had gone teen years previously, in 1850. condition of an obscure stone-c unaided genius, and acquired a London for his execution of bu Scotch graystone. The well 'Tam O'Shanter' is from his c

THOM, JOHN NICHOLLS, terbury riots in 1838, was a and first became known ab Reform Bill. He assumed th Courtenay, knight of Malt fine person to the people, of tumes, completely fascinat talents. In 1833, he becam terbury, and polled nearly which he was confined lunatic asylum. Having tody of his friends, he r spring of 1838, and, e persuaded nearly 100 o acters to join him.

ıblish himself as lord of Kent, he raised was a loaf elevated on of white and blue, emblazoned nt. This band really took the , on the 28th of May, and sus- with the military at Bossenden Thom, and eight of his party, of the soldiers at the first onset, vere seriously wounded: the dis- l of the remainder, afforded the nce of the ignorance prevailing ıtry; and also marks of that upposed greatness, which has tyrs and heroes of the greatest ld's history,—a singular proof is still the same as in past ages, ders are wanted for any cause, l or evil. This little episode in s of recent years, ought to be read educators, and especially by the s been may be again, so long as of our countrymen are doomed to nce. The affair of Thom caused parliament at the time. [E.R.]

AM, known as the poet of Inver- berdeen in 1788. He soon gave tic genius in some pieces which berdeen newspapers; and after- vo volumes, full of poetic feeling, ceived by the public. In 1845 he here he was *feted*, and had sub- erred on him, but notwithstand- p poverty, in Dundee, in 1848.

apostle, whose name in Greek, is written *Didymus*, was pro- ike his fellow-labourers, but his nknown. He is supposed, with ave travelled far East, even to n the course of his mission. The bar have preserved some tradi- rdom.

UINAS. See AQUINAS.

nt of Savoy, 1188-1233.

THONY LEONARD, professor of anvais, author of an 'Essay on Manners, and the Understand- 32-1785.

J. B., a Fr. painter, 1791-1833.

ZABETH, a writer of the times of , the latter of whom placed her uthor of Poems and Letters, and r own Life, 1675-1730.

., a German painter, 1588-1653.

N, a Flem. painter, 1610-1673.

N, bishop of Rochester, 1712-93. a medical writer, 1753-1835.

LLIAM, bishop of Worcester, au- ogy for the Church of England,' grandson, of the same name, olas, in Worcester, and an anti- 70-1738.

LLIAM, a Welch divine, known er, and supposed to have been tt's rebellion, ex. at Tyburn 1553.

or TOMASIN, called *Tinkelase*, a German poet, 13th century.

JAMES, a professor of Leipzig, ils was numbered the celebrated of 'The Origin of Philosophical and Ecclesiastical History,' 1622-1684. His son, CHRISTIAN, a jurisconsult and philos., 1655-1728.

THOMASSIN, three French engravers:—PHILIP, died at Rome end of the 16th century. His relation, SIMON, died 1732. H. SIMON, the son and pupil of the latter, 1688-1741.

THOMASSIN, L., a Fr. engineer, 15th century.

THOMASSIN, LOUIS, a priest of the French oratory, known as a writer on ecclesiastical discipline, 1619-1695. His cousin, CLAUDE, also an oratorian and writer, 1613-1692.

THOMOND, T., a French architect, 1759-1813.

THOMPSON. See RUMFORD.

THOMPSON, EDWARD, a miscellaneous writer and friend of Churchill the poet, famous for his sea-songs, born at Hull about 1738, died 1786.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, dean of Raphoe, in Ireland, known as a poet, died about 1766.

THOMSON, ALEXANDER, a miscellaneous writer and poet, born 1762, died at Edinburgh 1803. He was the author of 'Whist,' a poem in two cantos, 1791; 'The Paradise of Taste,' 1793; 'The German Miscellany, consisting of Dramas, Dialogues, Tales, and Novels, translated from that Language,' 1796; 'The British Parnassus at the Close of the Eighteenth Century,' and some others.

THOMSON, ANDREW, a doctor and eloquent preacher of the Scotch Kirk, 1779-1831.

THOMSON, ANTHONY TODD, a Scottish physician and professional writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1778. In 1806 he commenced practice at Chelsea, and in 1826 became professor of medical jurisprudence and the Materia Medica, at the London university. The professional works written by him are his 'Conspectus,' 'London Dispensatory,' 'Materia Medica,' and a 'Treatise on Diseases of the Skin.' Besides these, he translated Salvarte's 'Philosophy of Magic,' and edited an edition of Thomson's 'Seasons.' Died 1849.

THOMSON, JAMES, was born in 1700, at Ednam in Roxburghshire, of which his father was then the parish minister. To the images of agricultural life, with which this beautiful district furnished his childhood, were afterwards added scenes of another cast, in the pastoral parish of Southdean, to which his father removed. After having passed through the borough school of Jedburgh, he studied for several years at the university of Edinburgh. He was intended for the church, and is said to have been diverted from the profession by the censure of a theological professor on one of his exercises. At any rate, he had already written verses, and was ambitious enough to hope for fame by writing more; and, without any fixed view beyond literary employment, he started for London with his poem of 'Winter' in his pocket. David Mallet, whose own literary reputation is long since eclipsed, conferred eminent service on literature by smoothing the way for Thomson, whom he had known at college. The author of 'Winter,' being without money to buy a new pair of shoes, congratulated himself when a bookseller gave him three guineas for his poem. It was published in 1726, and became rapidly popular when one or two literary men had called attention to it. Thomson, provided for in the meantime as tutor in the family of Lord Binning, published 'Summer' and 'Spring' in the next two years; and in 1730, 'Autumn' being added, the four poems were printed together,

under their common title 'The Seasons.'—The appearance of the series was a phenomenon more remarkable than we are apt to suppose. The raw young Scotsman, meditating among the Cheviot hills and by the banks of the Tweed, had struck out a vein of poetry which had not been worked in England since the restoration. When his poem appeared, the artificial school of Pope was in the

[Arbour in Thomson's Garden.]

ascendant; and the fashionable poets of the day were alike distant from simplicity and nature in the themes they selected, and in the form with which they invested them. Thomson was far from being pure in taste: his tone of sentiment, too, is very often mawkish, and his diction almost everywhere pompous and pedantic. But the closeness with which he observed external nature has hardly ever been surpassed; and the poetic intuition with which he apprehends the features of a landscape, and the moral associations which clothe it with the finest part of its beauty, is as keen and exquisite as that of Wordsworth himself.—While the parts of his great work were in progress, Thomson produced, among other things, his unfortunate tragedy of 'Sophonisba.' In 1731 he travelled in France, Italy, and Switzerland, as a tutor; and the father of his pupil, on becoming the Lord Chancellor Talbot, gave him a sinecure place in his court, which was lost on the patron's death. This event drove him again to write for the stage. There is very little merit even in 'Tancred and Sigismunda,' the last and most successful of his plays. A pension from the prince of Wales raised him just above penury; and in 1745 his friend Lord Lyttleton, coming into power, made him surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands, an office yielding him three hundred a-year. He had long worked on his 'Castle of Indolence,' which he published in 1748. This beautiful poem shows a wonderful improvement in taste, and betrays a love of Old English poetry which was hardly felt by any other person of the time. The poet did not long enjoy the ease in which he was placed. Living in a cottage at Kew, he caught cold in sailing up the Thames, and died of fever in 1748. He was a friendly, shy, and indolent man. [W.S.]

THOMSON, John, a Scottish minister and landscape painter, born in Ayrshire 1778, d. 1840.

THOMSON, Thomas, M.D., born at Crieff, Perthshire, 12th April, 1773; died at Glasgow, 2d July, 1852. Dr. Thomson was educated at the parish school of his native place until his fourteenth year, when he was placed under the tuition of Dr. Doig, rector of the borough school of Stirling and author of 'Letters on the Savage State,' a work which attracted much notice at the time of its publication. His master, an eminent classical scholar, speedily imbued him with a love of literature, which afterwards enabled him to apply numerous improvements to his favourite science. On the conclusion of his scholastic studies he gained a bursary by public competition at the university of St. Andrews, where he remained for three sessions. In 1796, while pursuing his literary and scientific studies at the university of Edinburgh, he succeeded his brother, afterwards the Rev. Dr. James Thomson, minister of Eccles, as one of the editors of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' His attendance on the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Black, during the sessions 1795-96, imparted to him an intense interest in the science of chemistry, which never deserted him during his subsequent career. He entered on this study with devotion, and wrote the articles Chemistry, Mineralogy, Vegetable Substances, Animal Substances, and Dyeing Substances, which all appeared before the 10th December, 1800, and formed the groundwork of his celebrated 'System of Chemistry,' which soon became the text-book of the science in almost every country in Europe. In 1800—1 he gave his first course of lectures in Edinburgh to fifty-two pupils; a second course in the session of 1801 was attended by thirty-nine students. On the appearance of the first edition of his Chemistry his winter class swelled to ninety-six members. He continued his lectures till 1810, in the lawyer's metropolis of his native country, attended usually by the most select of the Scottish and English students, as his roll-book contains such names as James Mill the historian, James Stirling, Charles Badham, Henry Cockburn, J. Ballantyne, the distillers Haigs and Steins, G. Ballingall, John Abercrombie, Benjamin Travers, John Thomson, Andrew Rutherford, Sir James Clerk Maxwell, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, &c. &c. His lectures formed, however, but a secondary portion of his employment, his time being principally taken up with the preparation of new editions of his System, conducting an extensive series of researches upon behalf of the excise, a work which laid the basis of the Scottish legislation on this subject, and in various chemical consultations. During this period, also, he invented the system of symbols which are in universal use, as modified in some respects by subsequent discovery, and introduced the use of Greek and Latin numerals to designate the various degrees of oxidation, &c. of which bodies are susceptible, and which are also in general use. He was likewise first opened in this country a laboratory for practical manipulation. In 1810 he published his 'Elements of Chemistry.' In 1812 he visited Sweden, and published his travels in that country. In 1813 he commenced the 'Annals of Philosophy,' and continued to edit this journal for several years. In 1817 he was elected lecturer on chemistry in the university of Glasgow, a post which was endowed as a professorship in 1818. In 1825 he published 'An Attempt to Establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment,' 2 vols. 8vo, comprising the results of many years'

nts to determine the atomic weights
most important of which have been
ubsequent experiments. In 1830-31
he 'History of Chemistry,' in 2 vols.
lines of Mineralogy and Geology,' 2
g a portion of the seventh edition of
Chemistry.' His last work was 'On
Distillation,' 8vo, 1849. Dr. Thom-
ies were exceedingly numerous, in-
ocromic acid, hyposulphurous acid,
us acid, potash oxalates of chro-
chromate of magnesia, chloride of
l Thomson's liquor, and an immense
s, &c. &c., and above fifty species of
. Thomson invented Allan's Saccha-
is used by the Scottish excise, from
of Bate's instrument, used in Eng-
en; the original inventor being thus
he proper reward of merit. Dr.
chemical teacher was most distin-
has left behind him a numerous band
who occupy as teachers, manufac-
ysicians, some of the most prominent
e country. [R.D.T.]

I, WILLIAM, a Scottish minister who
lon as an author, and became editor of
cals, an. of 'The Man in the Moon,'
of the War in Asia,' 1746-1817.
, a French physician, 1762-1823.
A., a Swiss Hellenist, 1489-1550.
Y, RALPH, a merchant of Leeds,
quary and topographer, 1658-1725.
THOMAS, a Swedish poet, philoso-
ic of taste, remarkable as a writer
ful in nature, professor at Greifs-
sala, 1759-1808.
KE, HERBERT, a dignitary of the
great wr. on church principles, d. 1672.
LL, SIR JAMES, an eminent Eng-
was born at Weymouth in Dorset-
He was a nephew of Dr. Sydenham,
physician, who placed him under
f an artist in London. Having
ome of Saint Paul's, he became his-
o Queen Anne, and executed some
bjects for her at Hampton Court.
ce is the refectory and saloon of the
reenwich. He died after receiving
knighthood from George I., in 1734.
es, inherited much of his genius, and
ghter, who became the wife of Ho-

)N, BONNEL, a humorous periodical
on companion of the elder Colman,
n 1724, died 1768.
)N, JOHN ROBERT, a famous botan-
son of Thomas Thornton, (below),
ut 1758, and became a physician in
is works are 'The Philosophy of
he Philosophy of Politics,' and that
fame chiefly rests, 'The Temple of
den of the Botanist, Poet, Painter,
er.' Died 1837.
)N, SAMUEL, a well-known member
, director of the bank of England,
of Greenwich hospital, 1755-1838.
)N, THOMAS, a militia officer of West
thor of several sporting works, and
elebrated botanist, died 1823.

THORPE, JOHN, a physician of the county of Kent, author of professional and antiquarian works, 1682-1750. His son, of the same name, also an antiquarian, 1713-1792.

THORWALDSEN, BERTEL, (*Albert*) was born at Copenhagen, November 19, 1770. His father, Gottschalk Thorwaldsen, a carver of wood, being a native of Iceland: his mother was of a Danish family. Bertel attended the Danish academy, and soon made such progress as to undertake the carving of figure-heads for ships. In 1793 he obtained the principal gold medal of the academy, which gave him the privilege of studying abroad at the expense of the government. He set out for Italy, May 20, 1790, in the Danish frigate Thetis; he landed at Naples, and arrived at Rome, March 8, 1797, and he did not return to his native country until 1819, after an absence of twenty-three years. His first important commission was from Mr. Thomas Hope, in 1803, and it was owing to the liberality of this distinguished patron of the arts that Thorwaldsen was enabled to remain and prosecute his profession in 'the Eternal City.' In 1812, on the occasion of Napoleon's expected visit to Rome, Thorwaldsen greatly distinguished himself by a sketch of the 'Triumphal entry of Alexander into Babylon,' which he completed with such expedition that the frieze, in plaster, was fixed up in one of the halls of the Quirinal palace within three months of the date of the commission. It is a composition of great extent, measuring 160 Roman palms (the palm is about nine inches) in length, and five in height; it has been twice executed in marble since, and is well engraved by Amsler of Munich. His principal works, however, were executed after his visit to Denmark; he returned to Rome at the close of 1820, and acquired the highest European fame by the following works:—Christ and the Twelve Apostles; St. John Preaching in the Wilderness; and the monuments to Copernicus, Pius VII., Maximilian of Bavaria, Prince Poniatowsky and others. The Christ and the St. John were for the church of our Lady at Copenhagen, where they are now placed. He again visited Denmark, in 1838, but finding the climate disagree with him, returned to Rome in 1841, but again visited Copenhagen in 1842, and died there suddenly in the theatre, March 24, 1844, of disease of the heart, aged seventy-three. Thorwaldsen bequeathed all works of art in his possession to the city of Copenhagen, to form a distinct collection, and the city now boasts of a great art museum, containing specimens of many classes of art, besides books, &c., known as the Thorwaldsen Museum; he left sufficient funds to endow it, and enable it to constantly add to its collection, foreign as well as Danish works. Thorwaldsen was never married, but left a natural daughter in Rome well provided. There is a cheap edition of outlines after all the works of Thorwaldsen, now in course of publication. —(H. C. Andersen, *Bertel Thorwaldsen eine biographische skitzze aus dem Dänischan übertragen von Julius Reuscher;* and the writer's notice in the *Supplement to the Penny Cyclopædia.*) [R.N.W.]

THOU, JAMES AUGUSTUS DE, in Latin *Thuanus*, a celebrated French historian and Latinist, whose father and grandfather were both presidents of the parliament of Paris, 1553-1617. De Thou inherited the talents of his ancestry for

statesmanship, and was employed as ambassador and finance minister. His son, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, born at Paris about 1607, was beheaded on account of his privity to the conspiracy of Cinqmars against Richelieu, 1642.

THOUARS. See PETIT-THOUARS.

THOUIN, A., a Fr. horticulturist, 1747-1823.

THOURET, J. W., one of the most celebrated members of the French constituent assembly, born in Normandy 1746, executed 1794. His brother, MICHAEL AUGUSTUS, a distinguished physician, 1748-1810. W. F. ANTHONY, son of the deputy, author of an Encyclopædia, died 1832.

THOYNARD, NICHOLAS, a French scholar, author of a Harmony of the Gospels, 1629-1706.

THRASYBULUS, one of the great names of ancient Greece, period of the Peloponnesian or civil war between Sparta and Athens, was the son of Lycus, and was born at Steiria in Attica. He was commander of the infantry at Samos, when the Four Hundred was established on the ruins of the Athenian democracy (as noticed in the article THERAMENES), B.C. 411. He immediately swore his soldiers not to recognize the oligarchy, and united with Theramenes and Alcibiades to effect their destruction: at the same time he continued his part in the Peloponnesian war, and to him belongs the chief honour of the Athenian victory at Cyzicus. That dubious struggle being closed by the victory of Lysander, and the government of the humbled Athenians vested in the thirty tyrants, Thrasybulus took refuge in the Theban territory, where the patriots of the democracy once more rallied to him. After the death of Theramenes, Thrasybulus might have occupied his seat among the thirty, but he preferred the liberties of his country, and advancing at the head of the patriots, a thousand in number, he surprised the camp before Phyle, on the frontier of Bœotia, and after repeated successes became master of the government. In the second of the battles fought on this occasion fell Critias, at whose instance Theramenes had been compelled to drink the poisoned chalice. The despotic Thirty were now replaced by a council of ten representatives, and Thrasybulus exhibited the highest magnanimity towards his enemies. At length, having generously taken the field in aid of the Thebans, menaced by the yoke of Sparta, he was massacred in his tent while encamped in Cilicia, B.C. 389. [E.R.]

THRELKELD, CALEB, an English physician and naturalist, settled in Dublin, 1676-1728.

THROSBY, J., a topographer, 1740-1803.

THUANUS. See THOU.

THUCYDIDES, the historian, was an Athenian citizen, and belonged to the Attic borough Halimus. The date of his birth, which is not quite certain, was, perhaps, B.C. 471. Being of a good family, and living in a city which was the centre of Greek civilization, he received the highest education which the time afforded; and this, superadded to great ability, manifested itself in the 'eternal possession' which he bequeathed to posterity. He is said to have studied rhetoric under Antiphon of Rhammus, the most distinguished orator of the time, and to have received instruction in philosophy from Anaxagoras. The well-known story of his having been moved to tears of emulation by hearing Herodotus recite his history at the Olympic games, is generally admitted to be without foundation. At the commencement of the Peloponnesian war (B.C. 431), he entered the military service of his country, and in B.C. 424, held the command of a fleet of seven ships which lay off Thasos, when

[Thucydides—*From an Antient Bust.*]

Brasidas, the Lacedæmonian commander, invested Amphipolis, a city on the Strymon, belonging to the Athenians. Thucydides hastened to the assistance of his countrymen; and though he arrived too late to prevent a capitulation, he saved Eion, a seaport at the mouth of the river. In consequence of this failure, he was banished by the Athenians, or found it prudent to retire into voluntary exile, and passed the next twenty years of his life as a refugee. The accounts as to the places of his residence during his exile, are various and conflicting; we may only infer, that he could not live with safety in any place which was under Athenian dominion. He himself states, that he spent much of his time either in the Peloponnesus or in places under the Peloponnesian rule; and a minute description of Syracuse and the neighbourhood, leads to the belief that he visited those localities. It may, at least, be confidently affirmed that, during this eventful period, he was an attentive observer of the great struggle, collected materials for his history as the events proceeded, and to some extent, reduced them to the form in which they have commanded the admiration of all succeeding generations. When peace was concluded with the Lacedæmonians in B.C. 404, a decree was passed, permitting the return of the exiles; in consequence of which, Thucydides was restored to his country in the following year. According to the united testimony of the ancient writers, he came to a violent end, having died by the hand of an assassin; but the time and place of his death are not known. There was a tomb erected to his memory at Athens; and he probably died there. The History of Thucydides was designed to comprise a complete account of the events of the Peloponnesian war (B.C. 431-404), but breaks off in the middle of the twenty-first year (B.C. 411). It is divided into eight Books, the last of which, in consequence of the absence of

speeches, and a supposed inferiority of style, has, without any good reason, been held by some critics as not genuine. Thucydides has always been placed first in the first rank of philosophical historians. His moral reflections are searching and profound; his speeches abound in political wisdom; and the simple minuteness of his pictures is often striking and tragic. His style is concise, vigorous, and energetic; every word has its appropriate meaning, and not a clause is inserted which is not necessary for his narrative. Hence, he is sometimes harsh and obscure; his sentences are occasionally very involved, and the connection and dependence of the several parts difficult to perceive. [G.F.]

THUGUT, F., an Austrian statesman, and party to the coalition against France, 1739-1818.

THUILLIER, J. L., a Fr. botanist, died 1822.

THULDEN, C. A., a Ger. historian, 17th cent.

THULDEN, or TULDEN, THEODORE VAN, a painter and engraver, taught by Rubens, 1607-76.

THUMMEL, M. A., a Ger. writer, 1738-1817.

THUMMIG, L. P., a Germ. philos., 1697-1728.

THUNBERG, CHARLES PETER, a Swedish traveller and botanist, prof. at Upsala, 1743-1828.

THUNBERG, D., a Swedish engineer, d. 1788.

THUNMANN, J., a Swiss antiquarian, 1746-78.

THURLOE, JOHN, secretary of state during the protectorate of the two Cromwells, and the chief agent in detecting the plots of Harrison and the fifth monarchy men, born at Abbots-Reding, in Essex, where his father was rector, 1616, died 1668. His state papers, published in 1742, form a valuable mass of historical documents.

THURLOW, EDWARD, Lord, chancellor in the reign of George III., was born at Little Ashfield, near Stowmarket, in Suffolk, where his father was rector, in 1732. He was called to the bar in 1758, and entering parliament as member for Tamworth in 1768, became a distinguished supporter of the administration of Lord North. He succeeded Dunning as solicitor-general in 1770, and became attorney-general, after Sir William De Grey, in 1771. On the 3d of June, 1778, he was appointed lord chancellor, and raised to the peerage: on the retirement of Lord North, and the accession of the marquis of Rockingham in 1782, he still retained the seals by express favour of the king, though he neither supported the ministry, nor was much liked by the premier. On the coalition ministry of Fox and North being formed, he was compelled to retire; but he came to office again under Mr. Pitt, and, still pursuing his inconsistent course of action, was obliged to withdraw in 1792, from which time he took no part in public affairs. Lord Thurlow bears the character of an arrogant, factious politician, rather a bully than the debater in parliament, but yet a man of keen understanding: his character has been delineated by Lords Brougham and Campbell, and slightly sketched by the recent editor of the Rockingham papers. From the latter we cite the following: 'To Thurlow in his private relations the praise may be fairly awarded. He was a scholar, and a good and ripe one. He was an affectionate parent, and sometimes an active and cherishing patron. He had a kind of rough generosity, which moved him occasionally to take in good part a blunt remonstrance, and to prefer one who thwarted, rather than one who fawned upon him. He befriended Johnson and Crabbe—the one when the shadows of evening were closing upon him, the other when the trials of poverty pressed most heavily. In worse times there have been worse chancellors than Edward, Lord Thurlow, but an age of comparative freedom and refinement has rarely exhibited one who so ill understood, or at least so ill discharged, the functions of a statesman and legislator.' Died 1806. [E.R.]

THURMER, J., a Germ. architect, 1789-1833.

THURNEYSSER, L., an alchymist and astrologer, son of a goldsmith at Bale, 1531-1596.

THUROT, FRANCIS, a French corsair, who entered into the royal service, and harassed the English commerce in the northern seas; he was killed in an engagement when returning from his expedition to Ireland 1760.

THUROT, J. F., a French Hellenist, 1768-1832.

THWAITES, EDWARD, a Saxon and Greek scholar, professor at Oxford, and assistant of Dr. Hickes in compiling his Thesaurus, 1667-1711.

THYNNE, FRANCIS, a herald and antiquary, son of William Thynne, the editor of Chaucer, author of a Continuation of Holingshed's Chronicles, and a History of Dover, died 1611.

THYSIUS, A., a Dutch historian, 1603-1697.

TIARA, P., a Dutch *savant*, 1514-1586.

TIARINI, A., an Italian painter, 1577-1658.

TIARKS, J. L., a Ger. astronomer, 1789-1837.

TIBERIUS, CLAUDIUS NERO, the second emperor of Rome, was born B.C. 42, and succeeded Augustus A.D. 14. He was a great general, and a master of Greek and Roman literature, but as he grew older in years he disgraced himself with every species of cruelty and debauchery. He was probably insane long before the commander of his prætorian guard assumed the responsibility of putting him to death, March 16, A.D. 37.

TIBERIUS CONSTANTINE, called also TIBERIUS II., one of the most virtuous emperors of the East, was a native of Thrace, and was brought up at the court of Justinian. He succeeded to the throne in 578, and having suppressed the conspiracy of Sophia, widow of his predecessor, reigned unchallenged till his death in 582. A *third* of the name reigned emperor of the East, 698-705.

TIBULLUS, ALBIUS, a Roman patrician and elegiac poet, whose productions are marked by much feeling for the beauties of nature and the pleasures of a country life. They are generally printed with the compositions of Catullus and Propertius; flourished in the 1st century.

TICKELL, THOMAS, a popular writer and poet of the age of Addison, was born at Bridekirk, near Carlisle, 1686. His father was a clergyman, and Tickell was educated at Oxford, where he became a fellow of Queen's College. He obtained an appointment as under-secretary of state through the friendship of Addison, and some of his pieces appeared in the 'Spectator;' died 1740. His grandson, RICHARD, a political writer, died 1793.

TICOZZI, S., an Ital. ecclesiastic, 1762-1836.

TIECK, LUDWIG, was born at Berlin in 1773, and studied successively at Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen. Poetry was from boyhood his favourite study; but, while he was always a ready and pleasing versifier, his poetical endowments, really very fine, worked most strongly when he wrote in

prose. His literary career exhibits three epochs.—In the first of these, beginning about 1796, and lasting ten years, he was one of the most efficient of the Romanticists, and, like Novalis, made the system attractive by displaying, in inventive compositions, an originality of fancy and depth of feeling not possessed by the Schlegels, the critical chiefs of the school. The works he produced during this period were both numerous and diversified. Some of them were Dramatic and Poetical Parodies, whimsically uniting jest and earnest; the principal of these being 'Bluebeard' and 'Puss in Boots.' Others were Tales, or compositions like tales, which, following in the wake of 'Wilhelm Meister,' are referred by the Germans to the class of 'Art-Novels:' such are the 'Effusions of the Heart of an Art-loving Cloister-Brother,' and 'Franz Sternbald's Wanderings.' Other pieces, like 'Genoveva' and 'The Emperor Octavianus,' are saintly or historical Legends, dramatically treated, with a close and studied imitation of the rude drama of the middle ages. Others again, and these the most poetical of all Tieck's works, are Popular Legends (Volksmährchen), related in a prose narrative form, with great fulness of playful fancy, very much beauty of description, and a simplicity or *naiveté* of manner which, sometimes fairly childish, is yet wonderfully pleasing. The first attack of a painful disease of the joints, which made Tieck very long an invalid, came on in 1806, and forced him to cease from literary labour for several years.—He resumed work in 1814, and for five years was chiefly busied on the Old English Drama, which he knew better than any other foreigner ever knew it; while he translated it with great spirit, and criticised it, not indeed without great caprice and rashness of judgment, but with much delicacy of poetical feeling. He began with his 'Old English Theatre,' containing translations and criticisms of old plays, some of which were on themes afterwards handled by Shakspeare, while others were maintained by Tieck (on grounds abundantly fantastic and slippery) to be really his, in spite of the English critics. Visiting London in 1818, and reading and copying in the Museum, he collected materials for two volumes of translations of plays preceding Shakspeare's ('Shakspeare's Vorschule').—In 1819, after a life of many wanderings, he finally took up his residence in Dresden, where he enjoyed a pension and honorary counsellorship. Besides collections of his earlier poems and other works, the chief business of this, the last period in his history, was the writing of short Novels, most of which first appeared in Annuals; and which, critical and dissertative in character, and full of dialogue, have much more of analytic and reflective refinement than of narrative impressiveness, and show surprisingly little of the writer's early vein of poetry. Among the most interesting of these are 'Pietro of Abano,' and 'The Revolt in the Cevennes.' Others are 'Art-Novels,' to which class belong the 'Poet-Life' and 'Poet-Death,' having respectively for their heroes Shakspeare and Camoens. Tieck died at Dresden in the spring of 1853. [W.S.]

TIEDEMANN, DIETRICH, a Ger. philosopher and opponent of Kant, famous for his researches in the history of philosophy, anthropology, the origin of languages, and similar subjects, 1745-1803.

TIEDGE, C. A., a German poet, 1752-1841.

TIEFFENTHALER, JOSEPH, a Tyrolese missionary, thirty years resident in India, last cent.

TIEPOLO, GIOVANNI BATISTA, called *Tiepoletto*, a celebrated Venetian painter, 1692-1769.

TIEPOLO, J., a Venetian poet, 16th century.

TIEPOLO, JACOB, a doge of Venice, distinguished as a partizan of the Guelphs, 1229-1249. LAURENT, his son, doge 1268-1275. BOHEMOND, of the same family, chief of a conspiracy against the doge, Gradinijo, which led to the establishment of the Council of Ten, 1310.

TIEPOLO, N., a Venetian poet, 16th century.

TIERNEY, GEORGE, a famous parliamentary debater and political writer, secretary for Ireland, and president of the board of control during the administration of Fox and Grenville; b. in London, where his father was a merchant, 1756, died 1830.

TIGLATH PILESER, or THEGLAT-PHALASSAR, son and successor of Sardanapalus as king of Assyria, supposed date 747-728 B.C.

TIGNY, MARIN GROSTETE DE, a French naturalist, who, aided by his wife, produced a work in ten volumes on the natural history of insects, valuable as a compendium, 1736-1799.

TIGRANES, several princes of Armenia:—TIGRANES I., a friend and ally of Cyrus, B.C. 565-520. TIGRANES II., the first king of Armenia of the Arsacides' dynasty, was placed on the throne by his brother, Mithridates II., king of the Parthians; he laboured many years in developing the commercial and industrial resources of the state. B.C.128-95. TIGRANES III., called *the Great*, son of the preceding, succeeded him in B.C. 95 married Cleopatra, daughter of Mithridates the Great, and was his faithful ally in the gigantic with Rome; date of his death unknown. next TIGRANES was a captive at Rome, but came king by the authorization of Augustus, allied himself with the Parthians against masters; died 6 B.C. His son, TIGRANES occupied the throne a short time, and died n... TIGRANES V., was a grandson of Herod, ki... Judæa, and governed Armenia by sufferance o... Romans; he was put to death by order of Tib... A.D. 34. TIGRANES VI., another dependen... Rome, figured in history about 61. TIGRANES reigned 142-178. TIGRANES VIII., succeeded, his brother, Arsaces, about 408. In the tro... which ensued, they were both reduced to the... cessity of surrendering their rights, the ... Theodosius, emperor of Constantinople, the c... to the Parthians.

TIL, S. VAN, a Dutch theologian, 1644-173...

TILENUS, DANIEL, a protestant theologian... the French church, born in Silesia, 1563-1633.

TILING, J., a German physician, 1688-1718.

TILING, M., a German naturalist, died 1685.

TILLADET, J. R. DE LA MARQUE DE, French writer, theologian, and philos., 1656-171...

TILLEMANS, PETER, a Flemish painter of landscapes and imaginary views, 1684-1734.

TILLEMONT, SEBASTIAN LE NAIN DE, a famous critic and historian of the Port Royal, author of a 'History of the Emperors and other Princes during the First Six Ages of the Church,' 'Materials towards the Ecclesiastical History of the First Six Ages,' and of much other historical matter, highly valued for extreme accuracy, 1637-1698.

TILLY, PETER ALEXANDER, Count De, a royalist officer of the period of the French revolution, author of some political works relative to the events of that time, 1764-1815. Another COUNT TILLY, not of the same family as the preceding, took up arms for the republic, and afterwards served Napoleon, died 1822.

TIMÆUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, called 'the Locrian,' from his birth-place; known as the instructor of Plato, and highly eulogized by him. A Greek historian, of the same name, lived about 350 B.C. A third TIMÆUS was a sophist of the third century of our era, and author of a Dictionary of Platonic phrases.

TIMANTHES, a Greek painter, 400 B.C.

TIMOCREON, a comic poet, 476 B.C.

TIMOLEON, one of the greatest of Greek generals and patriots, if not the ideal of the Grecian hero, was born in Corinth about 410 B.C. His first exploit was the deliverance of Corinth from the armed dictatorship of his elder brother, Timophanes, though it was necessary to put him to death, and bear the curses of his mother, who had made the tyrant her especial favourite. Timoleon, whose motives were not understood, was execrated for his share in this tragedy, and his existence became so burdensome that he meditated self-destruction, and retired altogether from public life: the affecting narrative may be read in Plutarch. After a lapse of twenty years, 343 B.C., he was recalled by the Corinthians, and sent to the aid of the Syracusans, then suffering from the despotism of the younger Dionysius. In this expedition, success attended upon success until all Sicily was redeemed from the cruel slavery to which it had been brought, and Syracuse became the seat of a republican freedom which linked in one brotherhood all the cities that had suffered from the petty tyrants who oppressed them: the Carthaginians were also expelled, and their army of 70,000 men, led by Hamilcar and Hasdrubal, defeated by a mere handful of patriots under Timoleon. It is the conduct of the deliverer after these victories that must decide his character, and to him belongs the rare virtue of abdicating a power which he still virtually exercised as a private citizen. Forty thousand Greeks flying before the sword of Philip, the father of Alexander, were glad to accept the new home offered to them in the devastated cities of Sicily; and Timoleon, having organized the states, retired to private life, but always attended the deliberations of the people. In his latter years he went to their assemblies in a chariot, from which he also addressed them on account of his blindness: it was his highest joy that he had secured to the Syracusans perfect freedom of opinion, and the impartial operation of the laws. He was so highly honoured, that his birth-day was kept as a public festival; and when he died, B.C. 337, he was buried with great magnificence at the public cost. The value of his life was soon after proved by the anarchy which began to spread, and the unruly spirits which obtained the supremacy in Syracuse. [E.R.]

TIMOMACHUS, a Greek painter, abt. 300 B.C.

TIMON, a Greek poet, and disciple in philosophy of Pyrrho, B.C. 270.

TIMON, surnamed 'the Misanthrope,' the original of that character in Shakspeare, B.C. 420.

TIMON, E., a Greek physician, last century.

TIMON, S., a famous Hungarian Jesuit, historian, and antiquary, 1675-1736.

TIMOPHANES, a tyrant of Corinth, who was assassinated B.C. 365. See TIMOLEON.

TIMOTHEUS, a Greek poet and musician, unrivalled in his age, 6th century B.C. He excelled in lyrical composition, and was a skilful performer on the cithara, or harp, which he improved by the addition of two chords.

TIMOTHEUS, called 'of Thebes,' a celebrated musician, time of Alexander the Great.

TIMOTHEUS, an Athenian general, who took a distinguished part in the social wars, and was condemned for avoiding a naval conflict, B.C. 358.

TIMUR. See TAMERLANE.

TINDAL, MATTHEW, one of the successors of Toland and Shaftesbury in the School of English Deists or Freethinkers, was born at Beer Ferrers in Devonshire about 1657, and was admitted doctor of laws at Oxford in 1685. He retained his fellowship during the reign of James II. by professing the Roman Catholic faith; he afterwards recanted, however, and adopting revolutionary principles, went to the other extreme, and wrote against the Nonjurors. He now became an advocate, and sat as judge in the court of delegates, with a pension from the crown of £200 per annum. Some time afterwards, considerable attention was drawn to him, by his work, entitled 'The Rights of the Christian Church' and the ensuing controversy; but the production which has rendered [illegible] name a memorable one was his 'Christianity as Old as the Creation, which appeared in 1730, and provoked replies from Dr. Warburton, Leland, Foster, and Conybeare. Dr. Middleton endeavoured to take a middle course in this controversy, as may be seen in that article, but the most effective answer, though its very existence seems to have been forgotten, was that embodied in the 'Ap[illegible] of William Law, published 1740. Tindal's [illegible] argument was mainly coincident with Shaftesbury's that the immutable principles of faith and [illegible] must be found within the breast, and that no external revelation can have any authority equal to the internal; this he supported by much learning and show of argument, which Warburton thought he had replied to by the mass of learned evidence contained in his 'Legation.' William Law, making no account of literary evidence, replied by a masterly development of the philosophy of the [illegible] and final recovery of mankind; a book remarkable for close argument and for its many fine illustrations, but now obsolete in certain fundamental principles. Tindal died in 1733, and was interred in Clerkenwell church, near the remains of Bishop Burnet. [E.F.]

TINDAL, NICHOLAS, nephew of the preceding, chiefly known by his translation and continuation of Rapin's History of England, 1687-1774.

TINDAL SIR NICHOLAS CONYNHAM, a distinguished lawyer and member of parliament, who rose to the dignity of lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1777-1846.

TINDAL, WILLIAM. See TYNDALE.

TINELLI, T., a Venetian painter, 1586-1638.

TINGRI, P. F., a French chemist, 1743-1821.

TINTORETTO, JACOPO ROBUSTI, called Tintoretto from the circumstance of his father being

the masterpieces of Titian: after Venice, the gallery of the Prado at Madrid gives the greatest display of his powers. It has been assumed that Titian visited Spain partly from the fact of the patent of nobility, granted by Charles V., creating him Count Palatine of the empire, and knight of the order of St. Iago, being dated at Barcelona. This great painter died at Venice of the plague, in 1576, having lived to the extraordinary age of ninety-nine years. To describe fully his masterpieces alone, would occupy a volume; of his scholars, Paris Bordone, Bonifazio Veneziano, Girolamo di Tiziano, and his own son Orazio Vecellio, were able painters.—(Vasari; Ridolfi; Zanetti, *Della Pittura Veneziana*, &c.; Cadorin, *Della amore ai Veneziani di Tiziano Vecellio*; Northcote, *Life of Titian*, 1830.) [R.N.W.]

TITIUS, G. G., a German jurist, 1661-1714.

TITON DU TILLET, Everard, a master of polite literature and patron of letters, projector of a French Parnassus in honour of Louis XIV., a description of which he published, 1677-1762.

TITSINGH, J., a Dutch traveller, 1740-1812.

TITTEL, G. A., a Ger. philosopher, died 1816.

TITTMANN, John Augustus Henry, a German professor of theology, au of 'Encyclopädie der Theologischen Wissenschaften,' 1773-1831.

TITUS, a disciple of Paul, and preacher of the Gospel in Dalmatia, 1st century.

TITUS LIVIUS. See Livy.

TITUS, Flavius Vespasianus, emperor of Rome, was the eldest son of the emperor Vespasian; he was born in the year 40, and educated with Britannicus at the court of Nero. like the latter, he gave way to vices which afforded little promise of a happy reign. From 67 to 70 he was carrying on the war in Judæa, the whole conduct of which devolved upon him on his father's election as emperor, the capture of Jerusalem, on September 2, of the year last mentioned, brought this struggle to a close, after which Vespasian and Titus were both honoured with a triumph. It is almost unnecessary to mention that the fullest details of this war, the unparalleled cruelties and sufferings with which it was attended, may be read in Josephus; the episode of the passion of Titus for Berenice will be found in Suetonius. On the death of Vespasian in 79, Titus succeeded as emperor, commencing, by repeated proofs of his reformation, one of the most princely and beneficent reigns in the annals of Rome: for this the wisdom of his father was partly to be thanked, he having associated Titus with him in the empire, and developed the nobler traits of his character by the generous trust reposed in him. In the year of his succession the great eruption of Vesuvius took place, which buried Herculaneum, Stabiæ, Pompeii, and other towns beneath its ashes; in the following year a fatal epidemic and a fearful conflagration occurred in Rome, and in the next again, September 13, 81, Titus expired, perhaps of poison, and was succeeded by his brother, Domitian: the hopes he had excited were so great that his death was mourned as a public calamity, a rare honour for an emperor of Rome. [E.R.]

TIZIANO VECELLI. See Titian.

TOALDO, J., an Italian astrologer, 1719-1798.

TOBIN, A. M. De., a Sp. painter, 1678-1758.

TOBIN, John, a solicitor, born at Salisbury, author of 'The Honey Moon,' 'All's Fair for Love,' and several other plays, 1770-1804. James, his brother, a poet, died 1815.

TOD, James, an officer of the East India Company, author of 'Travels,' and Surveys, died 1835.

TODD, Hugh, vicar of Stanwix, in Cumberland, au. of a 'Description of Sweden,' 1658-1728.

TODE, H. J., a German naturalist, 1738-1797.

TODE, J. C., a Ger. medical writer, 1736-1805.

TOFINO DE SAN MIGUEL, Don Vicenso, a Spanish mathemat. and astronomer, 1740-1806.

TOINARD, N., a Fr. antiquarian, 1629-1706.

TOLAND, John, one of those learned freethinkers who rendered themselves conspicuous after the publication of Locke's philosophy, was born in Ireland, of Roman Catholic parents, in 1669. As early as his sixteenth year, he shook off the superstitions in which he had been educated, and in consequence of this change, completed his education at Glasgow and Edinburgh, taking the degree of M.A. in the latter university in 1690. At Leyden, where he next passed two years, he made the acquaintance of Leclerc and Leibnitz, and returning to England again, published, in 1695, his 'Christianity not Mysterious.' This work was launched forth in the midst of a controversy concerning Socinian principles—that in which South, Sherlock, Wallis, Howes, Cudworth, and others, took part,—and was designed to show 'that there is nothing in the Gospel contrary to reason, or above it, and that no Christian doctrine can be properly called a mystery.' Attacks were made upon the author from all sides, the grand jury of Middlesex answered his work in a presentment,' and the Irish Parliament ordered it to be burnt by the hangman. Toland had gone to Dublin to escape the storm raised against him, chiefly by the Dissenters, in London, and he was now compelled to return to avoid a prosecution by the attorney-general of Ireland: thus alienated from all parties he declared himself a 'Latitudinarian,' though he always professed himself a Christian. His subsequent works were, a 'Life of Milton,' which accompanied an edition of that author's prose works, 'Amyntor,' 'Origines Judaicæ,' 'The Philosophy of the Ancients,' 'Hypatia,' 'Nazarenus,' 'History of the Soul's Immortality among the Heathens,' 'The Origin and Force of Prejudices,' and numerous political pamphlets. His principal object, so far as these bore on religion, was to sustain his original controversy, to destroy the authority of the Books of Scripture deemed canonical: but he was a vain man, fond of distinction, however obtained, and was probably more concerned about the great names he could associate with his own, than the principles he professed. He died at Putney in the fifty-third year of his age, 1722. In this neighbourhood resided the Gibbons, Bolingbrokes, and Malletts. [E.R.]

TOLEDO, Fernando Alvarez De, duke of Alba, or Alva. See Alva.

TOLEDO, F. De, Spanish viceroy of Peru, died in prison after his return home, 1581.

TOLEDO, J. De, a Spanish painter, died 1645.

TOLEDO, Don P. De, Spanish viceroy of Naples under Charles V., 1481-1553. Peter, of the same family, ambassador in 1608.

TOLER, John, Lord Norbury, chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, rose to distinc-

eriod of the rebellion, distinguished as a
5-1831.
ET, F., a Spanish cardinal, 1532-1596.
ET, F., a French physician, died 1724.
ET, J., an English cardinal, died 1274.
LET, ELIZABETH, an accomplished Eng-
, author of Poems, 1694-1754. Her ne-
EORGE TOLLET, author of valuable Notes
speare, died 1779.
LIUS, CORNELIUS, a Dutch philologist,
ut 1620, died 1662. His brother, ALEX-
also a philologist, died 1675. JAMES, a
other, a learned physician and professor,
96. Another Dutch philologist, named
NN TOLLIUS, was professor at Harden-
d Leyden, 1742-1822.
OMEI, J. B., an Italian Jesuit, cardinal,
tesman, 1655-1726. NICHOLAS, of the
mily, a Jesuit and ecclesiastical writer,
74.
OMMEI, CLAUDIO, an Italian master and
r of polite literature, 1492-1555.
ASELLI, J., an Ital. naturalist, 1733-1818.
ASINI, GIACOMO FILIPPO, bishop of
nova, a biographical writer, 1597-1654.
BES, J., a nonconformist div., 1603-1676.
LINE, GEORGE, successively bishop of
and Winchester, author of 'Elements of
n Theology,' 'Memoirs of Mr. Pitt,' whose
y he had been, and a 'Refutation of the
of Calvinism brought against the Church
nd,' 1750-1827. The family name of this
was PRETTYMAN, but he took that of
on inheriting an estate left to him.
LINS, ELIZABETH SOPHIA, a novelist
cellaneous wr., b. in London 1768, d. 1828.
DUZZI, J. C., an Ital. historian, 1617-73.
E, THEOBALD WOLFE, founder of the
ion of 'United Irishmen,' was born in
1763, and by profession a barrister. He
ced his political agitation in 1790, and in
evailed on the French directory to send
dition in support of the Irish insurrection.
t was scattered by storms, and Tone was
isoner when conducting a petty armament
at later. He committed suicide in prison,
er 19, 1798.
STALL. See TUNSTALL.
KE, ANDREW, a learned schoolmaster and
atician, born in London 1673, died 1731.
KE, JOHN HORNE, a political character of
siderable consequence in the last century,
the literary world as a grammarian and
st, was born in Newport-Street, West-
where his father was a poulterer, in 1736.
cation having been completed at Cam-
e entered into orders, and became, in 1760,
Brentford in Middlesex. He was never
attached to the church, however, but
the greater part of his time on law and
for which the factious nature of the times,
supposed designs of George III. and Lord
rded abundant scope. From 1765 to 1767
shed his philippics against the court and
f justice, Lord Mansfield, in favour of
he popular idol, and soon after made the
lance of that gentleman, as well as of Vol-
d Sheridan, on the continent. In 1770 and
period of great political excitement in Lon-
don, he founded the Society for Supporting the Bill of Rights; this produced a rupture between him and Wilkes, in consequence of the selfish advantages sought by the latter; about the same time he promoted the publication of the Debates in Parliament, in defiance of the House of Commons. From 1773 to 1782 he was of course the avowed enemy of the administration of Lord North, and the friend of the American patriots; in this interval he underwent a year's imprisonment and a fine of £200. The most important event of his life was his trial for high treason, in conjunction with Hardy; this took place at the Old Bailey in 1794, and was remarkable for the ability and self-possession with which Mr. Tooke defended himself; it ended in an acquittal, and he afterwards numbered among his friends Sir Francis Burdett and Major Cartwright. In 1801 he became member of parliament for a nomination borough, having failed in two previous attempts as a candidate for the popular suffrages. Nothing particular marked his subsequent career, and he died at Wimbledon, having first destroyed all his MSS., in 1812 His greatest literary work is his 'Diversions of Purley,' first published in 1786; attempts have been made to prove that he was the real 'Junius.' [E.R.]

TOOKE, WILLIAM, originally a printer, afterwards a foreign chaplain of the Church of England, author of 'Varieties in Literature,' 'Life of Catherine II.,' 'A View of the Russian Empire,' 'A General History of Russia,' and Translations of Lucian and of Zollikofer's Sermons; born at Islington 1744, died 1820.

TOPFER, H. A., a Ger. philosopher, 1758-1833.

TOPHAM, E., an English writer, died 1820.

TOPINO-LEBRUN, F. J. B., a French historical painter, perished on the scaffold, 1769-1801.

TOPLADY, AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE, a celebrated Calvinistic divine and controversial writer, was born at Farnham in Surrey, 1740, and became vicar of Broad Hembury in Devonshire, where he composed most of his writings, in 1762. In 1775 he removed to London, and from that period officiated at the chapel of the French Reformed, near Leicester Fields. Died August 11, 1778.

TOPPI, N., an Italian historian, 1603-1681.

TORDENSKIOLD, the name conferred on PETER WESSEL, a famous Danish admiral, when ennobled by Frederic IV. for his victory over the fleet of Charles XII., king of Sweden, 1691-1720.

TORELLI, JOSEPH, an Italian scholar and mathematician, editor of Archimedes, and translator of Æsop's Fables and of the Æneid, 1721-1781.

TORELLI, L., an Ital. biographer, 1609-1683.

TORELLI, L., an Italian jurist, 1489-1576.

TORELLI, P., an Italian poet, 1536-1608.

TOREN, OLAUS, a Swedish naturalist and traveller in the East Indies, died 1753.

TORFÆUS, THORMODUS, in Icelandic THORMODUR TORFASON, or THORMOD TORVESEN, a learned historian of Norway, 1648-1719.

TORNIEL, or TORNIELLI, AUGUSTUS, general of the Barnabites, and wr. of annals, 1543-1622.

TORNIELLI, J. F., an Italian poet, 1693-1752.

TORQUEMADA, JOHN DE, in Latin *Turrecremata*, a Spanish cardinal, confessor to Isabella of Castile, 1388-1468. A Franciscan friar, of the same names, published a 'History of the Wars and Discoveries in the West Indies,' 1615. A THOMAS

DE TORQUEMADA was first inquisitor-general of Spain, and acted with such relentless vigour that, in sixteen years, he had committed 8,800 victims to the stake, and 90,000 to various measures of imprisonment; he also banished 100,000 Jews from the country in that period, 1420-1498.

TORRE, BERNARDO DELLA, an ecclesiastical writer, chaplain to Murat, 1736-1820.

TORRE, FILIPPO DEL, an Italian antiquary and master of polite literature, 1657-1717.

TORRE, GIOVANNI MARIA DELLA, an Italian antiquary and natural philosopher, a great improver of the microscope, 1713-1782.

TORRENS, SIR HENRY, an Irish officer of the British army, who acted as secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley in the peninsula, and since then became the promoter of many improvements in military regulations; born in Londonderry 1779, died 1828.

TORRENTINUS, HERMANN VAN BECK, called, a Dutch *savant*, author of the earliest attempt at an historical dictionary, 1450-1520.

TORRENTIUS-LÆVINUS, otherwise LIEVIN VANDER BEKEN, a Belgian prelate, philologist, and Latin poet, 1525-1595.

TORRICELLI, EVANGELISTA, a famous Italian mathematician and natural philosopher, professor at Florence, time of Galileo, 1608-1647.

TORRIGIANI, PIETRO, a Florentine sculptor, who met with a tragical death in Spain, 1522.

TORRIGIANO, T., a physician, 1270-1350.

TORRIJOS, DON JOSE MARIA, a Spanish general, born at Madrid 1791, distinguished himself in the revolution of 1820, executed 1823.

TORRINGTON, GEORGE BYNG, Viscount, a naval officer who served in the late war, 1768-1831.

TORRUBIA, JOSE, a Spanish Franciscan, historian, and naturalist, died 1768.

TORSINELLO, H., an Ital. historian, 1545-99.

TORSTENSON, LEONARD, Count, a Swedish general, time of Gustavus Adolphus, 1595-1654.

TORSTI, F., an Italian physician, 1658-1741.

TOSCAN, G., a Fr. horticulturist, 1756-1826.

TOSCANELLA, PAOLO DEL POZZO, an astronomer of Florence, time of Columbus, 1397-1482.

TOSELLI, F., an Ital. biographer, 1699-1768.

TOSHI, D., an Italian theologian, 1535-1620.

TOSSANUS. See TOUSSAIN.

TOTILA, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, totally vanquished by Belisarius and killed, 541-552.

TOTT, CLAUDE AKESON, a Swedish general, distinguished against the Russians in 1573, d. 1596.

TOTT, CLAUDE, Count, a Swedish senator and ambassador, time of Christina, 1616-1674.

TOTT, FRANCIS, Baron De, a French officer and diplomatist, of Hungarian origin, employed at Constantinople and the Crimea, author of Memoirs of the Turks and Tartars, 1733-1793.

TOTZE, E., a Prussian historian, 1715-1789.

TOULLIER, C. B. M., a Fr. jurist, 1752-1835.

TOULMIN, JOSHUA, successively a baptist and unitarian minister, editor of a new edition of Neale's History of the Puritans and other works, 1740-1815.

TOUP, JONATHAN, a classical scholar and critic, born at St. Ives, in Cornwall, 1713, died 1785.

TOUR, B. DE LA, a French preacher, last cent.

TOUR, BAILLET, Count De La, an Austrian general, time of Joseph II., died 1806.

TOUR, J. B. BONNAFAS DE LA, a French Jesuit preacher and religious poet, 1712-1777.

TOUR, MAURICE. See DELATOUR.

TOUR, THEODORE. See LATOUR.

TOUR D'AUVERGNE, THEOPHILUS MALO CORRET DE LA, called *the first Grenadier of France*, and long the terror of the enemy in Spanish warfare, 1743-1800.

TOURLET, R., a French Hellenist, 1770-1836.

TOURNEFORT, JOSEPH PITTON DE, a celebrated botanist, was born at Aix in Provence in 1656. He died in 1708. He was destined by his parents for the church, but at the death of his father he chose the profession of medicine. Botany was his favourite study, and to the prosecution of this, he ultimately devoted his life. He travelled in quest of plants over the Alps and Pyrenees, through Spain and Portugal; and afterwards visited Holland and England. He had for many years the superintendence of the Jardin du Roi, and lectured on botany to a numerous throng of students. Tournefort was one of a celebrated triumvirate of botanists which the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries produced. Ray in England, Rivinus in Germany, and Tournefort in France, were contemporaries and correspondents, and botany is much indebted to their labours for the progress it has since made. Tournefort's method of classification of plants is derived almost entirely from the flower, and, considering the time in which it was published, possesses very great merit. In France he is esteemed as much as Ray is in England; and the two philosophers are justly reckoned each the pride of their country. In 1700 he was selected, under royal patronage, to proceed to the Levant, to investigate the plants mentioned by ancient writers and to discover new ones. His journey occupied more than two years, during which he made a large collection of plants and other objects of natural history; and upon his return he was nominated professor of medicine at the college of France. His chief botanical works are the 'Elements de Botanique,' and the 'Institutiones Rei Herbariæ' which possess great merit. Plumier named a genus of plants after him, Pittonia: but Linnæus afterwards changed it to Tournefortia, which it now retains. [W. R.]

TOURNELY, H., a Fr. theologian, 1658—1729.

TOURNEMINE, R. J. DE, a learned Jesuit, author of 'Reflections on Atheism,' 1661-1739.

TOURNEUR, P. C., a Fr. translator, 17[illegible]-[illegible].

TOURNIE, J. J., a Fr. mechanician, 169[illegible]—1770.

TOURNON, C. T. MAILLARD DE, an Italian cardinal and legate to India and China, 166[illegible]—1710.

TOURNON, F. DE, a French cardinal and diplomatist, time of our Henry VIII., 1489-156[illegible]

TOURNON, P. C. CASIMIR MARCELLIN, Count De, a French statesman, died 1838.

TOURON, A., a French biographer, 168[illegible]—17[illegible]

TOURRETTE, MARC-ANTOINE LOUIS CLARET DE LA, a French naturalist, 1729-1793.

TOURTELLE, S., a French physician, [illegible] of 'Philosophical History of Medicine,' 1756-18[illegible]

TOUSSAIN, DANIEL, in Latin Tossanus, a learned protestant theologian, 1541-1602. P[illegible] his son, author of a Life of the elder Tossanus and of various controversial works, died 16[illegible]

JAMES, a learned Hellenist, died 1547.

TOUSSAINT, F. V., a Fr. deist, 1715-17[illegible]

TOUSSAINT DE SAINT LUC, the father, a Carmelite and ecclesiastical historian, died 16[illegible]

T, L'OUVERTURE, was a negro, the slave parents, and was himself a mingo during the greater portion of s said to have been born in 1743. lt of the blacks broke out in that Toussaint joined his fellow-country- d not sully himself by participation atrocities that marked the furious icks, mulattoes, and whites, each er two races, by which the unhappy istated. Toussaint, by his courage p in the field, and still more by his nowledge of character, and his po- firmness, made himself chief of the ere the victorious party in the war. e part of the island, that had be- paniards, into complete submission. maintained a regular army of black lack officers, disciplined after the l; and revived some slight degree e, by which St. Domingo had once By introducing a strict system of our among the negroes, whom he ive a fourth part of the produce of ecured the blessing of industry for the people, while the blacks still es on being no longer the slaves of . He maintained rigid military administered justice with stern and nce. Notwithstanding the severity was idolized by the negroes, who s a type of the eminence which their to attain. Toussaint preserved a ance to France, and assiduously arte's favour after the establishment e. But Napoleon was resolved to ingo into thorough submission as a r the peace of Amiens, in 1801, an troops, under General Le Clerc, was a powerful fleet from the French he island. Toussaint and his fol- for a time with valour and skill; the negro generals deserted their

[Castle of Joux.]

st Toussaint made his submission, a farm in the interior, leaving the ledged masters of St. Domingo. For two months Toussaint lived in retirement, but the French were jealous of his possible influence over the negroes, and, on July 5, 1802, Le Clerc caused Toussaint to be arrested, and sent him a prisoner to France. He was confined in the castle of Joux, in the Jura mountains, where he died on the 27th April, 1803. Toussaint L'Ouverture is a bright example of the intellectual energy and greatness of which the maligned negro race is capable; and his fate is one of the saddest among the many melancholy proofs of the guilt and meanness which have marked Europeans in their dealings with their African brethren. [E.S.C.]

TOUSTAIN, C. F., a learned Benedictine, author of a 'Traité de Diplomatique,' 1700-1754.

TOWERS, JOSEPH, a miscellaneous and political writer, born in Southwark, where his father was a dealer in second-hand books, 1737, died 1799. Towers began life as a printer, but became a preacher among the dissenters, and his merits were recognized by the degree of LL.D., conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh. Among his works are 'A Review of the Genuine Doctrines of Christianity,' 'A Vindication of the Political Opinions of Locke,' and some articles in the Biographia Britannica.

TOWERSON, G., a theologian, died 1697.

TOWGOOD, MICAJAH, a dissenting minister, and famous advocate of the principle of separation from the Established Church; born in Devonshire 1700, died 1792.

TOWNLEY, CHARLES, a gentleman of Lancashire, who is numbered in the ranks of English scholars and connoisseurs, was born at the seat of his ancestors, 1737. He resided many years at Rome, where he collected the valuable marbles now in the British Museum, and known as the Townley Collection; died 1805. His uncle, JOHN, was an officer in the French army, and translated Hudibras into the language of his adopted country; died 1782.

TOWNLEY, JAMES, rector of St. Bennet's, Gracechurch-Street, and subsequently master of Merchant Tailors' school, known as a dramatic writer, and chiefly by his piece, entitled 'High Life Below Stairs,' 1715-1778.

TOWNSEND, JOHN, founder of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in St. George's Fields, London, was born in the metropolis 1757, and became minister to an independent congregation, first at Kingston in Surrey, and afterwards at Bermondsey. The Rev. H. C. Mason, vicar of the latter parish, was his coadjutor in founding the asylum, for which a patron was found in the person of the late duke of Gloucester. They also worked together on the 'Family Bible,' known by the name of Mason's. Mr. Townsend died in 1826.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH, a minister of the Church of England, educated as a physician under Dr. Cullen at Edinburgh. He was first interested in religion by the movement of the Wesleyans, and for some time acted as chaplain to Lady Huntingdon, and preached in her chapel at Bath; after which he obtained the living of Pewsey. He wrote several works, and died 1816.

TOWNSON, T., a learned divine, 1715 1792.

TOWSTON, W., an English traveller, 16th ct.

TOZER, H., a puritan divine, 1602-1650.

TOZZETTI, G. T., an Ital. botanist, 1722-1780.

TOZZI, LUKE, an Italian physician, 1638-1717.

TRACY, ANTHONY LOUIS CLAUDE DESTUTT DE, a French moralist and politician, 1754-1836.

TRACY, BERNARD DESTUTT DE, an ecclesiastic and ascetic writer, 1720-1786.

TRADESCANT, JOHN, a Dutch naturalist and Asiatic traveller, gardener to Charles I., died about 1652. His son, of the same name, author of a description of his father's curiosities, died about 1662. The latter bequeathed his father's museum to Elias Ashmole, who gave it to the university of Oxford. The Tradescants introduced many new plants into this country.

TRAETTA, T., an Italian composer, 1727-79.

TRAHERON, B., a learned divine, 16th cent.

TRAILL, ROBERT, a presbyterian minister, author of works highly esteemed among the Calvinists, born at Ely, in Fifeshire, 1642, died 1716. His son, ROBERT, was a minister in the county of Angus. JAMES, son of the latter, became an episcopalian, and was appointed, in 1765, bishop of Down and Connor; died 1783.

TRAJAN, one of the most illustrious emperors of Rome, was born near Seville, in Spain, in the year 53, and was adopted by Nerva in 97. The custom of adoption, when the choice was happily made, prevented the dangers incident to an interregnum, and, in this instance, only three months intervened between that expedient and the accession of the new Cæsar. It is singular that Trajan was no connection or friend of Nerva's, but was chosen by him solely for his well-known virtues, his fine military spirit, and his general fitness for command; and so well had Rome reason to be satisfied with this choice, that the virtues of the new emperor remained, for ages after his time, proverbial. The great victories of Trajan were obtained over the Dacians, Germans, and Parthians, and it was to commemorate the first of these that his famous column was erected; imitated in our own times by that of Napoleon. By these victories he fixed securely the boundaries of the Roman empire on the banks of the Rhine and the Tigris. His internal administration was equally glorious, his reign being numbered with that of his successor, Hadrian, and with the period of the two Antonines, for its great clemency, and rigid discipline of justice—these virtues being ever inseparable. Among his benefactions may be mentioned the humane and legal mode of dealing with the Christians which he enjoined in his rescript to Pliny, appointed by him proconsul of Bithynia and Pontus. Trajan died at Selinus, a town in Cilicia, in August, 117. [E.R.]

TRALLES, B. L., a Polish physician, 1708-97.

TRALLIANUS. See ALEXANDER.

TRAPP, JOHN, a minister of the Church of England, author of Commentaries on all the books of Scripture, 1601-1669.

TRAPP, JOSEPH, commonly called Dr. Trapp, grandson of the preceding, and rector of Harlington, author of several learned works in divinity and polite literature, 1679-1747. See LAW.

TRAVASA, CAJETAN M., an Italian theatine, preacher, and historian, 1698-1774.

TRAVERS, N., a French priest, 1686-1750.

TRAVIS, G., an English divine, died 1797.

TREBY, SIR GEORGE, a celebrated judge and lawyer, period of the revolution, 1644-1702.

TREDGOLD, T., a civil engineer, died 1

TREIBER, J. P., a Ger. jurisconsult, 167

TREILHARD, J. B., Count, a French and deputy to the estates-general, 1742-18

TRELLON, C., a French poet, 16th cen

TREMBECKI, a Polish poet, died 1812.

TREMBLEY, ABRAHAM, an eminent na and religious writer of Geneva, 1700-1784.

TREMELLIUS, EMMANUEL, son of a Ferrara, professor of Hebrew at Heidelber author of a version of the Bible, 1510-1580.

TRENCHARD, SIR JOHN, a member of ment and statesman, who was implicated Rye-house plot and the rebellion of Mon 1650-1695. JOHN, of the same family, a p writer, of the Whig party, author of 'The N History of Superstition,' 1669-1723.

TRENCK, FREDERICK, Baron Von Der, brated commander in the Austrian war of s sion, was born at Reggio, of a noble Polish fa in 1711. His military career commenced 1738, when he entered the service of Russia 1740 he joined the Austrians, and became ch the *Pandours*. His cruel and rapacious con created him many enemies, and being thrown prison, he poisoned himself, after four years' finement, in 1749. FREDERICK, his cousin, thor of the celebrated *Memoirs*, was born in 1 and entered the Prussian service under Fred II. He was imprisoned in a dark undergr cell at Magdeburg for ten years, and at last ished by the guillotine in France, 1794. M ICE FLAVIUS, of the same family, was a w on public law, and died 1810.

TRENEUIL, J., a French poet, 1763-1818.

TRENTA, P., an Italian poet, 1731-1795.

TRENTO, J., an Italian Jesuit, 1728-1784.

TRESCHOW, NIELS, a Norwegian philosop and theologian, author of 'The Spirit of Chri anity,' and the 'Philosophical Testament, or G Nature, and Revelation,' 1751-1833.

TRESHAM, H., an Irish poet, died 1814.

TRESSAN, LOUIS ELIZABETH DE LA VE GNE, Count De, a French officer and member the Academy, author of a translation of Orla Furioso, and other works, 1705-1783. His s the ABBE DE TRESSAN, a writer, 1749-1809.

TRESSAN, PETER DE LA VERGNE DE, a m sionary, born in Languedoc 1618, died 1684.

TREUER, G. S., a Germ. publicist, 1683-17

TREUTLER, J., a German jurist, 1565-160

TREUVE, S. M., a Fr. theologian, 1651-17

TREVISANI, FRANCESCO, an Italian painte taught by Antonio Zanchi, 1656-1746. Anot his brother, a portrait painter, dates unknown.

TREVISANI, M. A., a Venetian doge, 1553-

TREW, C. J., a German botanist, 1695-176

TRIBOLO, N. DI, an Ital. sculptor, 1500-15

TRIBONIAN, a celebrated Roman jurist, w was employed by Justinian on the famous digest the laws, died about 546. Tribonian bears a v indifferent character; a brief account of the gr work on which he was engaged may be seen the article JUSTINIAN.

TRICALET, P. J., an ascetic writer, 1696-17

TRICHET-DUFRESNE, RAPHAEL, a Fre bibliopole and numismatist, 1611-1661.

TRIER, J. P., a Germ. theologian, 1687-17

TRIEST, A., a Flemish prelate, 1576-1665.

IL, a Swedish poet and
His brother, MARTIN, a
ieer, 1691-1747.
itch divine, 1652-1705.
ier. physician, 1695-1782.
authoress of numerous
te the religious education
he daughter of Joshua
Ipswich in 1741. The
as a periodical continued
itle of 'The Guardian of
books have been admitted
ety for Promoting Chris-
died in 1810, and was
t at Ealing.
rned prelate, 1663-1723.
GREGORY, a military en-
fication, born in Franche-
1792. His son, H. L.
n, 1754-1785.
COR, a physician and clas-
96-1568.
) and GIAMBATISTA, Ita-
er 1647-1722; the latter,
6-1708.
poet, died 1783.
s sculptor, 1747-1793.
NO, GIOV. GEORGIO, an
ho wrote blank verse in
).
ch numismatist, d. 1656.
ish painter, 1586-1640.
ig. navigator in 1440-7.
E, FRANCIS, a French
601-1649. His brother,
historian, and genealogist,

r, a famous German theo-
, 1462-1516.
an English Dominican,
um Angliæ,' died 1328.
), a Venetian biographer,
nephew, BERNARDO, a
savant, 1652-1720.
ACOMO, a distinguished
a noble Milanese family.
rt of Lodovico Sforza, he
e, and finally headed the
s I., and won the battle
the French in possession
res, 1518.
IS, a Norman historian,
story, abridged by Justin,
s a man of antique elo-
i.
, a learned archbishop of
s son, UNO, also arch-
aan of letters, 1746-1803.
, archbishop of Upsala,
ish tyranny, killed in a
s expulsion, 1535.
h admiral, 1516-1565.
edish admiral, 1680-1765.
rman divine, 1633-1719.
ARPERTZOAN, a famous
orn in 1597, and received
Prince Maurice in 1624.
as employed against the
ese, and was afterwards

matched against our own Admiral Blake; it was Tromp who sailed up the channel with a broom at his masthead, protesting he would sweep the English from the seas. He was killed in an action off the Dutch coast, 29th July, 1653. His son, CORNELIUS VAN TROMP, born 1629, displayed extraordinary courage and skill in his contests with the English, and died peaceably at Amsterdam in 1691. Some particulars will be found under the name of RUYTER, his fellow-commander.

TRONCHAY, G. DU, a Fr. writer, 1540-1582.

TRONCHET, F. D., a Fr. jurist, 1726-1806.

TRONCHIN, THEODORE, a protestant theologian of Geneva, 1582-1657. LEWIS, his son and successor as professor of divinity, died 1705. N. DUBREUIL, of the same family, a journalist, died in Holland, 1640-1721.

TRONCHIN, THEODORE, an eminent physician of the same family as the preceding, and a relative, by the mother's side, of Lord Bolingbroke, a great promoter of inoculation in France, 1709-1781. His relative, JOHN ROBERT, a jurisconsult, and writer against Rousseau, 1711-1793.

TROOST, C., a Dutch painter, 1697-1750.

TROWBRIDGE, SIR EDWARD T., a distinguished British admiral, died 1852.

TROWBRIDGE, SIR THOMAS, a naval officer distinguished in the last war, supposed to have perished at sea in the *Blenheim*, 1807.

TROSK, M., a German Orientalist, 1588-1636.

TROTTER, THOMAS, a physician in the royal navy, known as a professional and medical writer, born in Roxburghshire, died 1832.

TROTTI, J. P. B., an Ital. painter, 1555-1602.

TROTZ, C. H., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1701-1773.

TROY, FRANCIS DE, a Fr. painter, 1645-1730. His son, same name and profession, 1676-1752.

TRUBLET, N. C. J., a Fr. writer, 1697-1770.

TRUCHET, JOHN, a French monk, famous as an engineer and man of science, 1657-1729.

TRUEBA, DON TELESFORO DE, a Spanish constitutionalist, who took refuge in England and became known as a dramatist, died 1835.

TRUMAN, J., a nonconfor. divine, 1631-1671.

TRUMBULL, JOHN, an American lawyer and poet, born in Connecticut, 1750; died 1831. JONATHAN, his son, secretary to Washington, and member of Congress, 1740-1809. JOHN, brother of the latter, a painter of history, some of whose productions adorn the capital at Washington, 1756-1843.

TRUMBULL, SIR WILLIAM, a statesman and diplomatist, time of James II. and William III., well known as the friend and literary confidant of Dryden and Pope, 1638-1716.

TRUSLER, J., a literary compiler, 1735-1820.

TRYPHIODORUS, a Greek poet and grammarian, time of Anastasius, 6th century.

TRYPHO, a Syrian usurper between Antiochus VI. and Antiochus VII., B.C. 140-134.

TSCHARNER, BERNARD, a Swiss historian, died 1778. His brother, N. EMMANUEL, 1723-94.

TSCHERNING, ANDREW, a Prussian poet and philologist, 1611-1659.

TSCHIRNER, HENRY THEOPHILUS, professor of theology at Wittemberg, an eloquent preacher, and author of several works, 1778-1828.

TSCHIRNHAUSEN, E. W. VON, a learned

German, distinguished for his discoveries in the art of manufacturing lenses and burning mirrors, and founder of the manufacture of porcelain in Saxony, 1651-1708.

TSCHOULBOF, M. D., secretary to the Russian senate and an historical writer, died 1793.

TSCHUDI, GILLES, in Latin *Ægidius Tscudus*, a Swiss historian and teacher of Zuinglius, 1505-1572. DOMINIQUE, his brother, an ecclesiastic and historian, 1596-1654. J. HENRY, also an historian, 1670-1729.

TUAIRE, F., a French painter, 1794-1828.

TUBI, J. B., an Italian sculptor, 1630-1700.

TUCKER, ABRAHAM, the son of a London merchant, who was educated for the bar, and became known as a metaphysical writer. His principal work, entitled 'The Light of Nature Pursued,' was published under the fictitious name of Edward Search in 1765; flourished 1705-1774.

TUCKER, JOSIAH, a dignitary of the Church of England, author of a 'Treatise on Civil Government' and 'Elements of Commerce,' 1712-1799.

TUCKER, ST. GEORGE, called 'the American Blackstone,' a distinguished lawyer and promoter of the independence of the United States, d. 1828.

TUCKER, W., a learned divine, died 1620.

TUCKEY, JAMES HENGSTON, an African explorer, au. of 'Maritime Geography,' 1776-1816.

TUCKNEY, A., a learned puritan, 1599-1670.

TUDWAY, T., a musical composer, 17th cent.

TUDOR. See OWAIN.

TUET, J. C. F., a Fr. philologist, 1742-1797.

TULL, J., an agricultural writer, 1680-1740.

TULLIA. See TARQUIN.

TULLIN, C. B., a Norwegian histor., 1728-65.

TULLIUS HOSTILIUS, successor of Numa Pompilius as king of Rome, B.C. 673-641.

TULLY, GEORGE, rector of Gateside near Newcastle, and a famous writer against popery, died 1697. His uncle, THOMAS, a learned divine and controversial writer, 1620-1676.

TULP, NICHOLAS, a Dutch physician who became burgomaster, and greatly disting. himself by his patriotic resistance to Louis XIV., 1594-1674.

TUNSTALL, or TONSTAL, CUTHBERT, a famous English prelate, uncle of Bernard Gilpin, was born near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about 1474. In 1516 he accompanied Sir Thomas More as ambassador to Charles V., after which he became successively bishop of London and Durham. He was imprisoned in the Tower during the reign of Edward VI., and though he had shown a humane regard for the persons of protestants in the reign of Mary, he was deprived of his liberty again in that of Elizabeth. His keeper, however, was Archbishop Parker, who entertained him in a friendly manner at Lambeth, where he died in 1559.

TUNSTALL, JAMES, vicar of Rochdale, author of 'Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion,' and some classical commentaries, 1710-72.

TURA, COSMO, an Italian painter, 1406-1469.

TURBERVILLE, GEORGE, a poet and translator of Ovid, born at Whitchurch, in Devonshire, about 1530, died about 1600. His poetical description of Russia was founded on the knowledge he obtained of that country as secretary to the English ambassador, Sir Thomas Randolph.

TURCHI, ALESSANDRO, an Italian painter, taught by Brusasorci, about 1580-1650.

TURCHI, L., bishop of Parma, 17

TURENNE. HENRI DE LA T VERGNE, Viscount de Turenne, was bo of a noble family, 16th September, 1611 of fifteen he served in Holland, and st of war under his maternal uncles, Prin Nassau, and Prince Frederick Henry. received the command of a French r gained brilliant distinctions in the camp ders. In 1639 he commanded with suc and in 1643 he conquered Roussillon. year he was made marshal of Franc mander of the French armies in Ge gained the great battle of Nordlingen i by his able manœuvres, and decision action, he was the chief cause of the gained over the imperialists in the l the thirty years' war. When the civ French broke out in France, Turenne gaged against the court, but afterw the chief commander of the royal arm and 1655 he commanded against th and the Low Countries, gained the Dunes, and conquered the greater part The peace of the Pyrenees in 1660 clo but when hostilities were renewed in 1 ran through another rapid career of Flanders, and the Spaniards were ob again for peace in the next year. In at the head of the French troops in H took forty towns in twenty-two days, pitched battles against the Dutch an He continued to guide the French a most unvarying skill and success till t 1675, when he was killed by a chance when reconnoitring the ground for battle against the celebrated imperial der, Montecuculi.

TURGOT, an English monk and Durham, who became bishop of St. A primate of Scotland, died 1115.

TURGOT, ANNE ROBERT JACQU Paris, 10th May, 1727; died 20th M one of the purest and most virtuous o tainly the wisest statesman who appear latter days of the French monarchy. fury of the terrible whirlwind whi numbered that ancient and gorgeou among things that were, have been human providence, the man who have saved that calamity was Turgo youth, intended for the Church, his varied, and in regions seldom visite Action. Fortunately for France h changed, and he turned his mind functions of the Magistracy. Havi some inferior appointments, the repu ministration was such, that in 1774 Maurepas, the first Minister, called hi and responsible office of *Minister* Here, the consummate ability of Turg scope; and for a time, alike Court reposed on his unimpeachable pr Finances of France, as is well know fast verging towards that condition on the Revolution. Turgot's remedi tinct and simple—'No bankrupt Loans, no increase of Taxes; but a aumination of expenditure and resolu

…as the panacea a mere proposal. The …er was equal to the realizing of it. And …rms effected during his brief tenor of office …o numerous and important, that Public …for the time was re-established! Who …not, however, that every financial re… …creates an army of enemies? Is a sine… …stroyed? Not only its holder, but his …not only these, but all who are thereby …ear, conspire against the formidable Min… …On a day marked black in the French …12th May, 1776, Turgot was dismissed: …is XVI. having first remarked '*Il n'y a …Turgot et moi qui aimons le peuple.*' It …at the middle period of his ministry that …addressed to Louis that celebrated memoir …state of the Municipalities, in which he …that the safety of France depended on …ization of such a constitution as actually …d long afterwards under Louis Philippe. …use of the evil, Sire, is, that your people …constitution. The French nation is a …composed of different orders of men im… …y united, and of a people among whom …re few social ties. On this account every …absorbed in concern for his private in… …; no one takes trouble about his public …or his relations with others.' Would that …had then obtained what might have con… …mutual hatreds into a common patriotism, …ring classes into a Nation!—After these …ears of office, Turgot lived in retirement; …active and glorious one. He wrote much; …spirit of large and wise philanthropy breath… …through every line. He had an old attach… …to political economy; and his pen had fought …in the war with Monopolies. He was fond of …physics—especially as these bear on the …y of Language: his essay on *Existence* in …*cyclopædie* is well known. But, perhaps, …he has left, that which has the most endur… …alue are his *Letters to an Ecclesiastic on …ition: his Discourse on the Advantages of …ristian Religion:* a second *Discourse* on the …*ess of the Human Mind:* and *Sketch of …ersal History.* Pregnant as these are with …ction for all time, we express the fervent …that some one of our many enterprising …ers, may see reason to present them to the …people.—Turgot's whole works have been …ed recently and published in two elegant …vo volumes. [J.P.N.]

…GOT, Francis, called 'the Chevalier,' br. …preceding, and a colonial governor, 1721-89.

…GOT, M. S., a French provost, 1690-1751.

…LOT, F. C., a French writer, 1745-1824.

…NEBE, Adrian, in Latin *Turnebus*, a …Hellenist and critic, 1512-1565.

…NER, D., an English botanist, died 1818.

…NER, D., a baptist writer, 1701-1798.

…NER, Edward, M.D., born in Jamaica, …died at London, 1837; the author of a …le manual of chemistry, and of numerous …butions to chemical mineralogy and stochio… …. He began his career as a lecturer in …burgh. When University College was insti… …, the lectureship of chemistry was offered to …Thomas Thomson, and on his declining to …Glasgow, he was requested to nominate a qualified chemist; he recommended Dr. Turner, who was accordingly appointed. Dr. Turner was a man of the most amiable disposition, and of acute scientific talents. [R.D.T.]

TURNER, J. H., an archæologist, 1814-1851.

[Birth-place of Turner.]

TURNER, Joseph Mallerd William, was born in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, in the spring of 1775. His father carried on a small business as a hair-dresser; and it was over his father's shop in Maiden Lane where most of his early efforts, in the art in which he eventually became so famous, were produced. His abilities appear to have been rapidly developed, for though unaided by instruction from any master, he obtained admission as a student into the Royal Academy in 1789, in only his fifteenth year, and was an exhibitor in the academy the following year, 1790. In his early youth, Girtin, the water-colour painter, appears to have been Turner's chief adviser, who always expressed a high veneration for his friend's ability. Turner had also the very great advantage of freely copying in the Gallery, or from the collection of drawings of Dr. Munro in the Adelphi; and his elaborate drawings soon procured a public recognition of his talents: he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1800, and an academician in 1802. He was thus for fifty years one of the most distinguished members of that institution; and after a life of almost unrivalled success, and an industry unsurpassed, this great landscape painter died unmarried, and under an assumed name, in an obscure lodging at Chelsea, 19th December, 1851. He was, however, buried by the side of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.—His life was in every sense a remarkable one; for its humble origin, and for its splendid results; retired and reserved always while living, the splendour of his fame among his contemporaries does not contrast more strongly with his habits of life, than the great and national character henceforth identified with his name, both by his reputation and the disposition of his property, does with the singular humility of his closing career. His large fortune,

both in pictures and in funded property, he has bequeathed to the nation; his pictures, however, under the condition that the government provide a suitable dwelling for them within ten years, and his funded property towards the establishment of an institution for the benefit of decayed artists. Turner had three styles as a landscape painter, and as the history of every distinguished painter will show, his first manner was much distinguished for laborious care in execution: he was chiefly a water-colour painter in early life. The contrast of style between his early and latest works is remarkable—the latter distinguished for its excessive looseness of execution, the former for its elaborate finish; and, compared with his ordinary works, for a coldness of colour. This peculiar coldness of colour he displayed both in his oil and water-colour pictures; and in some of the best of his early works, he shows a decided imitation of Wilson. In middle life he adopted a much freer mode of execution, and a greatly richer style of colouring. His finest works belong to this middle period, of which the two pictures bequeathed by him to the National Gallery, to be hung between two Claudes, are fine examples: the sun rising in a mist, exhibited in 1807; and Dido building Carthage, exhibited in 1815. Turner may be judged by these works, as he himself considered them two of his principal masterpieces; and the self-assertion of insisting upon their being exhibited by the side of the Claudes, shows that he courted, and required no indulgence from, our criticism. In comparison with Claude his execution is loose, even in his middle period; but these two pictures do not suffer more by the comparison than the Claudes—both are injured, as they are nearly in opposite extremes of taste; the Turners require some of his own later works as a foil, and in this case the two bequests might display the happy medium of execution. The majority of Turner's works of this middle period are certainly masterly and brilliant in colour. In the last twenty years of his career he was extravagant to an extreme degree: he played equally with nature and with his colours: although we could not see such effects in nature as he latterly represented, he maintained that we should be glad to see them, nevertheless. Light, with all its prismatic varieties, seemed to have been the chief object of his studies; individuality of form or character he was wholly indifferent to. The wild looseness of execution in Turner's latest works has not the apology of being attempted on scientific principles; he does not work up a particular point of the picture as a focus, and leave the rest obscure, as a foil, to enhance it: but all is equally obscure and wild. But were it otherwise, the philosophy would be very questionable: the infinite advantage of the human eye over instruments made by man is, that it can instantly adapt its focus to any object, and thus distinguish, within a limited range, the distant or the near equally well. It is this faculty of the eye which makes the natural landscape so charming; and, accordingly, nature also requires that the landscape which professes to be its transcript should be finished in all its parts, and thus enable the eye to exercise its wonderful functions over it as it does over a natural scene. Turner's works are very numerous in all his styles: he exhibited about 300 pictures in the Royal Academy, however, constitute but a very small portio works. In 1808 he published a work calle *Studiorum*, or Book of Sketches, in imit Claude's *Liber Veritatis*.—(John Burnet, *and his Works*, &c., 1852.)

TURNER, SAMUEL, a diplomatist of th India government time of Hastings, autho account of his embassy to Thibet, 1749-18

TURNER, SHARON, a solicitor of L whose works on Anglo-Saxon history an other subjects, are reckoned among the sta of English literature, 1768-1847.

TURNER, THOMAS, chaplain to Laud, of London, and finally dean of Canterbury, 1672. FRANCIS, his son, bishop of Ely, the seven prelates committed to the To James II., author of a 'Vindication of Arch Sancroft,' 'Animadversions on a Pamphlet e the Naked Truth,' and other works, died 17

TURNER, WILLIAM, rector of Walber Sussex, au. of a 'History of All Religions,'

TURNER, WILLIAM, a dignitary of the c who wrote the earliest English herbal, enti 'History of Plants,' died 1568.

TURPIN, TULPIN, or TELPIN, Jo Lat. *Turpinus*, a Fr. prelate and chronicler,

TURPIN, F. H., a French historian, 1709-

TURPIN DE CRISSE, LANCELOT, Co French officer and writer on tactics, 1715-17

TURRETIN, BENEDICT, a Swiss pre theologian, 1588-1631. His son, FRANCIS, fessor at Geneva and a theological writer, 1687. JOHN ALPHONSUS, son of the latte the most celebrated ecclesiastical writer and t gian of the family, 1671-1737. Of the same were—MICHAEL, professor of divinity, 1646- SAMUEL, son of Michael, professor of theolog Oriental languages, 1688-1718.

TUSSAUD, MADAME, the famous wax-mo and proprietress of the exhibition in London, born in Berne 1760. She came to Lond 1802, and died there in 1850.

TUSSER, THOMAS, a poet, called by W 'The British Varro,' born in Essex about died in London between 1580 and 1585. principal work is quaintly entitled, 'Five Hun Points of Good Husbandry vnited to as many Good Huswiferie.'

TUTCHIN, J., a political writer, died 170

TUTILO, or TUOTILO, a monk of St. G Switzerland, distinguished as a painter, sculp orator, poet, and musician, 9th century.

TWEDDELL, JOHN, an accomplished sch and traveller, born in Northumberland 1769, prematurely at Athens 1799.

TWELLO, L., a learned divine, died 1742.

TWINING, T., a classical scholar who was sented to the living of St. Mary's, Colchester, Bishop Lowth, born in London 1734, died 180

TWINING, W., an army physician and ge sional writer, born in Nova Scotia, died 185

TWISS, HORACE, a barrister and miscellane writer, was the son of Francis Twiss, known man of letters, and of Frances, second daughte Roger Kemble, the father of that celebrated fam He was called to the bar in 1811, and ente parliament as member for Wootton Basset, in 18 in 1828, he was under-secretary for the colo

ing the administration of Wellington. He
er obtained much success in political life, but
highly esteemed in the social and literary
le. The principal of his works is a 'Life of
d Eldon.' Died 1849.

WISS, RICHARD, a traveller of fortune, known
miscellaneous writer, 1747-1821.

WISS, W., a nonconformist divine, 17th cent.

WYNE, JOHN, an antiquarian and mayor of
terbury, died 1581. His grandson, BRIAN, an
quarian, was vicar of Rye, in Sussex, and
rist at Oxford, 1579-1644.

WYSDEN, SIR R., an antiquary, 1597-1672.

YCHSEN, O. G., professor at Rostock, and
hor of several Oriental works, 1734-1815.

YCHSEN, T. C., an Orientalist, 1758-1834.

YDEMAN, M., a Dutch *savant*, 1741-1825.

YE, C., a musical composer, 16th century.

YERS, T., an English critic, 1726-1787.

YMPE, J. G., a Ger. theologian, 1699-1768.

YNDALE, or TINDALE, WILLIAM, the
rable martyr and translator, was born in the
lred of Berkeley, either at Stinchcomb, or
h Nibley, Gloucestershire, about the year
. At an early period he was sent to Oxford,
e he took his degree, and also gave instruc-
in Magdalen Hall. But he left Oxford for
ridge, where it is believed that he took a
e. In 1522 Tyndale is next found as tutor in
use of Sir John Welch of Little Sodbury, not
m Bristol, where he preached in the villages
wns on Sabbath, and often disputed with
ouring abbots and other Romish ecclesi-
Here too, he translated the 'Enchiridion
" of Erasmus, as a present to his host and
y. His free opinions and discussions soon
n into troublous examinations before the
dignitaries, but no penalty was inflicted on
He took the hint, however, left the county,
ne to London, his mind being now fully
d with the idea of translating the Scrip-
He soon found, as he himself quaintly
hat there was no room in my lord of Lon-
alace to translate the New Testament, nay,
e to do it in all England.' In London he
es preached at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West,
lderman Humphrey Monmouth took him
is protection, and gave him an annuity of
ds a-year, to enable him to live abroad,
h ten pounds he was in return to pray for
s of the alderman's father and mother.
on leaving England went first to Ham-
It is often said that from Hamburg he
d to Wittemberg, where he met Luther,
now thrown off the last vestige of popish
, and that there he completed his trans-
the New Testament. The statement is
y not correct, for during 1524 he seems
mained at Hamburg, and in 1525 he ap-
have been first at Cologne and then at
At Cologne Tyndale seems to have com-
print his first edition in 4to, but after
were printed the work was interrupted,
ranslator and his coadjutors betook
to the Lutheran city of Worms, where
was finished, and an octavo edition
from the press. The prologue to the
been republished under the name of
to the Scriptures.' The translator's
name was attached to neither of the two editions, and he assigns a reason for this omission in his 'Wicked Mammon,' published in 1527. Copies of these versions early found their way into England. In 1526 Tunstall, bishop of London, fulminated his prohibition of them, and two years afterwards a number of copies were collected, nay, some were purchased by the bishop in Antwerp, and burnt at St. Paul's Cross. Warham and Wolsey were also dreadfully enraged, and Sir Thomas More was employed to denounce Tyndale, but his genius was foiled in the attempt, and Tyndale won a precious victory over the learned chancellor. Two editions were then printed at Antwerp, and found their way to England in vessels laden with grain. Endeavours were made to seize Tyndale and punish all who assisted him, but he removed to Marburg in Hesse in 1528, and published there a book of great value—'The Obedience of a Christian Man.' The result of all the English opposition was, that, as Foxe expresses it, 'copies of the New Testament came thick and threefold into England.' We find Tyndale again at Antwerp in 1529, during which year a fifth edition was printed; the four books of Moses were also translated, printed each at a separate press, and put into circulation. The enemies of the translator endeavoured to decoy him into England, but he was too wary to be so easily entrapped, for he well knew what displeasure Henry VIII. felt at his tract, called 'The Practice of Prelates,' and what penalty the royal indignation would speedily inflict. After the martyrdom of Frith, Tyndale set himself to revise and correct the version of the New Testament, and it was soon thrown off, with this remark in the preface, 'which I have looked over again with all diligence, and compared with the Greek, and have weded out of it many fautes.' But his enemies in England, whose power had been shaken by the copious circulation of the English New Testament, were the more enraged against him, and conspired to seize him on the continent, in the name of the emperor. An Englishman, named Philips, betrayed him, and acting under such information, the authorities at Brussels seized him, in the house of Pointz his friend, and conveyed him to Vilvorde, twenty-three miles from Antwerp. Pointz, who had with difficulty escaped himself, made every effort for him, but in vain. The neighbouring university of Louvain thirsted for his blood. Tyndale was speedily condemned, and on Friday, the 6th October, 1536, in virtue of a recent Augsburg decree, he was led out to the scene of execution. On being fastened to the stake, he cried in loud and earnest prayer, 'Lord, open the eyes of the king of England,' and then was first strangled and afterwards burnt.

His ashes flew,
No marble tells us whither.

The merits of Tyndale must ever be recognized and honoured by all who enjoy the English Bible—for their authorized version of the New Testament has his for its basis. He made good his early boast, that ploughboys should have the Word of God. His friends all speak of his great simplicity of heart, and commend his abstemious habits, his zeal, and his industry; while even the imperial procurator who prosecuted him styles him, *homo doctus, pius et bonus*. The works of Tyndale and

Frith were collected and published in three vols. 8vo, London, 1831. [J.E.]

TYPOEST, JAMES, in Latin *Typotius*, a Flemish historian, died 1601.

TYRANNIO, a Gr. grammarian, 1st cent. B.C.

TYRCONNEL, RICHARD TALBOT, earl of, a partizan of James II. in Ireland.

TYRRELL, JAMES, a barrister of the Temple, au. of a 'General History of England,' 1642-1718.

TYRTÆUS, a Greek poet and musician, whose military songs and airs animated the Spartan army, and were constantly sung and played as long as that republic existed, 7th century B.C.

TYRWHITT, THOMAS, a famous scholar and master of polite literature, was born at Westminster in 1730, and was successively under-secretary at war and clerk to the House of Commons. He resigned the latter situation in 1768, and devoted his future years to literature. Besides his valuable classic commentaries, Tyrwhitt edited Chaucer's Canterbury Tales and Rowley's Poems, which he proved to be the production of Chatterton; d. 1786.

TYSON, EDWARD, a physician and writer of curious works in comparative anatomy, 1649-1708.

TYSON, JAMES, a dramatic writer, 1799-1820.

TYSSEUS, PETER, a Flemish historical painter, 1625-1692. His son, NICHOLAS, famous for the representation of still life, flowers, fruit, armour, and military weapons, 1660-1719. AUGUSTUS, br. of the latter, a landscape painter, 1662-1722.

TYTLER, H. W., a Scotch physic., 1752-1808.

TYTLER, JAMES, born at Brechin, in Scotland, 1747, celebrated as a miscellaneous writer, and editor of several periodical works. Died in America, where he became a political exile, 1805.

TYTLER, WILLIAM, a Scottish antiquarian and historical writer, was born at Edinburgh 1711, and became a writer to the signet, in which profession he continued till his death in 1792. His principal works are 'An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence produced against Mary Queen of Scots,' a 'Dissertation on the Marriage of Mary to Bothwell,' and the 'Poetical Remains and Life of James I., king of Scotland.' His son, ALEXANDER FRASER, Lord Woodhouselee, was successively professor of history, judge advocate, and justice of the Court of Session. He is the author of several much valued historical and critical works, the principal of which is his 'Elements of General History,' 1747-1813. The son of the latter, PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, the most eminent of the family, was born in 1790, and died after a lingering illness in 1849. His principal work is a 'History of Scotland,' in 9 vols., published at intervals from 1828 to 1843. Besides this contribution to historical literature he wrote a 'Life of the Admirable Crichton;' 'The Life and Writings of Sir Thomas Craig;' 'Lives of Scottish Worthies;' a 'History of Discovery on the Northern Coasts of America;' a 'Life of Sir Walter Raleigh;' and a 'Life of Henry VIII.' In the latter years of his life he enjoyed a pension of £200 a-year, for which he was indebted to the administration of Sir Robert Peel.

TZETZES, JOHN or JOANNES, a learned grammarian and poet of Constantinople, author of a valuable work entitled, Chiliades Variarum Historiarum, or Historical Miscellanies, 12th century. His brother, ISAAC, was also a man of taste and letters, and held a magisterial office in Macedonia.

TZETZI, J. B., a learned writer, 16th century.

TZSCHIRNER. See TSCHIRNER.

U

UBALDI, G., a mathematician of the 17th cent.

UBALDINI, PETRUCCIO, an illuminator of Florence, who came to England in the reign of Elizabeth as a teacher of his native language, and wrote several historical works, from 1550-1588.

UBALDINI, ROGER, archbishop of Pisa, in 1276, noted for his cruelty as a Ghibelline chief. Having captured Ugolino and his sons, of the opposite party, he shut them up in a room and left them to die of hunger.

UBERTO, F. DEGLI, an Ital. poet, died 1370.

UCCELLO, P., an Italian painter, 1349-1432.

UCHENSKI, J., primate of Poland, died 1581.

UDAL, JOHN, a rigid puritan and Oriental scholar, died in the Marshalsea prison, London, 1592. EPHRAIM, his son, vicar of St. Augustin's, Walling Street, a zealous royalist, author of a treatise against sacrilege, entitled 'A Coal from the Altar,' and other works, died 1647.

UDAL, NICHOLAS, master of Westminster school, author of several works, 1506-1564.

UDALRIC, duke of Bohemia, 1012-1037.

UDEN, L. VAN, a Flemish painter, 1595-1662.

UDINA, GIOVANNI DA, an Italian painter, taught by Giorgione and Raphael, 1489-1562.

UFFEMBACH, or UFFENBACH, Z. C. VON, a learned German bibliographer, 1683-1734. His brother, JOHN FREDERIC, a lyric poet, 1687-1769. PETER, a physician, died 1635.

UGGERI, A., an Italian antiquary, 1754-1837.

UGGIONE, M., an Italian painter, died 1520.

UGHELLI, F., an eccles. historian, 1595-1670.

UGOLINO. See GHERARDESCA.

UHLICH, G., an Austrian historian, 1748-1794.

UILKENS, JAMES ALBERT, a Dutch naturalist and theologian, professor at Groningen, 1773-1825.

UITENBOGAARD, J., a Dutch theologian of the party of Remonstrants, 1557-1650.

ULADISLAS, seven kings of Poland:—ULADISLAS I., duke or king, succeeded his brother, Boleslas, in 1081 or 1082; his reign was troubled with civil and foreign wars, died 1102 or 1103. ULADISLAS II., succeeded his father, Boleslas III., in 1138 or 1139; he was deposed 1146, and died in exile 1159. ULADISLAS III., was elected king 1202, and deposed in 1206 on account of his cruelties, died 1233. ULADISLAS IV., surnamed LOKETEK, became master of the kingdom in 1296, was deposed by the states, and Wenceslaus elected in his room, 1300, but was restored on the death of the latter in 1305 or 1306. He sustained a war with the Teutonic knights, and died 1333. His son, Casimir III., called *the Great*, succeeded him. ULADISLAS V., grand duke of Lithuania, obtained the crown by marrying Hedwiga, daughter of Louis. See JAGELLON. He was succeeded by his son, Casimir IV. ULADISLAS VI. son of Casimir IV., same as LADISLAUS VI., king of

Hungary; see that article. ULADISLAS VII., son of Sigismond, was born 1595, and succeeded his father 1632. He had previously sustained a war with the house of Romanoff, and now in 1633-4 he conquered the Turks and the Tartars of the Crimea. Died 1648.

ULADISLAS, three dukes or kings of Bohemia:—ULADISLAS I., reigned 1109-1125. ULADISLAS II., succeeded 1140, deposed and died in the same year, 1173. ULADISLAS III., reigned only a few months in 1198, and died 1222. The sixth king of Hungary and Poland of this name, became king of Bohemia in 1471. See LADISLAUS.

ULDIN, a king of the Huns, 400-412.

ULEFELD, CORNIFIX or CORFITO, Count, a Danish statesman time of Christiern VI., d. 1664.

ULFT, J. VANDER, a Dutch painter, 1627-80.

ULLOA, A. DE, a Spanish historian, d. 1580.

ULLOA, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish general and statesman, a great promoter of industrial and scientific progress in that country, 1718-1795. Ulloa's great distinction was in the mathematical sciences; and when very young he was sent to South America to co-operate with Condamine and the other French academicians in measuring a degree of the meridian. His talents, more lately, were turned to account in the construction of public works requiring engineering skill, the introduction of the woollen manufacture, &c.

ULLOA Y PEREIRA, LOUIS DE, a Spanish poet, time of Philip IV., died 1660.

ULPHILAS, a Gothic bishop, known to history about 375 as a delegate to the emperor Valens, from whom he solicited a settlement in Thrace for his countrymen. He is said to have translated the Bible into the Gothic language, and to have invented the characters for that purpose.

ULPIAN, a rhetorician of Antioch, 4th cent.

ULPIANUS, DOMITIUS, a famous jurist of Rome, who became the chief minister of his pupil, the emperor Alexander Severus, in the year 222. He is said to have been a resolute enemy of the Christians; and having effected some reforms in the army, he was murdered by the soldiers at the feet of the emperor and his mother, 228.

ULRIC, PHILIP ADAM, a native of the bishopric of Wurtzbourg, a teacher of jurisprudence and promoter of agriculture improvements, born 1692.

ULRICA, ELEANORA, two queens of Sweden. 1. The wife of Charles XI., and mother of Charles XII., was born in 1656: her father was Frederick III. of Denmark, and her marriage with the Swedish king in 1679 facilitated the establishment of peace between the two countries. She died in 1693. She was remarkable for her great learning and beneficent disposition. 2. The daughter of the preceding, born 1688, succeeded her brother, Charles XII., as queen regnant in 1719, four years after her marriage with prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel. In 1720, she resigned the government into the hands of her husband. Died 1744.

ULRICH, J. H., a Ger. philosopher, died 1813.

ULRICH, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss theologian, 1569-1638. Another of the same names, professor of moral philosophy and natural law, and an ecclesiastical writer, 1683-1731. JOHN GASPARD, an ecclesiastic, author of a curious history of the Swiss Jews, 1705-1768. JOHN RODOLPH, a minister and author of ascetic works, 1728-1795.

ULUGH BEGH, a prince of the Tartars, grandson of the famous Tamerlane, was born in 1394, and succeeded his father on the throne, in 1447. He had been accustomed to the cares of government from his boyhood, and greatly distinguished himself as a patron of learning, and by his own astronomical observations, and works illustrating Eastern history and geography. His elder son having rebelled against him, caused him to be put to death near Samarcand in 1449 or 1450.

UNDERWOOD, T. R., an artist and naturalist, author of 'Memorable Events in Paris during the Capitulation of 1814,' died 1835.

UNGER, J. F., a Ger. economist, 1716-1781.

UNTERBERGER, IGNATIUS, a painter of a Tyrolese family that has produced many celebrated artists, born at Karales, 1744, died 1797.

UNZER, JOHN AUGUSTUS, a German physician, distinguished by his works on physiological and psychological subjects, among which may be mentioned 'A New Doctrine concerning the Movements of the Soul and the Imagination,' 'Thoughts on Sleep and Dreams,' 'On the Sensitive Faculties of Animated Bodies,' 'The Physiology of Animated Nature,' and 'Physiological Researches, 1727-1799. His wife, JANE CHARLOTTE, a poetess and moralist, died 1782.

UNZER, LOUIS AUGUSTUS, a German writer, au. of a 'Treatise on Chinese Gardens,' 1748-75.

UPHAM, W. E., an Eng. historian, died 1833.

UPTON, JAMES, a learned schoolmaster and divine of the Church of England, editor of classical works, 1670-1749. His son, JOHN, rector of Great Rissington, in Gloucestershire, also a classical editor, published an edition of Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' and Notes on Shakspeare, 1707-1760.

URBAN, eight popes of Rome:—URBAN I., succeeded Calixtus I. in 222, and suffered martyrdom in 230. URBAN II., whose name was Otho or Eudes, a Frenchman, succeeded Victor III. in 1087 or 1088; he struggled against the pretensions of the emperor, and proclaimed the first crusade at the instance of Peter the Hermit, died 1099. URBAN III., reigned in the time of the emperor Frederic I., 1185-1187. URBAN IV., time of St. Louis, to whom he offered the crown of Sicily, which was accepted by the duke of Anjou, 1261-1265. He instituted the festival of Corpus Christi. URBAN V., succeeded Innocent VI. 1362, at the period when the papal court was held at Avignon (see RIENZI); he removed to Rome in 1367, but returned again in 1370, and died at Avignon the same year. URBAN VI., succeeded Gregory XI. in 1378, and became the abettor of Charles Durazzo against Joan of Naples, died after an unquiet pontificate 1389. URBAN VII., died the twelfth day after his election in September, 1590. URBAN VIII., successor of Gregory XV. in 1623, held the pontificate during a long and busy period marked by the disputes of Jansenism; died 1644.

URBAIN, FERDINAND DE ST., a French artist, and designer of medals to Innocent XI., 1654-1731.

URCEO, A., a learned Italian, 1446-1500.

URFE, ANNE D', a French poet, 1555-1621. HONORE, his brother, a novelist and historian of the gallantries of Henry IV., contained in his romance of Astræa, 1567-1625.

URQUHART, SIR THOMAS, a Scottish mathematician and philologist, time of Charles II.

URQUIJO, Don Marianno Luiz De, a Spanish statesman, time of King Joseph, 1768-1817.

URREA, J. De, a Spanish writer, 16th cent.

URRUTIA, J. De, a Span. general, 1728-1800.

URSIN, J. F., a Germ. philologist, 1735-1796.

URSIN, John Henry, ecclesiastical superintendent at Ratisbon, author of a 'Compendium of the Ecclesiastical History of Germany,' died 1667. George Henry, his son, a philologist and teacher of the *Belles Lettres*, 1647-1707.

URSINS, Anna Maria De La Tremoille, Princess Des, a celebrated name in Spanish history, was born in France about 1643. She was married in 1659 to the prince of Talleyrand Chalais, and in 1675 to the duke of Bracciano, chief of the Orsini family. After the death of the latter, she was attached to the court of Spain, and really governed the country during the early part of the reign of Philip V. In 1714, however, she was banished the kingdom, and subsequently kept house for the Pretender, James Stuart. Died 1722.

URSINS, J. Jouvenel Des. See Juvenal.

URSINUS, B., a Germ mathemat., 1587-1633.

URSINUS, Zachary, a German professor of divinity and friend of Melancthon, author of several works, some of which have been translated into English, and a man of high moral character, 1534-1577. A descendant of his, named Benjamin, was raised to the prelacy when Frederic I. assumed the title of king of Prussia in 1701. For others of the name see above (Ursin.)

URSULA, Saint, a virgin and martyr, supposed to have been a daughter of a British prince, and to have been put to death at Cologne at a date which varies from 384 to 463. There is a legend that 11,000 virgin martyrs suffered with her, which some have explained by supposing that she had a companion named *Undecimilla*. It is pretty certain, however, that many were put to death at the same time. She is regarded as the patroness of the Sorbonne.

URSUS, Nicholas Raymarus, a Danish astronomer, and rival of Tycho Brahe, died 1600.

URVILLE. See Dumont.

USHER, James, D.D., was born at Dublin, 4th January, 1580. Early destined for the ministry, he was entered a student in the university of Dublin, where he acquired a brilliant reputation as a scholar in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and divinity. In this latter department, his unquenchable thirst for knowledge had led him into a course of reading far more extensive than what is commonly pursued even by enthusiastic students of theology—for during his residence at the university, he had not only read the works of all the most celebrated of modern theological writers—but even most of the fathers; and more especially he had gained so complete a mastery of the popish controversy, that at the age of eighteen, he entered the lists with a learned Jesuit who had given a general challenge to the protestants. With a reputation for learning so high, his promotion in the church was rapid. Having in 1601 obtained orders in the episcopal church, he was appointed Sunday preacher before the government at Christ's church, Dublin. In 1607 he was chosen professor of divinity in the university and chancellor of the cathedral of St. Patrick. He now entered on a career of authorship; and the first work he undertook being an historical dissertation on the government and discipline of the church, he made a tour through England with a view to prosecute some inquiries in the libraries of the two universities. His fame procured him a welcome reception in these venerable seats of learning. His treatise was published in London, 1610, and a copy of it having been presented by Archbishop Abbot to King James, that monarch, delighted with so powerful a defence of his favourite episcopacy, loaded the author with tokens of his royal approbation—raising him to the bishopric of Meath which was then vacant, and afterwards constituting him a privy councillor of Ireland. By the royal command, Usher went to reside some years in England to prosecute researches into the antiquity of the British churches, and during his residence there the archbishop of Armagh having died suddenly, he was elevated to the high position of primate of Ireland, in January, 1624. The results of his antiquarian researches were given to the world in 1632, when he published a rare collection of letters from ancient MSS., extending from the year 592 to 1180. Usher being a man of liberal sentiments as to church government, maintained a friendly correspondence with all the eminent men in the churches both of England and Scotland, and took a lively interest in the progress of the gospel throughout the world, by whatever church or instrumentality the truth was diffused. Being, in 1640, driven from his see by the rebellion, and stripped of all his property except his books, he sought an asylum in England. In 1648 he was summoned to the Isle of Wight, to aid the king in negotiating with the parliament respecting the introduction of a uniform system of episcopacy. He sketched out a middle scheme which obtained the warm approbation of his royal master as the best expedient to settle the differences. But the expectations of this good man were sadly disappointed. The Scottish people would not receive it, and the imprudent attempts to force it on their acceptance, gave rise to the religious wars of which Scotland was the theatre during the seventeenth century. Usher again came before the world in 1650 as an author by the publication of his celebrated 'Annals of the Old and New Testament.' Various other works issued from his industrious pen; and he was the author of the received chronology of the Bible. After a long and active life, distinguished by usefulness and adorned by works of piety, he died on 20th March, 1656. [R.J.]

USHER, James, of the same family as the distinguished prelate (preceding article), born of catholic parents in 1720, and known as a philosophical writer against Locke, died 1772.

USSIEUX, L. D', a Fr. agriculturist, 1747-1803.

USTARIZ, Gabriel, one of the leaders of the revolution in Spanish America, 1772-1814.

USTARIZ, Jerome, a Spanish economist, author of the 'Theory and Practice of Commerce and Navigation,' died about 1760.

USTERI, Leonard, a Swiss professor and promoter of educational reform, 1741-1789.

USUARD, a French hagiographer, 9th century.

UTENHOVIUS, or UYTTENOVE, Charles, a native of Ghent, who cultivated the muses in their classic languages, and wrote in defence of the reformed religion in England, about 1536-1600.

UVA, Benedetto Dell', an Italian ecclesiastic and writer of sacred poetry, 16th century.

UVEDALE, Robert, a classical scholar and botanist, born in London 1642. The date of his death is unknown, but he assisted Dryden in translating Plutarch's Lives. Another Uvedale translated the Memoirs of Philip de Comines.

UWINS, David, a physician and professional writer, whose attention was particularly directed to mental diseases; he had the courage also to adopt the principles of homœopathy, in favour of which he wrote his last pamphlet, 1780-1837.

UXELLES, Nicholas De Ble, Marquis D', a Fr. commander time of Louis XIV., 1652-1730.

UZ, John Peter, a Ger. scholar and poet, who filled several magisterial offices at Anspach, in Franconia, of which place he was a native, 1720-1796.

UZBEK, a khan of a portion of the people now governed by the emperor of Russia, since called, after his name, Uzbeks, 1305-1342.

UZES, Aldebert D', so named from his birth-place, bishop of Nismes, and one of the council which condemned the Albigenses, died 1180.

UZZANO, Nicolo D', a Florentine statesman, attached to the aristocracy and the Guelph party, succeeded Albizzi as chief of the republic, 1417, died 1432. After his death his political supporters became exiles from their country.

V

VACA DE GUZMAN, Joseph Maria, a Spanish poet, born in Grenada abt. 1745, d. 1805.

VACARIUS, an Italian civilian, who became professor of law at Oxford, 12th century.

VACCA, Alvar Nunez Cabeza De, a Spanish governor of Paraguay, transported to Africa for his avarice and cruelty in 1539.

VACCA, F., an Italian sculptor, 16th century.

VACCA BERLINGHIERI, Francis, a Spanish physician, 1732-1812. His son, Andrew, a surgeon, died at Pisa in 1726.

VACCARO, A., a painter of Naples, 1598-1670.

VACCHIERI, C. A., a Ger. histor., 1745-1807.

VACHET, B., a French missionary, 1641-1720.

VADDER, L. De, a Flem. painter, 1560-1623.

VADDERE, J. B., a Flem. historian, 1640-91.

VADE, John Joseph, a French play-writer and humorous poet, 1720-1757.

VADIANUS, the Latinized name of Joachim Von Watt, a German *savant*, 1484-1551.

VADIER, M. W. Alexis, a Jacobin of the French revolution, who took part in most of the violent scenes of that period, and was the accuser of Catharine Theos and her party. The last scene in which he acted, was the conspiracy of Babeuf; born in Languedoc 1735; died in exile 1828.

VAGA, Pierino Del, whose real name was Buonaccorsi, an Italian painter, 1500-1547.

VAHL, Martin, an excellent botanist, was born at Bergen in Norway, in 1749 or 50. He died in 1804. Vahl commenced his studies in natural history under Strom at Copenhagen. After two years he removed to Upsal, where he prosecuted his botanical studies under the great Linnæus, and became one of his most distinguished pupils. He found favour in the eyes of Mademoiselle Linné, but Linnæus, at that time in the zenith of his fame, did not consider a poor botanist a sufficient match for his daughter. In 1779 he became lecturer and demonstrator of botany in the garden at Copenhagen, and a few years afterwards filled the chairs of natural history and botany in the university of that town. He travelled under royal auspices and at the expense of his sovereign, through great portion of Europe and made an extensive collection of plants. Being provided with excellent introductions, he had free access to the libraries and museums of the various literati of the towns he visited. In London the rich herbarium of Sir Joseph Banks was open to him, and he had the privilege of examining the manuscripts of Banks's friend Dr. Solander. He taught botany with much success at Copenhagen, and has left behind him several excellent works which have established his reputation as a first-rate botanist. A genus of plants was dedicated to him by his contemporary Thunberg, under the name of Vahlia. [W.B.]

VAILLANT, Francis Le, son of the French consul at Paramibo, in Dutch Guiana, an eminent traveller and ornithologist, 1753-1824.

VAILLANT, G. H., a Latin poet, died 1678.

VAILLANT, Jean Foi, one of the greatest of European medallists, time of Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV., by whom he was employed on several important scientific missions, born at Beauvais 1632, died 1706. His son, Jean Francis Foi, was a physician, and cultivated the same branch of sciences as his father, 1665-1708.

VAILLANT, Sebastian, an able botanist, who became director and professor at the Jardin du Roi, in the reign of Louis XIV., 1669-1722. The principal work of Vaillant is his 'Botanicon Parisiense.' He is said to have taught the sexual system of plants.

VAILLANT, Walbrant, a French painter and engraver, 1623-1677. He taught three of his brothers who followed the same profession—Bernard, James, and Andrew, but the particular dates are unknown.

VAILLANT-DE-GUELLE, G., bishop of Orleans, a philologist and poet, died 1587.

VAISSETTE, J., a Fr. historian, 1685-1756.

VALADON, Zachariah, a French Capuchin and missionary who laboured in Asia Minor, and signalized himself by his devotion to the suffering people during the plague at Marseilles, born about 1680, died 1746.

VALARESSO, C., an Italian poet, 1700-1769.

VALARSACES, a king of Armenia, descended from Mithridates the Great, 150-127 B.C.

VALART, J., a French *savant*, 1698-1781.

VALAZE, Charles Eleanore Dufriche De, one of the Girondin leaders of the French revolution, born at Alençon, 1751; died by his own hand at the bar of Fouquier Tinville, where his party were condemned to the guillotine, May 31, 1793.

VALCARCEL, Joseph Anthony, a Spanish writer on agriculture, flourished about 1720-1792.

VALCARCEL, Pio Antonio, Count De Lunares, a learned Spanish antiquarian, 1740-1800.

VALCKENAER, Louis Caspar, professor of

Greek and archæology at Leyden, 1715-1785. His son, JAN, a statesman, 1759-1821.

VALDEMAR. See WALDEMAR.

VALDES, ANTHONY, a Spanish statesman, who in 1796 yielded his office to Emmanuel Godoi, about 1735-1811. CAYETANO, his nephew, a member of the Cortes 1822, executed 1826.

VALDES, F., a Spanish tactician, 16th century.

VALDES, VALDESSO, or VALDESIUS, JUAN, a Spanish controversialist and reformer, generally claimed by the Socinians, died 1540.

VALDES, L. DE, a Spanish painter, 1661-1724.

VALDEZ, J. M., a Spanish poet, died 1817.

VALDO, PETER, generally considered the founder of the *Vaudois* or *Waldenses*, a body of Christians who separated themselves from the Church of Rome in the twelfth century, was born at Vaux, in Dauphiny, on the banks of the Rhone. He acquired a large fortune by commercial pursuits at Lyons; and when he resolved to retire from business, not only devoted himself to the spiritual instruction of the poor, but distributed his goods among them, and in all respects treated them as his children or his brothers. The only version of the Bible in use at that time, was the Latin Vulgate, but Valdo, who was a learned as well as a benevolent man, translated the four Gospels into French, this being the first appearance of the Scriptures in any modern language. The possession of these books soon discovered to Valdo and his people that the church was never designed to be dependent on a priesthood, even for the administration of the sacraments; and his instruction, boldly followed by practice, became so obnoxious to the church, that he was first persecuted by the archbishop of Lyons, and at length anathematized by the pope. No longer safe at Lyons, Valdo and his friends took refuge in the mountains of Dauphiny and Piedmont; and there formed those communities which grew in peace, and flourished in rustic simplicity,—'pure as a flower amid Alpine snows.' From these mountain valleys the simple doctrine of Christianity flowed out in multiplied rivulets over all Europe; Provençe, Languedoc, Flanders, Germany,—one after the other tasted of the refreshing waters, until in course of ages they swelled to a flood that swept over all lands. Valdo is understood to have travelled in Picardy, teaching his reformation: he finally settled in Bohemia, where he died in 1179; the same year in which his tenets were condemned by a general council. [E.R.]

VALDORY, C., a French ascetic, 17th century.

VALDRIGI, T., an Italian jurist, 1761-1834.

VALENCIENNES, PETER HENRY, a French landscape painter, 1750-1819.

VALENS, FLAVIUS, emperor of Constantinople, son of a noble of Pannonia, was born in 328, and associated in the Roman empire with his brother, Valentinian I., who abandoned the East to him, 364. He embraced Arianism, and in 376 allowed the Goths, whom he had previously subjugated, to settle in Thrace. This warlike people, however, were provoked to take arms again, and having defeated the troops of Valens, they burnt the emperor in his tent, 378.

VALENS, JULIUS, a usurper of the Roman empire, proclaimed in the reign of Decius, and killed a few days afterwards in 251.

VALENS, PUBLIUS VALERIUS, a nephew of the preceding, killed by his soldiers 261.

VALENTIA, G., a Spanish ascetic, 1551-1598.

VALENTIA, P. DE, a Span. jurist, 1554-1620.

VALENTIN, L. A., a Fr. surgeon, 1736-1823.

VALENTIN, M., a French painter, 1600-1632.

VALENTIN, M. B., a Ger. natur., 1637-1726.

VALENTINE, B., an alchymist, 16th century.

VALENTINIAN, three emperors of Rome:—VALENTINIAN (FLAVIUS) I., elder brother of Valens, and son of Count Gratian, was born in Pannonia 321, and succeeded after the death of Jovian 364. He gave the Eastern empire to his brother, and having defeated the Alemanni and the Quadi, died in a fit of passion 375. VALENTINIAN (FLAVIUS) II., son and successor of the preceding, was proclaimed emperor by the troops, and his brother, Gratian, at once ceded Italy to him. The latter shortly after was vanquished by Maximus, and Valentinian would also have lost his throne but for the timely help of Theodosius, emperor of the East, who put Maximus to death, and left Valentinian master of the whole Western empire. He was strangled by order of his rebellious general, Arbogastes, 392. VALENTINIAN (PLACIDIUS) III., became emperor at the age of six in 425, under the regency of his mother, Placidia. He was assassinated in 455.

VALENTINIANUS, founder of the sect of Gnostics named *Valentinians*, was a native of Egypt, and became publicly known as a teacher of strange doctrines in 140, when he went to Rome. He was excommunicated 143, and died after boldly devoting himself to the spread of his tenets in Syria, 160.

VALENTYN, F., a Dutch missionary, 17th ct.

VALERA, D., a Spanish historian, 15th cent.

VALERIA, a Roman empress, daughter of Diocletian, and wife of Galerius Maximus, exiled and killed after his death, 315.

VALERIAN, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, a Roman emperor, born about 190, was proclaimed after the death of Gallus 253. He was defeated in the East by Sapor, king of Persia, and supposed to have been flayed alive, 260.

VALERIANO BOLZANI, PIERIO, in Latin *Valerianus*, a learned Italian, 1477-1558.

VALERIANUS. See VALERIAN.

VALERIUS, LUCAS, an Italian mathematician, called the Archimedes of his age, died 1618.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, CAIUS, author of a Latin poem, entitled Argonautics, 1st century.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman historian, who was in Asia with Sextus Pompeius, A.D. 14, besides which nothing is known of him. His work contains many valuable anecdotes and examples of moral excellence, and was one of the earliest printed after the revival of letters.

VALERIUS PUBLICOLA, one of the founders of the Roman republic, 6th century B.C.

VALESIO, J. L., an Italian painter, 16th cent.

VALETTE, JEAN PARISOT DE LA, grand master of the order of St. John at Jerusalem, renowned for his defence of Malta in 1565, and founder of La Valette; died 1568.

VALETTE, SIMEON, whose proper name was FAGONS, a French mathematician, 1719-1801.

VALIERO, A., a Venetian annal., 1531-1606.

VALINCOUR, JEAN BAPTISTE DU TROUSSET DE, a miscellaneous French writer, 1653-1730.

VALLA, GIORGIO, an Italian professor of polite literature, known 1471-1486.

VALLA, J., a learned theologian, died 1790.

VALLA, LORENZO, a distinguished Latin scholar, and one of the revivers of literature in the 15th century, born at Rome 1406, died 1457.

VALLA, N., a French jurisconsult, 16th cent.

VALLANCY, CHARLES, an English officer in a corps of engineers engaged in the survey of Ireland, author of a 'Grammar and Dictionary of the Irish Language,' 1721-1812.

VALLE, PIETRO DELLA, surnamed *Il Pellegrino*, a famous traveller in the East, au. of an account of his travels, written in Italian, 1586-1652.

VALLEE, G., a French deist, hung 1574.

VALLEE, J. LA, a French writer, 1747-1816.

VALLI, E., an Italian physician, 1762-1816.

VALLIER, F. C., a French poet, 1703-1778.

VALLIERE, JEAN FLORENT DE, a French officer of artillery time of Louis XIV., 1667-1739. His son, JOSEPH FLORENT, 1717-1776.

VALLIERE, LOUISE FRANCOISE DE LA BAUME LA BLANC, Duchess De La, lady of honour to Henrietta of England, and mistress of Louis XIV., was born in Touraine 1644. She had two surviving children by the king, Mademoiselle de Blois and the count of Vermandois, the latter of whom was legitimated in 1667. She was abandoned for Madame de Montespan, and retired to the convent of Chaillot in 1671; died 1710. Her grand-nephew, LOUIS CÆSAR DE LA BAUME LE BLANC, Duc De La Valliere, was a celebrated bibliopole, flourished 1708-1780.

VALLISNERI, ANTONIO, an eminent Italian physician and naturalist, 1661-1730.

VALLOT, A., a French physician, 1594-1671.

VALLOTTI, F. ANTONIO, an Italian musician and chapel-master in Padua, 1697-1780.

VALMIKI, the most ancient and most celebrated of the epic poets of India, author of the *Ramayan*, translations of which were published in English and German at the beginning of the present century.

VALMONT DE BOMARE, JAMES CHRISTOPHER, a French naturalist, 1731-1807.

VALOIS, HENRY DE, in Latin *Valesius*, a learned philologist and critic, 1603-1676. ADRIAN, his brother, a philologist and historian, 1607-1692. CHARLES, son of the latter, an antiquarian writer and historian, 1671-1747.

VALOIS, L. LE, a French Jesuit, 1639-1700.

VALOIS, YVES, a French Jesuit, born 1694.

VALPERGA DE CALUSO, THOMAS DES, a mathematician, and Oriental scholar, 1737-1815.

VALPY, RICHARD, an eminent classical scholar and schoolmaster, born in Jersey 1754, died 1836. EDWARD, his brother, a classical editor and minister of the Church of England, died 1832.

VALSALVA, ANTONIO MARIA, an Italian physician and anatomical discoverer, 1666-1723.

VAN ACHEN, or AKEN, HANS, a German painter, dist. for his sacred subjects, 1552-1615.

VANBRUGH, SIR JOHN, was the grandson of a protestant refugee from the Netherlands, and the son of a wealthy sugar baker. He was probably born in 1666. We know very little as to the history of his youth, or as to the training which enabled him not only to become one of the most celebrated among English architects, but, also, in conjunction with Congreve, to prolong, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the licentious cleverness that had characterized the comic drama in the reign of Charles II. He is said to have passed some years of his youth in France, and was afterwards, for a short time, an ensign in the army. His career as a dramatist belongs, like that of Wycherley, to a few of the earlier years of his manhood. Two or three of his six or seven plays deserve no record. The first of them, 'The Relapse,' appeared in 1697; and 'The Provoked Wife,' the best of the series, immediately afterwards. In 1706 his vigorous picture of rascality, called 'The Confederacy,' was brought out at the new theatre in the Haymarket, an unsuccessful speculation of Vanbrugh and Congreve. He left uncompleted, at his death, 'A Journey to London,' which was worked up by Colley Cibber into 'The Provoked Husband.' He had, previously to the opening of this theatre, become eminent as an architect, by designing the magnificent pile of Castle Howard; and Lord Carlisle, being then Deputy Earl Marshal, appointed Vanbrugh to be Clarencieux king-at-arms. The new herald's presumed ignorance of his science was indignantly complained of by his colleagues, and merrily jested at by himself. He was next chosen as the architect of Blenheim; and, in the execution of this charge, in the midst of annoyances which (though vexatious in themselves) were sometimes as comic as anything in his plays, he produced the noblest monument of his striking though heavy architectural style. He died in 1726, having been liked as a good-natured man, and having lived more decently than he wrote. [W.S.]

VANCE, G., an eminent surgeon, died 1837.

VANCEULEN, or VANKEULEN, LUDOLPH, a Dutch mathematician, who made a remarkable approximation to the true ratio which the circumference of a circle bears to its diameter, died at Leyden 1610.

VANCOUVER, GEORGE, the distinguished navigator, a pupil and successful imitator of Cook, entered the naval service in 1771, when only thirteen years old. He served as midshipman on Cook's second and third voyages, 1772-80. On his return home he was made lieutenant, and appointed to the Martin sloop; and was variously employed in the public service for eleven years. In 1791 he received a command for the prosecution of maritime discovery. He was made captain, and appointed to the ship Discovery, again fitted out for an expedition. A small armed vessel, the Chatham, 135 tons, Captain Broughton, sailed in company; and the two ships left Falmouth on the 1st April, 1791. The objects, as laid down in the instructions, were to receive from the Spaniards the surrender of the settlement at Nootka, to survey the N.W. coast of N. America northwards from lat. 30°, with a special view to water communications with the interior, which might facilitate the operations of the fur traders; to pass the winter in a survey of the Sandwich Islands; and, on the homeward voyage, to make a careful inspection of the western coast of South America. The first three objects were successfully accomplished; 9,000 miles of sea coast in North America were surveyed with scrupulous accuracy, after the manner of his great master, whose methods of preserving health also, he followed with

such success, that during his voyage of four years' duration, and through an arduous service, he lost but two men from both crews. The third object stated was but imperfectly attended to, owing to the lateness of the season, and the stormy character of the weather. On the outward voyage to the Sandwich Isles, however, Vancouver had carefully examined the south coast of Australia, and a part of the shores of New Zealand. During his stay also at the Sandwich Isles, the native chiefs held a convocation, at which, after a protracted and amicable discussion, it was resolved to place the islands under British protection. Four European nations were at this time known to them, and they were in a condition to judge which of the four was the most likely to be a disinterested and able protector. The result was no doubt owing to the respect and confidence which Vancouver inspired. The Discovery was safely brought into the Shannon on the 13th September, 1795. Her commander was now post-captain, the promotion having taken place the previous year. He was paid off on his return; and, henceforth, occupied himself in preparing an account of his voyage, with charts exhibiting his surveys. The labour, however, which he had bestowed on this great work had undermined his constitution, and brought about a premature end.—He died in May, 1798, before his work was finished; the printing had proceeded as far as the 408th page of the third vol., and the charts had all been completed some time before, under his own eye. The remaining part of the narrative was drawn up from his papers by his brother, JOHN. [J.B.]

VAN DALE, ANTHONY, a Dutch theologian and antiquarian, au. of 'De Oraculis,' 1638-1708.

VANDAMME, DOMINIQUE JOSEPH, count of Unebourg, one of Napoleon's generals who was attached to the division of Marshal Grouchy at the battle of Waterloo, and subsequently offered to defend Paris with the 80,000 troops he had kept together, 1771-1830.

VANDELLI, DOMENICO, an Italian physician and naturalist time of Linnæus.

VANDERGOES. See GOES.

VANDERHELST. See HELST.

VANDERHEYDEN. See HEYDEN.

VANDERMONDE, one of the most famous of modern mathematicians, 1735-1796.

VANDERSKÆTEN, FERDINAND, a Flemish economist and publicist, 1771-1823.

VANDERVELDE, CHARLES FRANCIS, the most cel. modern novelist of Germany, 1772-1824.

VANDERVELDE, VANDENVELDE, or VAN VELDE, WILLIAM, called '*the Old*,' a Dutch painter, skilled in the delineation of marine subjects, 1610-1693. His son, of the same name, called '*the Young*,' regarded as the most eminent of all the marine painters, 1633-1707. There were three others of the name:—ISAIAH, born at Leyden about 1591; JOHN, his brother, a painter and engraver, born about 1598; and ADRIAN, who was a celebrated landscape painter, 1639-1672.

VANDERVENNE, a Dutch painter, 1586-1650.

VANDERWERFF, ADRIAN, a Dutch portrait and historical painter, 1659-1722.

VANDI, A. J. D., a Germ. chemist, died 1763.

VAN DIEMEN. See DIEMEN.

VANDYCK, ANTONY, was born at Antwerp, March 22, 1599, and is the most distinguished of all Rubens's numerous scholars. He lived with that great painter for four years, and by his advice visited Italy, in 1621, where he remained for five years, chiefly at Genoa, Venice, and Rome, and returned to Antwerp in 1626. A picture of the Crucifixion painted for the church of St. Michael, at Ghent, raised his reputation at once to the highest rank, and he attained equal distinction as a portrait painter. Vandyck visited this country a second time, 1630-31, but without attaining that notice which he had expected: he accordingly returned to Antwerp; but Charles I. having seen, by him, a portrait of Nicolas Lanière, his chapel-master, sent him an invitation to return to this country, and he was courteously received by the king, who lodged him at Blackfriars' and conferred the honour of knighthood upon him the following year, 1633, with the title of painter to his majesty, and a fixed salary of £200 per annum for life. These advantages fixed Vandyck in this country, and he justified the king's choice by a long succession of the most magnificent portraits that had yet been produced out of Italy; indeed, the portraits of Vandyck are by some preferred to those of Titian; they have not the pictorial force of those of the great Venetian, but they are more refined generally, and are distinguished for more careful drawing and a more elaborate finish; the men of Titian, and the women of Vandyck, are superior. Vandyck died in London, December 9, 1641, at the early age of forty-one. Yet, notwithstanding his comparatively short life, such was his extraordinary success that he accumulated a large fortune for that time, about £20,000 sterling, though he lived in great style, keeping besides his town establishment, a country house at Eltham; and he 'kept so good a table,' says Graham, 'that few princes were more visited or better served.' He was buried in the old church of St. Paul, near the tomb of John of Gaunt: his fortune was inherited by a daughter, his only child.—(Graham, *Essay towards an English School*; Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, &c.; Carpenter, *Memoir of Sir Antony Vandyck*, &c., London, 1844.) [R.N.W.]

VAN-DYK, H. S., a miscellaneous writer and poet, born in London 1798, died 1828.

VANE, SIR HENRY, a republican and religious zealot of the period of the commonwealth, was the eldest son of the baronet of that name, and was born at Hadlow in Kent in 1612. He was among the earliest of those whose religious opinions induced them to seek a home in America, and having gone to New England, in 1635, was appointed governor of Massachusets. Being far from popular among his fellow-colonists, he returned to England the year after, married here, and entered parliament: by the interest of his father also he was appointed joint treasurer of the navy with Sir William Russell. The measures in which he now took part were the condemnation of Strafford and Laud, followed, in 1643, by the 'Solemn League and Covenant' of which he was one of the chief promoters, as he also was of the 'Self-Denying Ordinance.' He stood aloof from the king's trial, but the establishment of the commonwealth, he became one of the council of state: in this position he remained till Cromwell's dissolution of parliament in 1653. Sir Henry Vane was, from the first, a steady opponent of the authority assumed by

army, his hope being that the Saviour would appear and establish a fifth universal monarchy, or reign of a thousand years; he was most obnoxious to Cromwell, therefore, the staunchest representative and upholder of whatever authority could still be exercised in the state by human agency. On several occasions these two men were brought into personal contact, and while Cromwell exhibited the greatest antipathy to the dreamy expectations, and the plausible temperament of Vane, the latter showed no deficiency of courage in braving his resentment. After the restoration he was condemned for treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill, June 14, 1662. He wrote several works, chiefly religious, at least as he understood the matter, pointing to 'The Total and Irrecoverable Ruin of the Monarchies of this World.' [E.R.]

VAN-HELMONT. See HELMONT.

VAN-HOECK, J., a Flemish painter of history, 1600-1650. ROBERT, believed to be his relation, also a painter, born 1609.

VAN-HOOREBEKE, CHARLES JOSEPH, a Flemish botanist and pharmacopolist, 1790-1821.

VAN-HUGTENBERG. See HUGTENBURGH.

VANIERE, JAMES, a celebrated French Jesuit and Latin poet, 1664-1739.

VANINI, LUCILIO, a Neapolitan philosopher, burnt alive at Toulouse, 1585-1619.

VANLOO, JAMES, a Dutch historical and portrait painter, 1614-1617. LOUIS, his son, excelled in design, died 1712. JEAN BAPTISTE, son of the latter, who became a fashionable portrait painter in England, 1684-1745. CHARLES ANDREW, called CARLO, brother of the preceding, a great historical and imaginative painter, the most popular artist of his time, 1705-1765. LOUIS MICHAEL, son and scholar of Jean Baptiste, first painter to the king of Spain, 1707-1771. His brother, CHARLES AMADEUS, famed at Berlin as a history and portrait painter, born 1718.

VAN-LOON, G., a Dutch numismatist, b. 1683.

VAN MANDER, CHARLES, a Flemish painter and writer on antiquities, 1548-1605.

VAN-MILDERT, WILLIAM, bishop of Durham, grandson of a Dutch merchant settled in London, and a distinguished theologian, 1765-1836.

VAN-NEVE, F., a Flemish painter, last cent.

VAN NOORT, OLIVER, was a native of Utrecht. He is noted as the first Dutchman who circumnavigated the globe, 1598-1601. He went out by the Strait of Magellan and returned by the Cape. But the voyage was not made memorable by any important discovery or other remarkable result. [J.B.]

VANNI, CARLOS, a Neapolitan apostate, who betrayed the liberal cause in 1775, and put an end to his existence at Sorrento, 1799.

VANNI, several Italian painters:—FORNIO, a native of Pisa, 14th century. FRANCESCO, skilled both as a painter and architect, 1565-1610. His son, RAFFAELLE, taught by Antonio Caracci, 1596-1655. GIOVANNI BATTISTA, best known as an engraver, 1599-1660.

VANNUCHI, ANDREA DEL SARTO, a very celebrated painter of Florence, 1488-1530.

VAN-OS, P. G., a Dutch painter, 1776-1839.

VAN SCHOUTEN, or SCHOUTEN, WILLIAM CORNELISAN, an able Dutch navigator, was a native of Hoorn in North Holland. He was sent out in command of an expedition fitted up by some merchants of Amsterdam, who were suffering under the oppressive monopoly which the Dutch East India Company had obtained, in virtue of their exclusive right to trade to India by the Cape and the Strait of Magellan. The object was to find another passage; this Schouten successfully accomplished (February, 1616) by sailing to the south of Terra del Fuego. He named the extreme point of land after his native town; and a strait passed through, Le Maire, after the largest contributor to the expense of the undertaking. [J.B.]

VANSOMER, PAUL, a Flemish portrait painter, who acquired the highest distinction in England before the time of Vandyck, 1576-1621.

VAN-SWIETEN, GERARD, a Dutch physician and commentator on Boerhaave, 1700-1772.

VANUDEN, L., a Flemish painter, 17th cent.

VAN-UTRECHT, ADRIAN, a Flemish painter, famous for flowers, fruit, shell-fish, &c., 1599-1651.

VAN-VEEN, or VENIUS, OTHO, a Dutch painter, distinguished for his graceful compositions and fine heads, 1556-1634.

VAN-VITELLI, GASPARD, a Dutch painter, 1647-1736. His son, LUIGI, an architect, 1700-73.

VARANDA, J., a French physician, 1620-58.

VARATANES, the Greek form of the name of Barham, king of Persia.

VARCHI, B., an Italian historian, 1502-1565.

VARENIUS, A., a Ger. theologian, 1620-1684.

VARENIUS, B., a Dutch geographer, 1610-80.

VARGAS, A. DE, a Span. painter, 1613-1674.

VARGAS, F., a Spanish jurisconsult, 16th cent.

VARGAS, L. DE, a Span. painter, 1502-1568.

VARGAS Y PONCE, DON JOSE, a Spanish navigator and geographer, 1755-1821.

VARIGNON, P., a Fr. mathemat., 1654-1722.

VARILLAS, A., a French historian, 1624-96.

VARIN, J., a French botanist, 1740-1808.

VARIN, JAMES, a celebrated medal engraver, 1604-72. JOSEPH, of the same family, 1740-1808.

VARIN, T., a French historian, 1610-1668.

VARIUS, LUCIUS, a Roman dramatic writer and epic poet, who is highly spoken of by his friends, Virgil and Horace. Hardly a fragment of his writings is now extant.

VARLEY, J., an English artist, 1777-1842.

VAROLI, C., an Italian anatomist, 1543-1575.

VARON, C., a French writer, 1761-1796.

VARRO, M. T., consul of Rome, B.C. 216.

VARRO, MARCUS TERENTIUS, a Roman statesman, and one of the most learned men of his age, was born at Rome B.C. 116, and died about 27. His learning and his actual writings were encyclopædic in extent, but of all his labours there now only remains extant a portion of his De Linguâ Latinâ, and his De Re Rusticâ, with some fragments of his Satires.

VARRO, PUBLIUS TERENTIUS ATACINUS, a Roman poet, and contemporary of the preceding.

VARTAN, an Armenian prince, killed in action against the Persians 451.

VARTAN, called *Vertabied*, the *learned*, an Armenian poet and historian of his country, 13th century. His 'Fables' were published by Saint Martin; his history remains in MS.

VARUS, consul of Rome, B.C. 12.

VASARI, GIORGIO, the celebrated author of the 'Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculp-

tors, and Architects,' of Italy, from the earliest time down to the year 1568, the date of the second edition of his work, was born at Arezzo in 1512; he visited Florence in 1524, and there made the acquaintance of Michelangelo, Andrea del Sarto, and other great artists of the time. Vasari distinguished himself both as a painter and an architect, but his great and immortal service in the cause of art is his most elegant and comprehensive series of biographies above alluded to. This unparalleled biographical series, which Haydon ranked as the *third* book in the world, the Bible and Shakspeare holding the two higher places, can perhaps only be justly appreciated by the genuine lovers of their subject, and then only with diligent labour and study and considerable familiarity with the progress of modern art. It has gone through many editions in Italy; the first, or editio princeps, was published in Florence in 1550, in 2 vols. 8vo; the second, also by Vasari, in 1568, in 3 vols. 4to, with woodcut portraits, coarse but full of character, and doubtless of much individual truth. The following editions, and some other reprints, have appeared since Vasari's time:—one at Bologna, from 1647 to 1663, one at Rome in 1759, with notes by Bottari; another at Leghorn and Florence by Bottari, in 1767-72; another at Siena in 1791-94, by Della Valle, reprinted afterwards in the Milan edition of the Italian Classics; another at Florence, in 6 vols. 8vo, in 1822-23, a reprint of the second edition of Vasari, without any notes of the commentators, and even without an index. In 1832, the admirable German translation by Schorn and Förster was commenced, in 8 vols. 8vo, the last in 1849; and three good Italian editions have appeared within the last ten years or so; the last commenced in 1846, in 12mo, by a society of young enthusiasts in the cause, is beyond all praise, the researches of Rumohr, Schorn, Gaye, and other foreign critics have been taken the utmost advantage of, many documents have been consulted, and this great work is perhaps now as well illustrated as it is ever likely to be, except some very unexpected treasures among the old records of Italy should be discovered to throw new light upon this interesting subject. The editors are Carlo and Gaetano Milanesi, and Carlo Pini, of Siena. The best of Vasari's Lives are naturally the Florentines, and those who lived nearer to his own time. The notices of the earlier artists and those remote from Florence, have not escaped errors and misrepresentations, which are, however, now remedied in the various notes and comments with which the work is now enriched. But under any view the collection constitutes a remarkable series, not only for its prodigious store of facts, but also for its extreme beauty, grandeur, and fascination of style. An English translation has been lately added to Bohn's Standard Library. The following is the full title of the Italian edition recommended:—*Le Vite de' pin eccellenti Pittori, Scultori, e Architetti.* Di Giorgio Vasari: publicate per cura di una societa di amatori delle arti belle. Flor., Felice Le Monnier, 1846-54, seqq. Vasari died at Florence in 1574, and was buried in Arezzo, his native place, and of which one of the greatest of its glories, of past or of future time, will ever remain the circumstance of its having given birth to Giorgio Vasari. [R.N.W.]

VASCO DE GAMA. See GAMA.

VASI, J., an Italian designer, 1710-1782.

VASQUES, ALPHONSO, an Italian painter, born of Spanish parentage, about 1575-1645.

VASQUEZ, G., a Spanish casuist, 1551-1604.

VASQUEZ DE CORONADO, FRANCISCO, a Spanish navigator, time of Mendoza, 1540.

VASSELIN, G. V., a Fr. historian, 1767-1801.

VATABLUS, J., a French Hebraist, died 1547.

VATACES. See JOHN.

VATER, C., a German physician, 1651-1732. ABRAHAM, his son, a great promoter of inoculation, author of several works, 1684-1751.

VATER, JOHN SEVERINUS, a distinguished German Orientalist and theologian, 1771-1826.

VATTEL, EMMERICH, a jurist and man of letters, was born near Neufchâtel, in 1714. He was originally educated for the church, but his studies turned to the direction of philosophy and literature, while he found employment in the petty diplomacy of the smaller central states. Thus he was appointed, in 1746, minister from Poland to the Republic of Berne. The occasional petty dabbling in diplomatic duties, accompanied by abundant leisure, which this office conferred, probably had considerable influence in the direction of his labours and the formation of his fame. Like all inhabitants of middle Europe, ambitious of literary fame in his age, he sought it in a study of French literature, and an imitation of French models. He wrote many works;—some on light literature, such as 'Sur la Natur d' Amour'—others on metaphysics; but all alike forgotten. It was his fortune, however, to fill up a vacant space in the literature of jurisprudence, by systematizing and placing in lucid order the writings on international law, from Grotius downwards. His 'Droit de Gens'—'The Law of Nations, or Principles of the Law of Nature Applied to the Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns,' first published in 1758, has gone through many editions, been translated into several languages, and become a universal text-book. Vattel died on 28th December, 1767. [J.H.B.]

VATTIER, P., an Arabian scholar, 1623-1667.

VAUBAN, SEBASTIAN LEPRESTRE DE, the greatest military engineer and tactician of France, was born in Burgundy in 1633; and commenced his public career in the time of Mazarin. He took part in all the campaigns of Holland and Flanders, and was created marshal in 1703. He constructed or improved an immense number of fortresses, directed as many as fifty-three sieges, and was present at one hundred and forty battles. He wrote twelve folio volumes on Strategy. Died 1707.

VAUCEL, P. L. DU, a Jansenist, 1640-1715.

VAUGELAS, CLAUDE FAVRE DE, a member of the French Academy, and chief employé of that body on the famous Dictionary, 1585-1650.

VAUGHAN, HENRY, author of poems, chiefly devotional, born at Newton, in Brecknockshire, 1621, died 1695. THOMAS, his brother, author of some Rosicrucian works, written under the title of Eugenius Philalethes, died 1666.

VAUGHAN, SIR J., a learned judge, 16[illegible]-71.

VAUGHAN, SIR J., a judge and privy councillor, contemporary with Lord Lyndhurst, Tindal, and Denman, 1772-1839.

VAUGHAN, W., a poet and transl., 1577-16[illegible]

UQUELIN, Nicholas Louis, a French
ist, instructed by Fourcroy, 1763-1830.
UVENARGUES, Luc De Clapiers, Mar-
De, a moralist and elegant writer, author of
oduction to the Knowledge of the Human
,' and 'Maxims,' 1715-1747.
UVILLIERS, John Francis, a French
, 1698-1766. His son, of the same names,
ned Hellenist and statesman, 1737-1801.
UX, Nicholas, first lord, a brave officer
avourite of Henry VIII., descended from a
h family, died 1530. His son, Thomas, an
ed poet, 1510-1522.
UX, Noel Jourdan, Count De, a marshal
nce, dist. in the Flemish wars, 1705-1788.
VASSOR, or VAVASSEUR, Francis, a
h Jesuit, Latin poet, and philologist, 1605-81.
CCHIETTA, Lorenzo De Piero, an Italian
or, founder, and painter, 1482-1540.
CCHIO DI SAN BERNARDO, F. Men-
HI, called Il, an Italian painter, 1510-1574.
DRIANI, L., an Italian historian, 1601-70.
EN, or VENIUS. See Van-Veen.
GA. See Garcias.
GA-CARPIO. See Lope De Vega.
GA, G., a Germ. mathematician, 1754-1802.
GETIUS, Flavius Renatus, a Roman
on the military art, 4th century.
GIO, Maffei, a Latin poet, 1406-1458.
IGA, Eusebius De, a Portuguese Jesuit and
omer, born in Coimbra 1718, died 1798.
ITH, L. F., a Germ. theologian, 1725-1796.
LASCO, F. De, a Span. general, died 1716.
LASQUEZ, Diego, a Spanish general, who
panied Columbus in his second voyage; was
d in the conquest of St. Domingo, and
d the city of Havana in the island of Cuba.
nt out the expedition which discovered
n and Mexico, and despatched Cortez to
the latter country; died 1523.
ASQUEZ CARDENAS Y LEON, Joa-
Mexican astronomer, 1732-1786.
ASQUEZ DE VELASCO, Luis Jose, a
antiquarian, 1722-1772.
ZQUEZ, Don Diego Rodriguez De
, was born at Seville in 1599; he first
nder Francisco Herrera, and afterwards
heco, whose daughter he married. He
drid in 1622, and in 1623 was appointed
ter to Philip IV. of Spain. He visited
29, and again in 1648, to make purchases
f art for the king. He died August 7,
azquez has the reputation of being the
Spanish painters; he is chiefly distin-
a portrait painter, but he excelled also
ndscape, and genre; like the majority
h painters, he belongs to the naturalist
inted life as he found it, with extra-
e, facility, and skill. His greatest
l at Madrid.—(Cean Bermudez, *Dic-
rico de los mas Ilustres Profesores
Artes in Espana*. See also the *Penny*
nd Stirling's *Annals of the Artists of*
[R.N.W.]
See Vandervelde.
Z GUEVARA, Luis, a Spanish
ic poet, died 1646.
a German prophetess, 1st century.
See Paterculus.

VELLEGUS, Andrew Severin, a Danish historian and councillor of state, 1542-1616.
VELLUTI, D., an Italian historian, 1313-1370.
VELLY, P. F., a French historian, 1709-1759.
VELSER, or WELSER, Mark, in Latin *Velserus*, a Ger. historian and philologist, 1568-1614.
VELTHEIM, Aug. Frederic, Count Von, a Germ. archæologist and mineralogist, 1741-1801.
VELTWYCK, G., a Dutch poet, died 1555.
VENANTIUS, a Christian poet, 6th century.
VENCE, H. F. De, a Fr. ecclesias., 1676-1749.
VENCESLAUS. See Wenceslaus.
VENDOME, Cæsar, Duc De, eldest son of Henry IV. and of his mistress, Gabrielle D'Estrees, a refugee in England in the time of Richelieu, and minister of state under Mazarin, 1594-1665. Louis, his eldest son, viceroy of Catalonia, married a niece of Mazarin, and after her death took orders and became a cardinal, 1612-1669. Louis Joseph, son of the latter, successively Duc de Penthievre and Duc de Vendome, a famous general in the wars of Louis XIV., honoured for his services by admission to the honours of a prince of the blood royal, 1654-1712. His brother, Philip, prior of Vendome, and the last of his house, 1655-1727.
VENEL, G. F., a French chemist, 1723-1775.
VENEL, J. A., a French physician, 1740-1791.
VENERONI, John, the Italianized name of Vigneron, a French grammarian, 17th century.
VENETTE, J. De, a Fr. chronicler, 1307-1369.
VENETTE, Nicholas, a French physician and physiologist, author of 'Tableau de l'Amour Conjugal,' and other works, 1632-1698.
VENEZIANO, Antonio, an Italian fresco painter, 1310-1384. Domenico, a painter in oils, 1420-1476. Agostino, an engraver, 1490-1540.
VENIERO, three doges of Venice:—Antonio, reigned 1382-1400. Francesco, succeeded Marc Antonio Trevisani 1554, died 1556. Sebastiano, commander of the fleet at the battle of Lepanto, elected doge and died same year, 1571.
VENIERO, Domenico, a distinguished Italian poet, 1517-1582. Francesco, his brother, a philosophical writer, died 1581. Lorenzo, a third brother, known as a poet, died about 1550. Maffeo and Luigi, sons of the latter, dates unknown.
VENINI, Francesco, a Milanese ecclesiastic, mathematician, and poet, 1737-1820.
VENINO, J., an Italian Jesuit, 1711-1778.
VENIUS. See Van-Veen.
VENN, Henry, a minister of the Church of England, son of a divine named Richard Venn, author of several religious works, 1725-1796. John, his son, author of Sermons, 1759-1813.
VENNE. See Vandervenne.
VENNER, T., an English physician, 1577-1650.
VENNING, R., a nonconfor. divine, 1620-1673.
VENTENAT, Stephen Peter, a distinguished French botanist, member of the institute, and author of several useful works, 1757-1808.
VENTIMIGLIA, Giuseppe, a Sicilian prince and supporter of the constitution, 1761-1814.
VENTURE DE PARADIS, Jean Michel, a French Orientalist and diplomatic agent, 1742-99.
VENTURI, Giambatista, an Italian physician, statesman, and literary *savant*, 1746-1822.
VENTURI, P., an Italian Jesuit, 1693-1752.
VENTURINI, J. G. Julius, a German officer and writer on tactics, 1772-1802.

VENUSTI, M., an Italian painter, 1515-1576.
VENUTI, R., an Ital. antiquarian, 1705-1763.
VERBIEST, Ferdinand, a Flemish Jesuit, astronomer, and Chinese missionary, 1630-1688.
VERCI, J. B. M., an Italian historian, 1739-95.
VERE, Edward, earl of Oxford, a poet and statesman of the age of Elizabeth, born about 1540, died 1604. He sat on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, in virtue of his office of lord high chamberlain, and many traits of character, little to his honour, are recorded of him.
VERE, Sir Francis, one of the most gallant of the commanders who distinguished themselves in the reign of Elizabeth, was born in 1554. He was the companion-in-arms of Prince Maurice in the Dutch war of independence, and defended Ostend with only 1,700 men against a Spanish army of 12,000. Died 1608.
VERE, Sir Horace, baron of Tilbury, younger brother and companion-in-arms of the preceding, shared in the glory of his principal actions in the Dutch war. His great achievement was an able retreat with 4,000 men before the great general, Spinola, who commanded 12,000. Died 1635.
VERELIUS, Olaf, one of the most distinguished antiquaries of Sweden, 1618-1682.
VERELST, S., a Flemish painter, died 1710.
VERGARA, Cæsar Antonio, a Neapolitan ecclesiastic and numismatist, born 1680.
VERGARA, J. De, a Spanish painter, 1726-99.
VERGARA, N. De, called '*the Old*,' a Spanish painter of history, painter on glass, and sculptor, 1510-1574. His son, Nicholas, called '*the Young*,' a sculptor and architect, 1540-1606.
VERGENNES, Charles Gravier, Count De, a French diplomatist and statesman, 1717-87.
VERGERIO, Piero Paolo, professor of dialectic at Padua, and one of the restorers of literature, 1349-1419. Another member of the family, bearing the same names, was at first a vigorous opponent of the reformation, but became a convert to protestantism, and died in Wirtemberg 1565.
VERGIER, J., a French poet, 1657-1720.
VERGNIAUD, P. V., one of the most eloquent leaders of the Girondin party in the French revolution, was born at Limoges in 1759, and was practising as an advocate at Bourdeaux, when elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1791. He was one of the twenty-two Girondists condemned by the Jacobins of the revolutionary tribunal, and executed October 31, 1793.
VERHEYDEN, F. P., a Dutch painter and sculptor, born at the Hague 1657, died 1711.
VERHEYEN, P., a Dut. anatomist, 1648-1710.
VERHOEK, P., a painter and poet, 1633-1702.
VERMEIREN, Augustin, a Flemish Carmelite, author of Fables in verse, 1656-1703.
VERMEULEN, Cornelius, a famous designer and engraver of portraits, 1644-1702.
VERMEYN, J. C., a Dutch painter, died 1559.
VERNES, Jacob, a pastor of Geneva, known as an adversary of Rousseau, 1728-1790.
VERNET, Claude Joseph, a French painter, in great esteem for his landscapes and marine subjects, more particularly the latter, in which he excelled, 1714-1789. A. C. Horace, called *Carle*, his son and pupil, famous for his battle-pieces, 1758-1836. Horace Vernet, the celebrated painter, is son of the latter, and was born 1789.

VERNET, J., a Genevese theologian, 1698-1789.
VERNEUIL, Catherine Henriette Da Balzac D'Entraigues, Marquise De, a mistress of Henry IV., who acquired so much influence over him as to obtain a written promise of marriage, which it required all the firmness of Richelieu to annul; she conspired against the king after his marriage with Mary de Medici, 1583-1633.
VERNIER, P., a Span. mathemat., 1580-1637.
VERNIER, Theodore, a politician of the revolutionary period, afterwards a peer of France, 1731-1818.
VERNIQUET, E., a Fr. architect, 1727-1804.
VERNON, Edward, an English admiral, born in Westminster 1684. His father was secretary of state to William and Mary, and having given him a classical education, was disappointed by the adoption of a seaman's career. He first saw service under Admiral Hopson, and was in the action off Vigo, in October, 1702. His name became celebrated, however, in 1739, by the expedition to Porto Bello, the command of which was given him, with the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. In 1741 he made an unsuccessful attempt upon Carthagena, in conjunction with General Wentworth, the graphic details of which may be read in Smollett's Roderick Random. Died 1757.
VERNON, Robert, the munificent founder of the Gallery of British Art, named after him, now in the national collection, was a wine merchant, and acquired his vast fortune by trade. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts during his time, and his bequest to the nation is said to have cost him £150,000. Died 1849.
VERNON, T., a learned lawyer, died 1720.
VERNY, C. F., a French poet, 1700-1754.
VERON, F., a French Jesuit, 1575-1649.
VERON, P. A., a French artist, 1825-1867. See
VERONESE, Paul. See
VERRIO, A., a Neapolitan painter, died 1707.
VERROCHIO, Andrea. See
VERSCHAFFELT, C. ter, sculptor, goldsmith, and
VERSCHUREN, H. *Pietro Fiammingo*, a Fle
VERSCHURING, H. tect, 1710-1793.
VERSCHURING, H. landscapes and cavalry
VERT, C. De, a Fr
VERTEGAN, Ric quarian of Roman Ca
don of Dutch pare
author of 'Restitu
concerning the mo
Nation,' published
VERTOT D'A
De, a French C
Revolutions of
a History of th
VERTUE, G graver and an
1756. His
and historie
repute for t
quarian to
ruins, and
consist o
of painti
VER
dus, a

us Verus, his son, joint emperor
arelius, whose daughter he mar-
30-169.
., a Spanish writer, 1523-1574.
Andreas, the greatest anatomist
he father of modern human ana-
it Brussels, either in April, 1513,
14, for the year of his birth is un-
descended from a family remark-
er of eminent medical men it had
s father was attached in a medical
ousehold of the archduke Charles,
mperor, Charles V. He devoted
y period of life to human anatomy
tudying under the most eminent
lay, and between the years 1535
ed as a physician and surgeon with
Low Countries. In 1544 he was
physician to the emperor Charles
dication in 1555 he was nominated
by his son, Philip II. His opposi-
ic doctrines, his habit of dissecting
hen considered impious, and the
he enjoyed at the Spanish court,
y enemies; and a rumour that he
ody of a young Spanish nobleman
wed symptoms of vitality, having
was publicly accused of murder.
taken up by the clergy and the
to whom he was obnoxious, and
ons of the deceased; and though
rotection of the king, he was ob-
the persecution by which he was
travel into Palestine by way of
alleged guilt. When this voyage
is not exactly known, but in 1563
nice invited him to return and fill
omy at Padua, then vacant by the
is; and having embarked for that
shipwrecked on the island of Zante
ynthus), where he perished miser-
hunger, on the 15th of October,
ody having been recognized by a
nice, it was honourably interred in
. Mary's, in that island. He was
merous works, but that by which
is entitled, *De Humana Corporis*
[J.M'C.]
ohn, a German anatomist, and
tany of the East, 1598-1649.
, whose full name in Latin was
Vespasianus, emperor of Rome,
obscure family in the territory of
ines, in the year 9. He rose to
Roman army, during the reigns
Nero; and was conducting the
hen he was proclaimed emperor by
r the brief reigns of Galba, Otho,
. He then left the prosecution of
son Titus; and reaching Rome
of the year 70, entered upon his
ithout opposition. The expecta-
been raised by his ability, his
indefatigable application to busi-
lisappointed; but it is commonly
he report is adopted by Gibbon,
d himself by a sordid parsimony.
patible with the generous qualities
o him, that the explanation must
be sought in circumstances, not sufficiently considered,—such as the dissatisfaction likely enough felt by the Prætorian guard, and by others who may have expected a more liberal distribution of the public money. The reign of Vespasian was marked by the pacification of Gaul, which had been disturbed by the revolt of Claudius Civilus, and by Agricola's conquest of Great Britain: the destruction of Jerusalem also took place, as mentioned under the name of Titus. Died in the seventieth year of his age, 79. [E.R.]

VESPUCCI. See Amerigo.

VESTRIS, a family of dancers and theatrical performers:—Gaetano Apoline Balthazar, distinguished at the Parisian opera, 1729-1808. Anna Frederika, his wife, 1752-1808. M Augustus, a natural son of Gaetano, 1760-1838. Marie Rose Gourgand Dugazon, a sister-in-law of Gaetano, distinguished by her performance in tragic parts, 1746-1804.

VETTER, L. R., a Ger. pathologist, 1765-1806.

VETTORI, F., an Italian antiquary, 1708-1778.

VETTORI, F., an Italian physician, 1485-1528.

VETTORI, Pietro, in Latin *Victorius*, a great promoter of literature in Italy, 1499-1585.

VETTORI, V., an Italian poet, 1697-1763.

VEZZOZI, Antonio Francesco, a learned Italian theatine and biographer, 1705-1785.

VIANE, F. Van, a theologian, 1619-1693.

VIANI, A. M., an Italian painter, 16th century.

VIANI, G., an Italian numismatist, 1762-1816.

VIANI, Giuseppe, a painter of Bologna, 1636-1700. Domenicho, his son and pupil, 1668-1711.

VICARS, John, a presbyterian zealot of the commonwealth, author of several quaint works of a religious character, 1582-1652.

VICARY, T., an English anatomist, 16th cent.

VICENTE, G., a Portuguese poet, 1480-1557.

VICENTE, J., a Castilian painter, last century.

VICHMANN, B., a Rus. historian, 1786-1822.

VICI, A., an Italian architect, 1744-1817.

VICIANA, M., a Spanish historian, 16th cent.

VICO, Æneas, an Italian antiquarian, engraver, and numismatist; died about 1560.

VICO, F., a Spanish historian, 17th century.

VICO, Giovanni Battista, the first to propose a philosophical method of considering human history, was born at Naples in 1668, and became professor of rhetoric in the university of that city. His life was passed in comparative obscurity in studying the works of the ancients, and in bringing his vast acquirements in jurisprudence and criticism to bear on the problem of human destiny. The principal labour of his life is his work entitled 'Principi di una Scienza Nuova,' first published in 1725, and which is, in fact, a philosophy of history, recognizing the action of Providence, and the divine intention continually working out in social events; in this view he has been followed by Schlegel, but with much less spirituality. What Vico would demonstrate is the analogy of one age and nation with another, as regards the succession of events, and these proceeding in a certain historic cycle, which he divides into three ages—the divine, the heroic, and the human: he becomes, therefore, the interpreter of the mythical remains of antiquity, such as the Homeric poems, and displays, in his way, the reason of national manners and forms of government. The 'Universal His-

tory' of Bossuet, and the 'City of God' by Saint Augustin, were the 'only previous works that could be named in series with this of Vico; since his time—besides Schlegel—Kant, Herder, Lessing, and Condorcet, have each developed their own particular systems; to Vico, however, belongs the honour of opening out this new path through the fields of philosophy. The highest recognition he received was his appointment as historiographer to the king of Naples in 1735. In 1743 he fell into a state of insensibility which lasted fourteen months, in all which time he knew neither his friends nor children: he died thus in January, 1744. [E.R.]

VICQ D'AZYR, Felix, a French physician, famous as a naturalist and physiologist, author of valuable works, 1748-1794.

VICTOR, several popes of Rome:—Victor I., bishop and saint, succeeded 185, and was martyred, according to some accounts, 197; he was succeeded by Zephyrinus. Victor II., the friend and relation of the emperor, Henry III., reigned 1055-1057. Victor III., succeeded Gregory VII., and died after a few months' pontificate, 1086-1087. Victor IV., an antipope, elected after Adrian IV. 1159, and supported by the emperor in opposition to Alexander III.; died 1164.

VICTOR AMADEUS I., duke of Savoy, was born 1587, son of Charles Emanuel I., and crowned 1630. He married the sister of Louis XIII., and in his latter years commanded the forces of that sovereign in his Italian wars, d. 1637.

VICTOR AMADEUS II., duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia, was born in 1665, and succeeded his father in the duchy 1675. He married Maria of Orleans, niece of Louis XIV., but entered, nevertheless, on a tortuous policy, which involved him in a war with that monarch. Having acquired Sicily, he exchanged that kingdom in 1717 for Sardinia, by treaty with the emperor. He died two years after his abdicating in favour of his son, 1732.

VICTOR AMADEUS III., son and successor of Charles Emanuel III., was born in 1726, and ascended the throne in 1773. He founded the Academy of Sciences at Turin, and exhibited the utmost anxiety for the welfare of his subjects. His hostility to the revolution in France, provoked a contest with that country in which his throne fell by the arms of Buonaparte, 1796.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, king of Sardinia, son of the preceding, Victor Amadeus III., born 1759, succeeded his brother, Charles Emmanuel IV., 1802, abdicated during a revolt 1821, died 1824.

VICTORINUS, Marcus Aurelius, one of the thirty tyrants who assumed the Roman purple in the time of Gallienus, killed by his troops 268.

VICTORINUS of Feltre, a celebrated Italian philanthropist and charitable founder, 1379-1447.

VICTORIUS. See Vettori.

VIDA, Marco Girolamo, an Italian prelate and distinguished Latin poet, about 1490-1566.

VIDAL, B., a Provençal physician, 1741-1805.

VIDAL, D., a Spanish painter, born 1670.

VIDAL, James, called *the Old*, a Spanish historical painter, 1583-1615. His nephew, J. Vidal De Liendo, called *the Young*, 1602-1648.

VIDAL, P., a Provençal troubadour, died 1200.

VIEIL, Pierre Le, a French painter on glass and writer on the art, 1708-1772. Willia
the same family and profession, 1675-1731.

VIEILH DE BOISJOLIN, Claude Au
tin, a French biographical writer, 1788-1832.

VIEIRA, Sebastian, a Portuguese Jesuit
missionary to Japan, 1570-1634.

VIEIRA, or VIEYRA, A., a Portuguese J
and missionary to Brazil, 1608-1697.

VIEL, C. F., a French architect, 1745-181

VIEL, Charles Maria De, a converted
of Lorraine, and commentator on the Gospels,
a baptist about 1700. His brother, Lewis, en
the communion of the Church of England,
wrote on subjects of Jewish learning.

VIEL, Stephen Bernard, a French p
transl. of Telemachus into Latin verse, 1756-1

VIETA, Francis, in Latin *Vieteus*, a Fr
mathematician and algebraist, 1540-1603.

VIEUSSENS, Raymond, an eminent Fr
physician and anatomist, born in 1641, and di
an advanced age, between the years 1715 and 1
though in what precise year is not known.
life was spent chiefly at Montpellier, and h
known in medical history principally by a wor
the nervous system, entitled, *Neurographia
versalis*,' published in 1685. [J.M'

VIGAND, or WIGAND, John, a German t
logian and botanist, 1523-1587.

VIGANO, S., an Italian dancer, 1769-1821.

VIGEE, Louis Giles Bernard, a Fr
poet who bears the reputation of having b
sung the praises of every successive governm
from the time of the republic, 1755-1820.

VIGENERE, Blaise De, a French alchy
and secretary of embassy to Rome, 1523-1592.

VIGER, F., a French Hellenist, died 1647.

VIGILIUS, an African bishop, 5th century.

VIGILIUS, a pope of Rome, elected by
intrigues of Theodora, wife of Justinian, 537; d
after many reverses, arising out of his oppos
to Justinian and the empress, 555.

VIGILIUS, a Dutch jurisconsult and gover
of Holland and Gueldres, died 1577.

VIGNE, Andre De La, a French poet
historian, secretary to Anne of Brittany, 15th c

VIGNIER, Nicholas, a distinguished histo
cal writer, physician, and historiographer to Hen
III., king of France, 1530-1596. His son, of
same name, an ascetic and controversial writer, c
verted from protestantism to the Catholic Chur
dates unknown. Jerome, a son of the latte
priest of the oratory, known as a poet and his
rian, 1606-1661.

VIGNOLA, the common appellation of Giacc
Barozzio, a celebrated architect of Vignola, n
cessor of Michelangelo in the works of St. Pet
and au. of a Treatise on the 'Five Orders,' 1507

VIGNOLES, Stephen, better known under
name of Lahire, one of the most celebrated Fren
commanders of the reign of Charles VII., d
guished in all the wars of his time with the E
lish, and above all at Jargeau and the batt
Patay in 1418, died 1442.

VIGNOLI, J., an Ital. archæologist, 1680-

VIGORS, N. A., an Irish zoologist, 178

VIGUIER, P. F., a Fr. Orientalist, 176

VILLA, A. T., an Italian poet, 1720-17

VILLADOMAT, Antonio, a Spanish pain
born at Barcelona 1678, died 1753.

NDA, JOHN BAPTIST, a Spanish ɔture commentator, 1552-1608.
NDE, FRANCESCO TORREBIANCA riter on demonology, 16th century.
NDE, GASPARD CARDILLOS DE, ar and controversialist, died 1570.
NDE, J. DE, chief of a Spanish o the quietists, 16th century.
IOVANNI, an Italian historian, died), his brother, author of a continua- ory, died 1363. FILIPPO, son of or of a further continuation, and of work on literary history; known Dante in 1404.
., a Latin poet, died 1640.
C., a French historian, 1717-1766.
DE JOYEUSE, L. T., a French nished in the last war, 1750-1812.
DOMINIQUE, a French physician, History of Dauphiny, 1745-1814.
IONTFAUCON DE, a French abbé, elebrated father Montfaucon, and hibited book entitled 'Comte de hich Pope derived the machinery the Lock; born about 1640, mur- hway 1675.
IERRE DE, a French prelate, nego- ic writer, 1517-1592. His nephew, mes and dignity, an ecclesiastical 13.
PIERRE, Marquis De, a French plomatist, died 1678. His wife, LT DE BELLEFONDS, friend of ife of Charles II. of Spain, author ntaining curious details of the 772. LOUIS HECTOR, son of the of Villars, and a famous marshal sed in arms to the duke of Marl- ally at the battle of Malplaquet, s son, HONORE ARMAND, duke of nce De Martiniques, was remark- but his famous parentage and the fered to Voltaire, 1702-1770.
DE BELLEFOND, a French tra- st of Guinea, 1666.
OSA, JOSE DE, a Spanish inquisi- ic poet, 1589-1658.
IE, J. B. LEFEBVRE DE, a French ologist, and Hellenist, 1732-1809.
, MARIE HORTENSE DESJARDINS, elist and poetess, 1632-1683.
, J. F. BOURGOIN DE, an eccle- graphical writer, 1652-1737.
, WM. DE, a learned Orientalist, apuchin Hebraists, 1690-1777.
E. M. DE, a Sp. poet, 1595-1669.
MARMOLEJO, P. DE, a Spanish subjects, 1520-1577.
BLAIN, F. RACINE, Seigneur De, and historian of events during the s IX., Henry III., and Henry IV.
OUIN, GEOFFRAI DE, an ancient , and commander in the fourth esulted in the capture of Constan-
P., a Fr. astronomer, 1651-1713.
E, HURON DE, a French poet, ith Philip Augustus.
E, PIERRE CH. JEAN BAPTIST SILVESTRE, a French admiral who commanded at the battle of Aboukir in 1799, and at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. On the latter occasion he was taken prisoner, but being soon after restored to liberty he returned to France, and was ordered by Napoleon to remain at Rennes. In the despondency created by this circumstance, he committed suicide by piercing himself through the heart.

VILLENEUVE, WILLIAM DE, a chevalier of Provençe, historian of the conquest of Naples, whither he accompanied Charles VIII.

VILLENEUVE BARGEMONT, CHRISTOPHER, Count De, a Provençal statistician and man of letters, 1771-1829.

VILLENFAGNE D'INGIHOUL, HILARION NOEL, historian of Spa and Liége, 1753-1826.

VILLERMAULES, M., a Swiss missionary and writer on the state of China, 1667-1757.

VILLEROI, NICHOLAS DE NEUFVILLE, Seigneur De, a French statesman and diplomatist from the time of Charles IX. to Louis XIII., a partizan of Guise and the Spanish alliance, author of *Memoirs*, 1542-1617. His son, CHARLES, marquis of Villeroi, negotiated the marriage of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis, died 1642. NICHOLAS, son of Charles, governor of Louis XIV. and marshal of France, 1597-1685. The most conspicuous of the family was F. DE NEUFVILLE, Duc De Villeroi, son of the latter, who was educated with Louis XIV., and took a leading part in his wars from 1693 to 1706. In 1715 he was appointed governor of Louis XV.; died 1730.

VILLERS, C. F. DOMINIQUE DE, a French writer and philosopher, who became professor at Gottingen after the emigration of 1792, and wrote an 'Essay upon the Reformation,' composed under the influence of Madame de Stael and Benjamin Constant, 1767-1815.

VILLETTE, F., a French optician, 1621-1698.

VILLIERS, GEORGE. See BUCKINGHAM.

VILLIERS, J. F. DE, a Fr. physician, 1727-94.

VILLOISON, J. B. D'ANSSE DE, an eminent Greek scholar and critic, author of several works and of manuscripts relating to Greek history, now in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, 1750-1805.

VILLON, F., a French poet, 1431-1490.

VILLOTTE, JAMES, a French Jesuit and missionary to Persia and Turkey, 1656-1743.

VINCE, SAMUEL, a native of Suffolk, author of several valuable works in mathematics and astronomy. He was born of poor parents, but being sent to college by the munificence of Mr. Tilney, became professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, and held several livings in the Church of England. In 1786 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and his principal works appeared between that period and 1809. Died 1821.

VINCENT, a Bohemian chronicler, who was a canon and archivist at Prague, 12th century.

VINCENT OF BEAUVAIS, a learned Dominican, who composed an immense Résume, or Encyclopædia, of the learning of the 13th century, by order of Louis IX.; died about 1264.

VINCENT, F. A., a French painter, 1746-1816.

VINCENT, F. N., a French republican, born at Paris 1767, executed with Hebert 1794.

VINCENT, ISABEAU, an enthusiast of the reformed religion, born in Dauphiny 1670.

VINCENT OF LERINS, an ascetic writer and monk of that place, died about 450.

VINCENT OF PAUL. See PAUL.

VINCENT, SAINT. See FERRIER.

VINCENT, THOMAS, a nonconformist minister, remarkable for his courageous devotion to the afflicted during the great plague of London, author of 'God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire,' an 'Explanation of the Assembly's Catechism,' and 'Fire and Brimstone,' born at Hertford 1634, died 1671. NATHANIEL, his brother, a religious writer and preacher, died 1697.

VINCENT, WILLIAM, rector of Allhallows, in London, author of several works interesting to classical scholars, 1739-1815.

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, was born at Vinci in the valley of the Arno below Florence, in 1452; he became the pupil of Andrea Verocchio. In 1483 he entered the service of Lodovico il Moro, duke of Milan, with a salary of 500 scudi per annum, equal to about a thousand pounds sterling at the present time. In 1485 he established an academy of the arts at Milan, and about ten years later, executed his celebrated picture of the 'Last Supper,' in oil colours, on the wall of the Refectory, in the convent of the *Madonna delle Grazie* in that city; there is a copy of this remarkable work, by Marco D'Oggione, now in the Royal Academy, London. Leonardo left Milan in 1499 and returned to Florence, and there commenced his great composition of the 'Battle of the Standard' for the Council Hall, in the Palazzo Vecchio. Michelangelo being commissioned by the Gonfaloniere Soderini to execute a second design for the opposite end, this was the celebrated 'Cartoon of Pisa,' exhibited in 1506, but neither work was ever executed in the hall, owing to political disturbances. In 1514 Leonardo visited Rome, but left again shortly afterwards without executing any works there, owing partly to a misunderstanding with Michelangelo, and to the pope's want of proper appreciation of his capabilities; he entered the service of Francis I., with a salary of 700 crowns per annum, and accompanied that king to France in 1516, but he was now old, and he died in France at Cloux, near Amboise, May 2, 1519, without executing any work for the French king. Leonardo da Vinci has the most remarkable reputation of any of the illustrious artists of Italy. He was a man of universal ability in science and art; he excelled in painting, sculpture, architecture, engineering and mechanics generally; in botany, anatomy, mathematics, and astronomy; and he was also a poet, and an admirable extempore performer on the lyre. Mr. Hallam in his *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, has the following remarkable eulogium on him:—'If any doubt could be harboured, not only as to the right of Leonardo da Vinci to stand as the first name of the fifteenth century, which is beyond all doubt, but as to his originality in so many discoveries, which probably no one man, especially in such circumstances, has ever made, it must be on an hypothesis not very untenable, that some parts of physical science had already attained a height which mere books do not record.'—Unpublished MSS. by Leonardo contain discoveries and anticipations of discoveries, says Mr. Hallam, 'within the compass of a few pages, so as to strike us with something like the awe of preternatural knowledge.' The principal of his published treatises is the *Trattato della Pittura*, of which there are several editions in several languages.—(Lomazzo, *Trattato della Pittura, Scultura ed Architettura*, Milan, 1584. Rome, 1844. Vasari, *Vite*, &c.; Amoretti, *Memorie Storiche su la Vita, &c., Di Leonardo da Vinci*, Milan, 1804. See also the *Penny Cyclopædia*.) [R.N.W.]

VINCI, LEONARDO, a Neapolitan musical composer of the 18th century.

VINCIGUERRA, MARC ANTONIO, an Italian poet and secretary of Venice, 15th century.

VINDING, ERASMUS, a learned Danish philologist and jurisconsult, 1615-1684.

VINER, CHARLES, a writer on law, and munificent benefactor of Oxford, 1680-1756.

VINES, R., a presbyterian divine, died 1655.

VINET, ELIE, a French philologist, antiquarian, and learned editor, died 1587.

VINKEBOON, or VINCKENBOOMS, DAVID, a painter of Malines, 1578-1606.

VINNEN, ARNOLD, in Latin *Vinnius*, a Dutch jurisconsult, regarded as the best commentator on the Imperial Institutes, 1588-1657.

VIOLE, D. G., a Benedictine of St. Maur, an ecclesiastical writer and historian, 1598-1669.

VIONNET, G., a Latin poet, 1712-1754.

VIOTTI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an Italian violinist and musical composer, 1755-1824.

VIRET, PETER, a Swiss theologian, and one of the principal reformers, 1511-1571.

VIREY, C. E., a French poet, 1566-1636.

[Virgil—*From an Antique Gem.*]

VIRGIL (PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO) was born at Andes, a small village near Mantua, on the 15th of October, B.C. 70. He was thus five years older than Horace, and seven years older than the emperor Augustus. An old tradition has identified Andes with the modern village of *Pietola*, and may perhaps be accepted as true. Virgil's father was proprietor of a small estate which he cultivated; and the future poet, after passing his boyhood there in the seclusion of his father's villa, was sent to school at Cremona, where he assumed the manly gown on his sixteenth birthday (B.C. 55). He next proceeded to Mediolanum (Milan) for education of a higher order, thence to Naples, where he studied Greek under Parthenius, a native of Bithynia, and afterwards visited Rome. In the capital he was instructed in the tenets of the Epicurean philosophy by Syroon, a philosopher of that sect, and a

have had, as his fellow-pupil, Varus, to whom he afterwards inscribed his sixth Eclogue. He devoted himself to study with intense application, and thus laid the foundation of that varied learning, for which he was scarcely less remarkable than for poetical genius. It is uncertain how long he may have been absent from home, and merely a conjecture that, after completing his studies, or prosecuting them so long as his feeble health would permit, he returned to his paternal farm, and there wrote some of the small pieces which are attributed to him. But his peaceful seclusion was disturbed by an unexpected event, which is believed to be alluded to in his first Eclogue. Octavianus, (Augustus) on his return to Italy after the battle of Philippi (B.C. 42), assigned to a portion of his veterans the lands in the neighbourhood of Mantua, thereby depriving Virgil of his patrimony, which, however, was afterwards restored to him, by the intercession of powerful friends. Soon after this occurrence Virgil again visited Rome, was introduced to Augustus, and to his minister, Mæcenas, the munificent patron of genius, and continued durthe remainder of his life to enjoy their friendship and patronage. In B.C. 19, he visited Greece, intending to make a tour of that country, and to revise and perfect his Æneid; but having met the emperor at Athens on his return from the East, and finding his feeble health fast declining, he resolved to accompany him to Italy. He succeeded in reaching the shores of his native country, and died soon after his arrival at Brundusium on the 22d of September, B.C. 19, before completing his fifty-first year. In compliance with his wish, his body was conveyed to Naples, and there buried at the distance of two miles from the city. The works of Virgil consist of, 1. *Bucolica*, or Eclogues, pastoral poems, amounting to ten; 2. *Georgica* (Georgics), an agricultural poem in four books; and 3. *Æneis* (the Æneid), a national epic poem, in twelve books, besides some minor poems which are ascribed to him. The Eclogues are doubtless his earliest productions, and must, therefore, be estimated chiefly as indications of the future efforts of the poet. In the Georgics the powers of the poet are more matured; freshness and vigour are given to a subject possessing but little of the poetical element; and the rude and rough hexameter Lucretius is advanced to a degree of perfection which cannot be surpassed. The object of the Æneid is to give an account of the fortunes of Æneas from the period of his leaving Troy till his settlement in Italy, as indicative of the future greatness of Rome, and, therefore, abounds in allusions to subsequent events in Roman history. In point of epic skill the Æneid is inferior to the Georgics; the defect is easily accounted for by the circumstance that the poem did not receive the finishing revisal of the poet, and was therefore ordered by him, in his last illness, to be burnt. It was, however, preserved, and published by his friends Varius and Tucca. Virgil's character as an epic poet has been often assailed, and as often defended by arguments which limits prevent us from entering upon the discussion. It may be sufficient to say that, till the appearance of the Paradise Lost, he held the second place in this the highest department of poetry; and though he has since descended to the third, he is inferior still only to Homer and Milton. [G.F.]

VIRGIL POLYDORE. See POLYDORUS.

VIRGILLE-LABASTIDE, C. DE, a French economist and mechanician, 1682-1755.

VIRGINIA, a young girl of Rome, killed by her father Virginius, as the means of saving her from the dishonour threatened by the decimvir Appius Claudius, B.C. 449. The story relates that this tragedy led to the abolition of the decimvirate, equivalent to a change in the constitution of Rome: the facts are not well authenticated.

VIRGINIUS-ROMANUS, a comic poet of Rome, age of Augustus, 1st century B.C. None of his works are now in existence.

VIRGINIUS RUFUS, LUCIUS, a Roman general and governor, time of Nero.

VIRIATHUS, leader of a revolt in Lusitania, defeated by Fabius Æmilianus, after a five years' struggle, B.C. 144, assassinated B.C. 140.

VISCANIO, SEBASTIAN, a Spanish explorer of the coasts of New California, 1602.

VISCHER, CORNELIUS, a designer and engraver of Haerlem, about 1610-1660. His brother, JOHN, an engraver, born 1636.

VISCHER, PETER, a German sculptor and founder, taught in Italy, died 1530. His son, HERMANN, killed by an accident 1540.

VISCONTI, a noble Milanese family, who headed for a long time the party of Ghibellines. The principal are—OTHO, archbishop of Milan, and vanquisher of the Della Torre party, 1208-1295. His nephew, MATTEO, called 'the Great,' perpetual lord of Milan and imperial vicar in Italy, 1250-1323. GALEAZZO, his successor, who compromised himself with the Guelphs after a long struggle against them, and was thrown into prison by the emperor, Louis V., 1277-1328. AZZO, son and successor of the preceding, declared against Louis, and was named vicar of the church by the pope, John XXII. He greatly increased his territories, and died 1339. LUCHINO, son of Matteo the Great, and successor of his nephew, Azzo, poisoned by his wife 1349. GIOTTANNI, brother of the latter and archbishop of Milan, was associated in the temporal government of Luchino, and increased his own importance at the expense of the papacy, died 1354. MATTEO II., grandson of Matteo the Great, by his fifth son, Stefano, had a share in the sovereignty 1355, and was disposed of by poison. GALEAZZO II., one of the amiable brothers of the latter, died 1358. BARNABO, another of the brothers and associates, was poisoned by his nephew, Giovanni Galeazzo, in 1385. In this long interval of power he had shown himself a cruel and debauched prince, but he laid the foundation of the university of Pisa, and managed to steer his course through difficult times. GALEAZZO, the *first* of this name with the title *duke of Milan*, having treasonably acquired the state in 1385, endeavoured to make himself king of Italy: he greatly increased the territory and the number of cities under his government; died 1402. GIOVANNI MARIA, eldest son and successor of the latter, being put to some trouble by the regency of his mother, made an attempt to poison her; his subjects soon after revolted, and he was assassinated by a natural son of Barnabo 1412. PAOLO MARIA, brother of Giovanni, secured his authority by marrying the widow of the latter, and sometime after had her beheaded. He increased his

dominions by robbing the Swiss, and many valiant names in Italian history were engaged in his wars; died 1447. The natural daughter of the last named having married a Sforza, gave rise to a new dynasty in Milan.

VISCONTI, GASPARD, of the same family as the preceding, a courtier and poet, 1461-1499.

VISCONTI, GIOVANNI BATISTA, a learned antiquarian, successor of Winckelmann as commissary of antiquities at Rome, and keeper of the pontifical museum, 1722-1784. His eldest son, ENNIUS QUIRINUS, far exceeded him in ability and learning as an archæologist, and his works are regarded as high authorities. The principal of them is a 'Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum,' and Greek and Roman Iconographies, compiled by desire of Napoleon. Born at Rome 1751, died 1818.

VISCONTI, J., a liturgist, died 1633.

VISDELOW, C., a French Jesuit and Chinese missionary, au. of a 'Hist. of Tartary,' 1656-1737.

VISDOMINI, E., an Italian poet, 1550-1622.

VISE, JOSEPH DONNEAU DE, a French historiographer and dramatic writer, 1640-1710.

VISETTI, J., an Italian poet, 1736-1813.

VISSEHER, RŒMER, a Dutch poet, founder of a reunion of literary men, who contributed to restore the Dutch language, 1547-1620. ANNE, his eldest daughter, called the Dutch Sappho, skilled in poetry, music, and painting, 1584-1652. MARIE, her sister, also a dist. poetess, 1594-1649.

VITA, J. DE, an Italian archæologist, 1708-74.

VITALIANUS, a pope of Rome, 657-672.

VITALIS. See ORDERIC.

VITELLIO, or VITELLO, a Polish mathematician, the first European in modern times to write anything valuable on optics, about 1254.

VITELLIUS, AULUS, a Roman general, proclaimed emperor in Germany at the time Vespasian was engaged in war with the Jews, A.D. 69. About the time he arrived in Rome, Vespasian was proclaimed at Alexandria, and, on the latter arriving in Italy at the head of his hostile army, Vitellius was put to death.

VITELLIUS, ERASMUS, a Polish prelate and negotiator at the diet of Augsburg, 1470-1521.

VITIGES, successor of Theodatus as king of the Ostrogoths in Italy 526, taken captive by Belisarius 540, died at Constantinople 543.

VITRINGA, CAMPEGIUS, a learned protestant divine and Hebraist, professor at Franeker, 1659-1722. His son, HORACE, a Hebrew critic, died in youth, 1680-1696. CAMPEGIUS, his second son, a professor and theologian, 1693-1723.

VITRUVIUS POLLIO, MARCUS, a Roman architect, the author of a well-known treatise on architecture in ten books, *De Architecturâ*. The *editio princeps* of this work was published at Rome about 1480, without date or name of printer, by George Herolt, in folio, and under the superintendence of Sulpitius: there have been many editions since, in the original Latin and in the principal European languages; in English, by W. Newton, in 1771-91, with plates, folio, London; by W. Wilkins, R.A., in 1812; 'The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius,' in two parts, 4to, being a translation of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th books only, and those not entire; and by Joseph Gwilt, London, 1826, in royal 8vo. Neither the time nor place of Vitruvius' birth are known, but as he dedicated his book to the emperor Augustus, when he was already old, he is supposed to have been born about 80 B.C. This treatise is a very important work as explaining the knowledge of the ancients on the matters treated. Vitruvius mentions the several ancient writers to whom he was chiefly indebted, all of whose works are lost. See a summary account of this treatise in the *Penny Cyclopædia*. [R.N.W.]

VITRY, EDWARD DE, a French Jesuit, distinguished as a numismatist and philologist, 1670-1730.

VITRY, J. DE, a French historian, died 1244.

VIVARES, F., a French engraver, 1709-1780.

VIVENS, CHEVALIER FRANCIS DE, a French physician and economist, 1697-1780.

VIVES, JOHN LOUIS, in Latin *Ludovicus Vives*, a classical scholar, and one of the revivers of literature in Spain; born at Valentia 1492, died at Brussels, where he had settled as a teacher of the *Belles Lettres*, 1541. Vives was one of the teachers of the Princess Mary Tudor, and was obliged to leave England for writing against the divorce of Catharine.

VIVIAN, RICHARD HUSSEY, Lord, eldest son of John Vivian, Esq., of Cornwall, and distinguished as an officer in the late war, was born in 1775. He entered the army in 1793, and commenced active service on the coast of France under Lord Moira. His first distinctive achievement was in the desperate affair at Corunna, when he covered the retreat of Sir John Moore. At Waterloo he commanded the sixth brigade of cavalry. After the peace he took an active part in politics, was appointed master-general of the ordnance in 1835, and created a peer 1841. Died 1842.

VIVIANI, VINCENTIO, an Italian mathematician, taught by Galileo, and honoured by the grand duke of Tuscany with the office of chief engineer. We owe to him the restoration of the lost treatises of Aristæus and Apollonius of Perga, born at Florence 1622, died 1703.

VIVIEN, J., a French painter, 1647-1734.

VIZZANI, ÆNEAS, in Latin *Vigianus*, a physician of Bologna, 1543-1602. POMPEIO, an historian of that city, died 1607. CARLO EMANUEL, a philologist and classical commentator, 1617-61.

VLADIMIR, four Russian princes:—VLADIMIR, called *the Great*, became master of the dominions of his father after assassinating his brother Jaropolk, in 980, and commenced the civilisation of Russia, and the foundation of the Christian religion; died 1005. VLADIMIR (the second, then not called by that title), eldest son of Yaroslav grand duke of Kief, became duke of Novgorod, 1038, conducted an expedition against Constantinople 1041, died 1052. VLADIMIR II., his great grandson, commenced to reign 1113, and was distinguished for his humanity and wise administration; he sustained a war with the Bolgarians, the Livonians, and the emperor Alexis Comnenus, and was the first of the grand dukes who took the title of Czar, and assumed the characters of imperial dignity; died 1125. VLADIMIR ANDREWITZ, nephew of Ivan II., is remarkable for renunciation of the power offered to him, in favour of his cousin, Demetrius, with the view of preventing the establishment of a regular order in succession. This occurred in 1364, and Vla-

afterwards distinguished himself in arms against the Tartars. Died 1410.

VLADISLAS. See ULADISLAUS.

VLAMING, P., a Dutch poet, 1686-1733.

VLASTA, a Bohemian amazon, who maintained a struggle for eight years in the endeavour to establish a state ruled by women, killed 743.

VLIEGER, S., a Dutch painter, 17th century.

VLIERDEN, LAMBERT DE, a Flemish jurisconsult and Latin poet, 1564-1640.

VLIET, WILLIAM VAN, a Dutch historical and portrait painter, 1584-1642.

VLIET, or VLITIUS, J. VAN, a Dutch jurisconsult, philologist, and poet, died 1666.

VOEL, J., a French Jesuit, 1541-1610.

VOET, GISBERT, in Latin *Voetius*, professor of divinity and Oriental languages at Utrecht; born at Heusden 1593, died 1680. He wrote against the Arminians, and against the Cartesian philosophy, with much ill-feeling and personal bitterness. His son, PAUL, was professor of law at Utrecht, and wrote several periodical works, 1619-1667. DANIEL, another of his sons, was professor of philosophy, and wrote on physiological and other subjects, 1629-1660. JOHN, son of Paul, became a professor of law at Leyden, and is au. of a valuable 'Commentary on the Pandects,' 1647-1714.

VOGEL, C., a German composer, 1756-1788.

VOGEL, J. W., a Ger. mineralogist, 1657-1723.

VOGEL, RODOLPH, a German physician and chemist, compiler of a 'Medical Library,' published between 1751 and 1771.

VOGLER, J. P., a Germ. botanist, 1746-1802.

VOGLI, J. H., an Ital. biographer, 1697-1762.

VOIGT, G., a German theologian, 1644-1682.

VOIGT, J., a Germ. bibliographer, 1695-1765.

VOIGT, J. C., a German physician, 1725-1810.

VOIS, A. DE, a Dutch painter, born 1641.

VOIS, R. DE, a French ecclesiastic, 1665-1728.

VOISENON, CLAUDE HENRY FUSEE, Abbé [illegible], a dramatic writer and wit, whose life presents [illegible]gular mixture of alternate devotion and licen[illegible]ness, born at the Château de Voisenon, near [illegible], 1708, died 1775. The best of his ro[illegible]s is entitled 'L'Histoire de la Felicite;' some [illegible]comedies were very successful.

[illegible]SIN, J. DE, a rabbinical writer, 1620-1685.

[illegible]SIN, or VOYSIN, D. F., chancellor of [illegible] during the Orleans regency, 1654-1717.

[illegible]TURE, VINCENT, a poet and man of letters, [illegible]d by Mazarin, 1598-1648.

[illegible]NUS, A., a Polish protestant, celebrated [illegible]ntroversy with the Jesuits, 1530-1610.

[illegible]KAMMER, J. C., a physician and botanist [illegible] berg, last century.

[illegible]KAMMER, J. G., a physician and botanist [illegible] berg, 1616-1693.

[illegible]KMANN, J. J., a native of Hamburgh, [illegible] a translator, 1732-1803.

[illegible]OV, FEDOR GRIGORIEVITCH, a great [illegible]ramatist and actor, 1729-1763.

[illegible]R, NICHOLAS, secretary to the duke of [illegible]and historian of Alsace, 16th century.

[illegible]NHOVE, J., a Dutch poet and pro[illegible]ologian, 17th century.

[illegible]Y, CONSTANTINE CHASSEBŒUF, Comte [illegible]d in the early part of this century a [illegible]putation, which, however, did not rest [illegible]asis either of deep learning or of solid thought, as to secure its permanence. His most famous work, the 'Ruines, ou Méditations sur les Révolutions des Empires' (1791), is a piece of showy and even eloquent writing; but it has no real force as an exposition of the unsound and dangerous principles which it inculcates. Soon after it there appeared 'La Loi Naturelle,' a system of ethics founded on the basis of materialism. Before the publication of these works, he had done better service by his spirited and observant 'Voyage en Syrie et en Egypte;' and afterwards he was a valuable labourer in the field of Ancient Chronology. His speculations on the Oriental Tongues led to much controversy, but seem to be now held quite destitute of worth.—Volney was born in Anjou in 1757, and inherited after a time property enough to let him indulge in travelling and miscellaneous studies. He took part in the Revolutionary struggles, attaching himself to the party of the Gironde; and after the fall of Robespierre he was for some time a professor in the Ecole Normale. At first he was a favourite of Napoleon, who proposed to make him second consul; but by and by he shared in the contempt with which the emperor treated all independent thinkers. He voted in the senate for Napoleon's deposition, and was created a peer at the Restoration. He died in 1820. [W.S.]

VOLPATO, GIOVANNI, an Italian engraver and writer on the principles of design, was born at Bassano 1733, died 1802. Volpato was instructed by Bartolozzi, and was employed to make engravings from the paintings of Raphael at the Vatican. A monument by Canova has been erected to him.

VOLPATO, J. B., an Italian painter, 1633-1706.

VOLPI, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, a famous Italian scholar and Latin poet, 1686-1766. His brother, GAETANO, an editor and bibliographer, born 1689. A third brother, GIAMBATTISTA, a distinguished anatomist, taught by Morgagni, died 1757.

VOLPINI, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian physician and disciple of Van Helmont, died 1714.

VOLTA, ALEXANDER, born at Como, Milan, 14th February, 1745; died 5th March, 1827, at Como. Educated in the public school of his native place under the eye of his father, Volta at an early age directed his attention to the phenomena of electricity. About 1775 he published an account of his electrophorus, which in the smallest size forms a source of the electric fluid, a remarkable instrument at that period in the history of electricity. In 1776 and 1777 he noticed the production of carburetted hydrogen in stagnant pools. Although probably unknown to him, Franklin had described the same fact in 1774. He showed in 1780 that the burning of some of Pietra mala is due to this gas. In 1777 he first used eudiometers to fire gases in close vessels, and invented about the same time the electric gun and pistol, and the permanent hydrogen lamp. In 1779 he became professor of physics at Pavia. In the beginning of the year 1800, Volta constructed the Voltaic pile, the most wonderful apparatus perhaps ever invented by man, since of the unparalleled truths developed by the agency of this simple invention, we have only yet seen the dawn. After this period he was made a senator of Lombardy by Napoleon, who likewise bestowed other favours upon him. But he made no figure

as a political orator, falling short in this respect even of Newton, who, during his parliamentary career, is said to have spoken only once in the House of Commons, and the solitary oration was to direct the door-keeper to shut one of the windows, through which a draught of air was projected upon the member addressing the House. Volta, however, never uttered a word. In 1819, he retired from his professorship to his native town, and spent the evening of his days, beloved and honoured by his fellow-citizens. [R.D.T.]

VOLTAIRE, the name capriciously assumed by François Marie Arouet, was made by him more celebrated than any other word that we read in the literary history of the eighteenth century. There was hardly any department of literature to which Voltaire did not make contributions; and, to say nothing of many efforts trifling or unsuccessful, the variety of his genius is attested by the number and diversity of the departments in which he attained celebrity. He gave to the French language some of its finest tragedies, and its only epic that is worthy of the name; a few of its liveliest novels, and many of the wittiest and most highly finished of its satirical and other light poems; several of its most spirited and judicious histories, and a large number of its most acute critical essays; and, above all, he poured out an enormous series of writings, which, though their claim to the title of philosophical may justly be questioned, passed in their time for the exposition of a true and great philosophy, and exercised on public opinion throughout Europe a tremendous and practical influence. He was a consummate master in the art of representation, owing his effectiveness much less to his great clearness and consecutiveness of thought, than to the remarkable skill and liveliness with which he puts his ideas into words: his poetical diction is very refined and terse; and his prose style is unsurpassed for its apt perspicuity, its easy and varied grace, and its brilliant turns and strokes of wit. Against this large sum of merit, there has to be set off a heavy account of literary faults, caused chiefly by a lamentable predominance of moral evil. Voltaire was a bad-hearted man: he neither loved nor reverenced any object except himself and his own glory; his vanity generated an irascible malignity, and a settled unbelief in all that is true and holy; and, while his serious poetry thus became cold, his other works exhibit unrestrained indulgence in a sneering irony, which, taken along with their prevalent purpose, may be held as not unjustly imaged in Goethe's Mephistophiles. The dangerous political tendency attributed to Voltaire's writings was little more than indirect: the immediate objects of his attack were much seldomer kings than priests. He was, in fact, a bigot, a bigotted and intolerant deist. The atheism professed by some of his fellow-Encyclopedists, was regarded by him with a dislike as scornful as that with which he looked on Christianity; and if the design which he avowed, of destroying the Christian religion, occupied him almost exclusively, this was only because that faith was nominally or really prevalent, and because among its ministers were many of the enemies on whom he panted to be revenged. Trained in his youth amidst the unbelief and profligacy which pervaded the aristocratic society of Paris in the era of the Regency, he taught literature to mock at truths which he saw mocked at in real life; and he thus became the direct agent in propagating, but the indirect and unwitting instrument in finally overthrowing, the system of opinions and conduct which disgraced that evil time.—Voltaire was the son of François Arouet, an officer in the finance department of the government, and was born at a village near Paris, in 1694. He distinguished himself in boyhood, at the Jesuit College of Louis-le-Grand, by his aptitude for learning, his malignant wit, and his inclination to scoff at religion. His godfather, a fashionable and literary abbé, introduced him at an early age into courtly circles, where he speedily learned the hollowness of everything around him, and acquired and exhibited his characteristic skill both in artful compliment and in biting repartee. He was next placed in the chambers of a lawyer, but speedily deserted them.—Indecent satirical verses having been circulated on the death of Louis XIV., the notoriety of the young Arouet caused him to be suspected (wrongfully for once) of being the author. He was confined for a year in the Bastile, where he finished his tragedy 'Œdipe,' and sketched his epic 'L' Henriade.' He was now allowed by his father to take his own way. His tragedy, proving successful, was followed by others which failed; the 'Henriade,' stolen in manuscript, as he alleged, was printed, with satirical verses which he said were interpolations. The publication, thus called surreptitious, made him famous; and the same farce was repeated so often in his literary career, that, in this case as in the rest, the whole was plainly a device of the author himself. He now experienced, much as Dryden did afterwards, the danger of associating with aristocratic ra[illegible]. A man of quality, affronting the young po[illegible] society, was put to silence by an apt retort [illegible] took his revenge by making his valets give [illegible] upstart a beating; Voltaire learned to fence, [illegible] lenged his insulter, and was answered by an [illegible] prisonment of six months. On his release he [illegible] banished from the kingdom.—He chose to pass [illegible] exile in England, where he lived for three [illegible] (1726-1729). His French apologists say that [illegible] was here confirmed in his infidelity by his intim[illegible] with Bolingbroke and others. No confirmation [illegible] additional instruction was needed. Hardly [illegible] reason is there for the assertion that he made [illegible] self profoundly acquainted with the English [illegible] guage and literature. He did learn very muc[illegible] both; but he never learned anything profou[illegible] He became sufficiently acquainted with Sh[illegible] speare's works to ridicule them and steal f[illegible] them; and he acquired English enough to wri[illegible] ludicrously blundering letter, which is preserv[illegible] the biographers of Pope. In England, at all eve[illegible] he learned how to publish works by subscrip[illegible] and perhaps also how to conduct comm[illegible] speculations. By the English profits of an ed[illegible] of the 'Henriade,' he laid the foundation of a [illegible] tune, which he afterwards increased enormous[illegible] lottery tickets, gambling in the corn trade, [illegible] lending money at usurious interest. Thus, [illegible] he soon affected to be above receiving any p[illegible] his literary works, he was a rich man for [illegible] years of his life, and a very rich one at its cl[illegible] For several years after he was allowed to retu[illegible] France, Voltaire shifted his residence often, [illegible] sometimes real occasion to dread the p[illegible]

nt. Now, besides the 'Lettres Philosophiques,' etched in England, and very obnoxious,) appeared 'Histoire de Charles XII.,' and several tragedies, ong which were 'Adelaide du Guesclin,' and aire' (1732), his dramatic masterpiece. In 1738 ltaire and Madam du Chastelet, a married man of a mathematical turn, agreed to live ether, and retired to the Villa of Cirey, on the lers of Champagne and Lorraine. There they d, studied, and quarrelled, till 1749, when the y, who had more lovers than one, died in child- Her example, and Voltaire's boundless pre- mption, made him mistake himself so much as publish the 'Elémens de la Philosophie de wton.' In this retreat were composed, besides er tragedies, the two fine ones 'Mahomet' and erope;' as also the 'Siècle de Louis XIV.,' and, part at least, the 'Essai sur les Mœurs et sprit des Nations.' The retirement was inter- ted by visits to Paris, by several other journeys, l by a secret mission to Frederic II. of Prussia, om Voltaire had already visited.—In 1750, on invitation of this eccentric king, Voltaire settled Berlin. He remained there for three years, ring which he enlivened the royal circle by his , corrected the bad French of the royal philo- her and poet, and learned to demonstration, not y that courts are wearisome places, but that ederic of Prussia and François Arouet were too each other to be really friends. This period was prolific in new compositions.—Nor did much was important come from his pen during the few years, which he spent at various places rance, living for a time also in Germany, to ct materials for the 'Annales de l' Empire,' h is described as being the only one of all his that wearies the reader.—In 1758, when he his sixty-fourth year, he purchased two small , lying not far from Geneva, though within nch frontier; and at his chateau of Ferney, these, he passed the last twenty-two years ife. Ferney was, during that time, what rd became, more worthily, in our own day, ter-place of all the celebrities of Europe, he master of the mansion entertained ly, while he sedulously prosecuted his own labours. To this period, of vigorous old mpeded by personal dangers, but far from ndisturbed by personal quarrels, belong ny of Voltaire's works, and some of his he last of his successful plays were elin de la Chine,' acted a little before his t, and 'Tancrède,' soon after it. A other tragedies were confessedly failures; omedies always had been so. 'La Philo- l' Histoire' (1765), was written as an ion to the 'Essay on the Manners of now completed and published; and the de Pierre le Grand' appeared in parts to 1765. Thus, as one of his French observes, 'To combat religion with- , and to make war on all who defended end his own glory against those who ; and to succour or avenge the innocent human justice: all these diversified were far from absorbing his whole re is here an allusion to a series of xertions, of which his vindication of of Calas was the first. Though he was doubtless led to defend the unfortunate Calvinist by regarding him as a victim of his own enemies the priests, his better feelings were keenly awakened as the long struggle proceeded, and this and several subsequent appeals of the same sort are among the best points in the conduct of the 'Philosopher of Ferney.' It should be noted, also, that, with all his frugality, he was a liberal and improving landlord, and a charitable neighbour. He quarrelled with his parish priest; but he built him a new church. Towards the end of his days, indeed, he showed a desire of reconciliation with the ministers of religion, his expression of which scandalized his infidel friends as a piece of cowardice, while the clergy were disposed to regard it as shameless hypocrisy. He seemed to look no farther than obtaining the sacraments by pretences and tricks; and he justified himself to his disciples by saying, that he wished his body to rest in consecrated ground. It was, after all, not without deception and intrigue, that his friends were able to procure this posthumous honour for the unrepenting apostle of unbelief. Having gone to Paris, where he had not been for twenty years, he died there in 1778, soon after having completed his eighty-fourth year. [W.S.]

VOLTERRA, Daniel Ricardi De, a celebrated Italian painter and sculptor, 1509-1566.

VONCK, F., a Belgian advocate, known as one of the popular leaders in 1789, died 1792.

VONDEL, Joost Von Der, a Dutch poet and dramatic writer, whose works have greatly aided in perfecting his native language, 1587-1679.

VOPISCUS, Flavius, a Latin historian, who lived at Rome in the time of Diocletian and Constantine Chlorus, commencement of the 4th century. He is considered one of the best writers of the Augustan histories. His work commenced with the history of Aurelian, but his remains now extant are the lives of the four tyrants, Firmus, Saturninus, Proclus, and Bonosas; and of the three emperors, Carus, Numerianus, and Carenas.

VORAGINE, J. De, an Italian Dominican, historian, and writer of sacred legends, died 1298.

VORST, Ælius Everard, a Dutch physician, director of the botanic garden at Leyden, 1565-1624. His son Adolphus, a physician and botanist, editor of an edition of Hippocrates. 1597-1663.

VORST, Conrad, in Latin *Vorstius*, a Dutch theologian, successor of Arminius at the academy of Leyden, 1569-1622. William Henry, his son, a minister and Hebrew scholar, died 1660.

VORSTIUS, J., a Lutheran controversialist, philologist, and Hebrew scholar, 1623-1676.

VORTIGERN, a British king, elected after the departure of the Romans from this island in 454, killed in battle 485.

VOS, Martin De, an eminent Flemish painter, instructed by his father and by Tintoretto. He excelled in landscapes and historical composition; died at Antwerp 1604. Simon Paul, another artist of this name, excelled most in hunting pieces, and flourished at Antwerp about the same time, but the dates are not ascertained.

VOSS, John Henry, a German poet and critic, who ranks also among the greatest of German translators and philologists, was born of humble parentage at Mecklenberg in 1751. He studied

under Heyne at Gottingen, and in 1809 was appointed professor at Heidelberg, in which office he died 1826. In his translations of Homer, and others of the chief classics, Voss is said to have preserved the metrical form of the original, the most minute details, and expressions of ideas, the epithets, and all the effective characteristics, with surprising fidelity. He has translated Shakspeare, but this endeavour is understood to be less successful. He was involved in many bitter controversies with Heyne, Stolberg, and Creurey. His own 'Idyls' have the reputation of being charming additions to the native literature of Germany.

VOSSIUS, GERARD, a Roman Catholic theologian and learned editor, died 1609.

VOSSIUS, GERARD JOHN, professor at Leyden and Amsterdam, celebrated for his extensive learning as a theologian and philologist, was the son of a protestant minister, and was born near Heidelberg 1577. Some of his works are still considered of great value. He was killed by falling from a ladder in his library 1649. His son, ISAAC, also bears a great name among the learned, but he was sceptical of revelation; he settled in England and became canon of Windsor, 1618-1688.

VOUET, SIMON, an eminent Fr. painter, employed in the Louvre and Luxembourg, 1582-1649.

VOULTE, JOHN, in Latin *Vulteus*, a Latin poet, born at Rheims about 1542.

VOYER, a family of distinguished Frenchmen: —RENE, Seigneur D'Argenson, a soldier and diplomatist, 1596-1651. His son and successor in the title, same name, a diplomatist and ambassador to Venice, 1623-1700. MARC RENE, son of the latter, chancellor of France, minister of police, and a great promoter of *Lettres de Cachet*, 1652-1721. His eldest son, RENE LOUIS, Marquis D'Argenson, minister of foreign affairs, distinguished as a scholar and partizan of the philosophic doctrines, author of 'Essays,' 1694-1757. MARC PIERRE, brother of the latter, successor of his father as lieutenant-general of police, and successor of M. de Bretuil as minister of war, was born in 1696. His name is a conspicuous one in the history of the Orleans regency; and having strennously opposed the system of William Law, he was out of favour till the great financialist had fallen into disgrace. He was a patron of learned men, and D'Alembert and Diderot dedicated the Encyclopédie to him. He was disgraced through the influence of Madame Pompadour in 1757; died 1764. His son, RENE, a distinguished commander, flourished 1722-1782.

VOYS, A. DE, a Dutch painter, born 1641.

VOYSIN. See VOISIN.

VREE, or VREDIUS, OLIVER DE, a Flemish historian of his own country, 1578-1652.

VRIES, GERARD DE, a zealous Cartesian philosopher, flourished at Utrecht 17th century.

VRIES, JOHN FREDEMAN DE, a Dutch painter of architecture and perspective, 1527-1588.

VRIES, MARTIN GERRITSON DE, a Dutch navigator, time of Van Diemen, 1642.

VRILLIERE, LOUIS PHELIPEAUX, Marquis De La, secretary of the Orleans regency, 1672-1725.

VROOM, or VROON, HENRY CORNELIUS, a Dutch marine painter, from whose designs the tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the defeat of the Spanish armada, was executed to the order of Admiral Howard, 1566-1617.

VUEZ, A. DE, a French painter 1642-1724.

VUILLEMIN, or WILLEMIN, JEAN, a French physician and Latin poet, 16th century.

VUITASSE, C., a Fr. theologian, 1660-1716.

VULCANUS, the Latinized name of Bonaventure de Smet, a learned Fleming, 1538-1614.

VULSON, or WLSON, DE LA COLOMBIERE, MARC DE, a famous heraldic writer, who resided at Grenoble, till his domestic peace was destroyed, in the first half of the 17th century, and then took up his abode at Paris. He died in office at the court 1658. Among his works, which are of great value, may be mentioned 'Le Vrai Théâtre d'Honneur et de Chevalerie,' 2 volumes in folio, 'La Science Heroique,' and 'De L'Office des Rois d'Armes, des Heraults et Poursuivants.'

VUOERDEN, M. A., Baron De, a French administrator, author of 'Historical Journals' relating to the history of Louis XIV., 1629-1699.

VZESLAS, grand duke of Russia, rival of Isaslav in their civil wars, 1068-1101.

W

WAAJEN, WAASEN, or WAEYEN, JEAN VANDER, a Dutch theologian, who has the reputation of being one of the best controversialists of that country, and was counsellor to the prince of Orange, 1639-1701. His son, of the same names, who succeeded him as preacher to the university of Franeker, died 1716.

WAAL, or WAEL, LUCAS DE, a painter of Antwerp, taught by John Breughel, 1591-1676. CORNELIUS, his younger brother, 1594-1662.

WACE, or WAICE, ROBERT, an Anglo-Norman poet and chronicler, who was canon of Bayeux, and chaplain to Henry I. of England, 12th century.

WACHTER, JOHN GEORGE, a learned German philologist and antiquarian, 1673-1757.

WACKERBARTH, A. C. COUNT VON, an Austrian field-marshal and statesman, 1662-1734.

WADING, or WADDING, LUKE, an Irish priest, who held a professorship at Salamanca, and afterwards resided at Rome, author of a 'History of the Order of St. Francis,' and editor of several learned works, including Duns Scotus and Calaisio's Concordance, 1588-1657.

WADDING, PETER, an Irish Jesuit, who became chancellor at the university of Gratz, in Styria, author of Latin works, 1580-1644.

WADHAM, NICHOLAS, founder of the college that bears his name at Oxford, 1536-1610.

WADSTROM, or WADSTRŒM, CHARLES BERNARD, a Swedish engineer, memorable as a promoter of African colonization and discovery, was born in Stockholm 1746. He visited Africa in company with the botanist, Sparrman, and the mineralogist, Arrhenius, in 1787, and on coming to London was invited to give evidence before the privy council, in an inquiry tending to the abolition of the slave trade. His pamphlet on the subject led to the establishment of the English colony at Sierra Leone; died at Paris 1799. Wadstrom

added some remarks upon the negro character to the work of Norris on Dahomey.

WÆL, Lucas De, a Flemish painter, 1591-1676. Cornelius, his brother, a painter of landscapes and battle-pieces, 1594-1662.

WAFER, Lionel, an English adventurer, who was originally a surgeon in the army, and sailed with Dampier. The latter having quarrelled with him, put him ashore on the isthmus of Darien, where he remained some time with the Indians. He published an interesting narrative on his return home in 1690.

WAFFLARD, Alexis James Maria, a French dramatic author, 1787-1824.

WAGA, Theodore, a Polish jurist and historian of his own country, 1739-1801.

WAGENAAR, John, historiographer to the city of Amsterdam, author of a 'History of Holland from the Earliest Times to 1751,' 'The Present State of the United Provinces,' 'Description of the City of Amsterdam,' and 'The Character of John de Witt placed in its True Light.' The first of these works extends to 21 vols. 8vo, and the edition of 1752-1759 is embellished with engravings, maps, and portraits, by Houbraken. Wagenaar was born in Amsterdam 1709, died 1773.

WAGENAAR, Luke Jansen, a Dutch pilot and writer on navigation, died 1596.

WAGENHARE, Peter De, a religious professor and Latin poet, born about 1599, died 1662.

WAGENSEIL, John Christopher, professor of history and jurisprudence at Altorf, author of 'Tela Ignea Satanæ,' which is a collection and refutation of all that the Jews have written against Christianity, 1633-1705.

WAGER, Sir Charles, a brave naval officer, distinguished in the reign of Anne, 1666-1743.

WAGHORN, Thomas, a lieutenant in the royal navy, whose name will long be held in remembrance for his achievement of the Overland route to India. He was born at Chatham in 1800, and having seen much service by sea and land in the employ of the East India Company, commenced the execution of his great project in 1827. His exertions were crowned with success, but his means and his health were both exhausted, and he died soon after receiving a meagre instalment of the thankful recognition to which he was entitled, in 1850.

WAGNER, B., a professor of philosophy, 16th c.

WAGNER, Charles Christian, a German physician and professional writer, 1732-1796.

WAGNER, C. L., a Ger. theologian, last cent.

WAGNER, Gabriel, a German polemic and philosophical writer, professor of literature and poetry at Hamburgh in 1696.

WAGNER, Godefroi, a German divine, and editor of several learned works, last century.

WAGNER, G. F., a German jurist, born 1631.

WAGNER, J. G., a Ger. physician, died 1759.

WAGNER, J. J., a Swiss physician, author of a Natural History of his country, 1641-1695.

WAGNER, Louis Frederic, a jurisconsult and numismatist of Tubingen, 1700-1789.

WAGNER, Paul, a magistrate and jurist of Leipzig, 1617-1697. Christian, his son, a divine and learned writer, 1663-1698. Gottfried, brother of the latter, a learned writer upon the origin of the Americans, 1652-1725.

WAGNER, Peter Christian, a learned German physician and naturalist, 1703-1764.

WAGNER, Tobias, a learned theologian and counsellor at Tubingen, 1598-1680.

WAGSTAFFE, Thomas, a learned divine of the party of nonjurors, who adopted the medical profession after the revolution, and finally became a prelate: besides his Sermons, he wrote some political tracts and a vindication of Charles I., 1645-1712.

WAGSTAFFE, William, known as a humorous writer, physician to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, born in Buckinghamshire 1685, died 1725.

WAHLENBERG, George, an eminent Swedish botanist and geologist, 1784-1814.

WAILLY, Noel F. De, a French grammarian, 1724-1801. His son, Stephen Augustin, author of a Rhyming Dictionary, 1770-1821. Charles, of the same family, a famous architect, 1729-98.

WAILLY, P. J., a Fr. missionary, 1759-1828.

WAITHMAN, John, an alderman and member of parliament of the city of London, well known as an advocate of popular rights; born in Denbighshire 1765, died 1833.

WAKE, Sir Isaac, an ambassador of the time of James I., born at Billing, in Northamptonshire, where his father was rector, about 1575, died 1632. He wrote several works, the principal of which is his 'Rex Platonicus,' of which six editions were published.

WAKE, William, archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate of great learning and ability as a theologian, was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1657. He became bishop of Lincoln in 1705, and archbishop in 1716. The most remarkable circumstance in his history was his correspondence with the Jansenists, the end of which was to promote a union of the French and English Churches. Died 1737.

WAKEFIELD, Gilbert, a classical scholar and theologian, originally a curate in the Church of England, was born at Nottingham in 1756. He left the church to accept the situation of classical teacher at Warrington, from which, in 1790, he removed to the dissenting college at Hackney. In less than a year this engagement was also brought to a close, and Mr. Wakefield gave himself up freely to opposition politics, and attacks upon the religious systems, especially of the Church of England. His 'Letter to the Bishop of Llandaff' led to his prosecution and imprisonment for two years in Dorchester gaol. He was liberated in May, 1801, and died of typhus fever in the September following. He is author of several learned works, besides some of temporary interest.

WAKEFIELD, Priscilla, authoress of numerous works, designed to promote the education and moral improvement of the young, was born of Quaker parents, named Trewman, in 1750, and died at Ipswich 1832. Her benevolent disposition was further shown by the foundation of savings banks, originally promoted by her for the benefit of the industrious poor.

WAKEFIELD, Robert, a distin. Hebraist, and minister of the Church of England, died 1537.

WALBAUM, J. J., a Ger. naturalist, 1724-99.

WALCH, A. G., a German writer, 1736-1801.

WALCH, B. G., a German *savant*, 1756-1805.

WALCH, J. G., a German theologian and philologist, 1693-1775. His son, J. E. Emmanuel,

a learned theologian and naturalist, 1725-1778. CHR. W. FRANCOIS, brother of the latter, an ecclesiastical historian and theologian, 1726-1784. C. FREDERIC, a third br., a jurisconsult, 1734-99.

WALDAU, G. E., a German *savant*, born 1745.

WALDEGRAVE, JAMES, earl of, an eminent statesman, governor of the prince of Wales, son of George II., author of Memoirs, 1715-1763.

WALDEMAR I., called 'the Great,' king of Denmark, born 1131, succeeded Eric V., 1147. His reign was illustrated by expeditions against the pirates of the Baltic, and he compelled Magnus VI., king of Norway, to sign a humiliating treaty; died 1181. WALDEMAR II., called 'the Victorious,' younger son of the preceding, succeeded his brother, Canute VI., 1202. He made many warlike expeditions into Sweden, Norway, and Germany, created a powerful navy, and revised the laws of his kingdom; died 1241. WALDEMAR III., eldest son of the preceding, was regent from 1219 to 1231. WALDEMAR IV., third son of Christopher II., was in Bavaria at the death of his father in 1333. In 1340-4 he recovered part of his kingdom by force of arms, and obtained some further successes against Sweden in 1353 and 1357; eventually, however, he was glad to obtain peace by making some sacrifices; died 1376.

WALDENSIS, THOMAS, a learned English Carmelite, born at Walden, in Essex, about 1367. He became the champion of the church against the reformers of the reign of Henry IV., and in that of Henry V., whose favourite he was, rose to be provincial of his order and a privy councillor. Henry V. died in his arms, and he himself departed this life while attending the youthful monarch, Henry VI., in France, 1430.

WALDO, PETER. See VALDO.

WALDIS, B., a German fabulist, died 1554.

WALDKIRCH, JOHN RODOLPH DE, a Swiss jurisconsult and historian, 1678-1757.

WALE, ANTHONY DE, a Flemish theologian and adversary of the remonstrants, 1573-1639. JOHN, his son, a physician and anatomist, 1604-1649.

WALES, WILLIAM, an English mathematician, who accompanied Captain Cook on his second voyage in the character of astronomer, and was finally secretary to the Board of Longitude, author of several astronomical works, 1734-1798.

WALINGFORD, RICHARD, abbot of St. Albans, known as an astronomer and historian, 14th cent.

WALKER, ADAM, an experimental philosopher and lecturer, was born in Westmoreland 1732, and brought up as a weaver, but devoting all his spare time to self-improvement, was early qualified for a place in the intellectual world. He was settled in London as a professional man in 1778, and died there in 1821. Besides his works in experimental philosophy, he invented the Eidouranion, or transparent orrery, the revolving lights in the islands of Scilly, and several useful machines. His son, WILLIAM, was also a lecturer on astronomy, and flourished 1766-1816.

WALKER, CLEMENT, a presbyterian and political writer of the time of Cromwell, was born at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Oxford. Previous to the civil wars he was usher of the exchequer, but at the commencement of those stirring times he became, in 1640, member of parliament for Wells. His 'History of Independency' and 'Cromwell's Slaughter House,' were the occasion of his committal to the Tower in 1649, and he died there 1651.

WALKER, SIR EDWARD, clerk to the privy council in the time of Charles I., known as a heraldist and historian, died 1677.

WALKER, GEORGE, a dissenting minister and teacher of theology, better known as a mathematician by his 'Doctrine of the Sphere,' was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne about 1734. He was one of the ministers of the high pavement meeting in Nottingham, and, after that, theological tutor at a dissenting academy in Manchester. Died 1807.

WALKER, GEORGE, famous for his defence of Londonderry against James II., was born of English parents at Tyrone, and became a minister in the Irish Church. He was killed at the battle of the Boyne shortly after his promotion to the bishopric of Derry, 1690.

WALKER, JOHN, a minister of Exeter, author of 'An Attempt towards Recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy who were Sequestered in the Rebellion,' d. about

WALKER, JOHN, a well-known lexicographer, was born at Friern Barnet, in Middlesex, and lived by the profession of a schoolmaster, lecturer, having, however, first studied elocution with a view to the stage. His works are a 'Critical Pronouncing Dictionary,' 'A Rhyming Dictionary,' 'Elements of Elocution,' 'Rhetorical Grammar,' 'Outlines of English Grammar,' and 'Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names.' Died

WALKER, JOHN, a physician and geographical writer, who, at the time of his decease, was physician of the London Vaccine Institution; born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, 1759, died 1830.

WALKER, OBADIAH, a Roman Catholic divine and writer on education, 1616-1699.

WALKER, R., a portrait painter, 17th cent.

WALKER, S., an English divine, 1714-176

WALKER, T., an English actor, 1698-1743.

WALKER, T., a humorous writer, who held the office of a police magistrate, 1784-1836.

WALKER, W., a learned divine, died 1684.

WALL, EDWARD, belonging to an ancient Irish family, was the chief promoter of the rebellion in that country in 1641, and, after the death of Charles I., succeeded the marquis of Ormond as viceroy. He was defeated by Cromwell, and escaped to France, where he died 1651.

WALL, JOHN, a physician and medical writer, chiefly remarkable for his researches to discover materials proper for china ware, and the great promoter of that manufacture in Worcester. He also discovered the virtues of the Malvern waters. 1708-1776. His son, MARTIN, an eminent physician, professor at Oxford, 1744-1824.

WALL, WILLIAM, vicar of Shoreham, in Sussex, author of a 'History of Infant Baptism,' and 'Critical Notes on the Old Testament;' died 17

WALLACE, SIR WILLIAM, the national hero of Scotland, is supposed to have been born about the middle of the thirteenth century. Like those of all men immortalized in the early history of nations as the vindicators of their independence, his life has been coloured and amplified by the admixture of legendary poetry with fact. It is, however, to be remarked as to Wallace, that

in the documentary sources of history has to prove the main features of his career— gathered by his personal influence a large f followers—that though of humble origin ame governor of Scotland—that he gained victories, and was the object of the special nce of the English monarch. He is gener- id to have been the son of Sir Malcolm e of Elderslie, near Paisley, a man of an- amily, though not of high rank. That he nself knighted, and held the title of 'Sir,' r, is shown by the documents of the day. sual to speak of the higher Scottish nobi- the period as basely deserting their country ving the national contest to be headed by man who was faithful among the faithless. must be remembered that the nobility were Norman origin, whose sympathies natu- ere with the court of their national leader, orman king of England. The northern chiefly of Saxon origin, were now made to e regal and aristocratic oppression under the Saxons of England had been governed he conquest. It is natural to suppose that e's family belonged to the old gentry, who e ascendancy of the Normans, as Cedric the is so picturesquely made to do in Ivanhoe, at the young man feeling his capacity for sk, became the leader of his oppressed ymen, while the Norman nobles stood aside mbition opened up for some of them a pros- f dominion in the liberated country. His nflict with the English power is attributed mantic origin. Engaged in a dispute with oldiers in Lanark, the lady of his affections him refuge. She was slain by the for- on whom the young lover in his turn took engeance. Being thus fairly at feud with ading power, he gathered around him a ly increasing body of his countrymen, and last joined by such aristocratic leaders as s, Murray, and young Bruce, when Edward rce to quell them in 1297. These followers sufficient reliance on their leader, and w exceptions made a separate submission. , however, still keeping together his hum- owers, attacked and defeated the English the plains of the Forth, near Stirling

The country appeared to be entirely l, and the successful leader carried his ross the border to make retaliation on Eng- protection granted by him to the mon- f Hexham, dated 7th November, 1297, is the few documents relative to him which n preserved. He assumed the title of re- the kingdom, but the haughty nobles who ew ties to Scotland, viewed his career with alousy than gratitude. Edward, who was during the reverses sustained by his forces, l, with his accustomed energy, to strike a blow, and on the 22d of July, 1298, the h king in person gained over him the victory kirk. For some time Wallace led a wan- life, and conducted a sort of guerilla ntil the year 1303, when he was taken pri- He was removed to London, and on the August, 1305, executed under the English law, with every circumstance of cruelty nominy that could be devised. The English populace sympathized with his fate as that of a fellow-countryman rather than an enemy. [J.H.B.]

WALLENBOURG, JAMES DE, an Austrian diplomatist and Orientalist, 1763-1806.

WALLENSTEIN. ALBERT WALLENSTEIN, duke of Friedland, born in 1583, was the most renowned German commander during the first half of the THIRTY YEARS' WAR. He was of a noble family, and greatly increased his wealth and power by marriage. When the Danes took part in the struggle between the catholics and protestants in Germany, Wallenstein offered the emperor Ferdinand II. to raise and maintain an army of 50,000 men at his own expense, on condition that he was to have the uncontrolled command of them, and the privilege of indemnifying himself from the territories that they conquered. The emperor accepted these terms, and Wallenstein raised his army of volunteers, gained repeated victories over the Danes and their allies, and overran nearly the whole north of Germany, though he was checked by the heroic resistance of the town of Stralsund. But the violence of his proceedings, and his haughty demeanour, excited the jealousy of many of the catholic princes against him; and the emperor deposed him from his command in 1629. Wallenstein retired with calmness; relying on the promises of a favourite astrologer that he would soon be gloriously restored. This actually took place in 1632. The Swedish hero Gustavus Adolphus had appeared in the meantime on the scene of war, and had crushed the imperialist armies. Tilly the emperor's favourite general had been killed in action with him; and Ferdinand now trembling for his personal safety implored Wallenstein to resume the command. Wallenstein consented, but on terms of even more haughty independence than before. Such was the confidence that the soldiery placed in him, and such was the magic of his name, that the warlike youth of Germany crowded around his standard, and in a short time he encountered the Swedes at the head of a powerful and well-equipped army. He had the advantage over Gustavus and his Saxon allies in the early part of the campaign. He recovered several provinces from them, and defeated Gustavus when the Swedish king attacked his camp at Nurnberg. Wallenstein afterwards lost the great battle of Lutzen (Nov. 10, 1632) in which Gustavus fell; but Wallenstein re-organized his army in Bohemia, and was expected by the Austrian court to press hard on the German protestants and Swedes now that they were deprived of their great king. Wallenstein, however, remained inactive, and was accused by his enemies at Vienna of intriguing with the Swedes, with the view of making himself king of Bohemia. He was also hated on account of the comparative liberality of his religious opinions by the monks and Jesuits, who were all powerful in the emperor's councils. He was assassinated Feb. 25, 1634, by an Irishman named Butler, and some other foreign officers in his army. His murderers were rewarded by the emperor, and the vast possessions of the duke were confiscated. Historians have differed as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the suspicions that were entertained of Wallenstein's loyalty; but there can be no difference of opinion as to the deep atrocity of his taking off. [E.S.C.]

WALLER, EDMUND, was one of the most famous of English poets, for many years both before and after the Restoration; and his celebrity was not completely eclipsed till, in the course of the present century, our older poetical literature came to be more justly appreciated, and strength of imagination and feeling to be estimated more highly than elaborate correctness of form. Waller's works are verses of society and celebrations of public persons and events, with a large number of love-poems. Much inferior, not to Donne and Cowley only, but to several others of their class, both in imaginative force and in tenderness of emotion, he has a fine grace of fancy and diction, a wise purity of taste, and greater skill and care than almost any other poet of his age in the finishing and rounding off of his smaller compositions. His versification is exceedingly sweet; and he has unquestionable merit as a forerunner of Dryden in the improvement of the heroic couplet.—Waller, born in Hertfordshire in 1605, succeeded in childhood to a large patrimonial estate; and he added to his fortune by a wealthy marriage. It was before a second marriage that he paid unsuccessful addresses to Lady Dorothea Sidney, commemorated in his poems by the name of Sacharissa. After having been a member of the House of Commons in early youth, he sat again on the reassembling of parliament by Charles I. in 1640. At first he took his position with the party of Hampden, who was his cousin, and through whom he was connected also with Cromwell. But his vacillating temper soon showed itself; and, on the breaking out of the civil war, though he continued to sit in parliament, he was active in opposition to the proceedings of the house. In 1643 he was arrested for participation in a plot, said to have been intended for raising the Londoners on the king's behalf. Several of the plotters, and among them a brother-in-law of Waller's, were executed; and he himself escaped only through abject submission, and the most cowardly betrayal of the secrets of his friends. He was heavily fined, and banished from the country: but after the establishment of the Protectorate, Cromwell allowed him to return from France; and he took up his residence at a house he had near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire. Poetical panegyrics on the Lord Protector now flowed freely from his pen; and it was quite characteristic of the man, that, on the Restoration, these were followed by verses 'To the King, on his Majesty's Happy Return.' He sat repeatedly in parliament even in his extreme old age; and, though he was neither trustworthy nor trusted, his liveliness of talk, and his felicitous readiness of wit, made him one of the favourite speakers of the house. He died in 1687, and lies buried beside Edmund Burke. [W.S.]

WALLER, SIR WILLIAM, a famous general of the parliamentary army in the civil wars, born in Kent 1597, died 1688. His career was not unsuspected by the independents, and at the restoration he became one of the members for Middlesex. He wrote a 'Vindication of his Character and Conduct,' and 'Divine Meditations.'

WALLERIUS, JOHN GOTTSCHALK, an eminent Swedish naturalist, professor of chemistry, metallury, and pharmacy, at Upsala, 1709-1785.

WALLIN, G., a Swedish Orientalist, 1686-1760.

WALLIS, JOHN, an eminent mathematician, who held the office of archivist and Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, born at Ashford, in Kent, 1616, died 1703.

WALLIS, S., an English navigator in 1766-68.

WALLIUS, or VAN DER WALLE, JAMES, a Jesuit and Latin poet, French Flanders, 1599-1689.

WALLOT, J. J., a German astronomer, settled as professor at Paris, executed 1794.

WALMESLEY, CHARLES, a Roman Catholic divine and doctor of the Sorbonne, known as a mathematician, 1721-1797.

WALPOLE, SIR ROBERT, better known by his name in the House of Commons, than by his peerage title as earl of Orford, was born at Haughton, his father's family mansion, on the 26th of August, 1676. His father dying in 1700, he succeeded to his estate, and entered parliament. His education, like that of other country gentlemen in that age, was extremely imperfect, and it has been said, that as he knew nothing of French, he and George I., who could not speak English, had to discourse in state questions in bad Latin. His main power were a capacity for business and a knowledge of mankind. In 1708 he was made secretary at war. He was attacked, along with Marlborough, by the Tory government, which negotiated the treaty of Utrecht, and committed to the Tower on a charge of accession to commissariat peculation. With the Hanover accession came, of course, restoration to influence, and the power of triumphing over his enemies. He immediately entered on high office, but the foundation of his unexampled reign as ministerial power, was in the dexterity and success with which he adjusted the losses caused by the South Sea scheme, so as to make their pressure fall least on those who were least culpable. From 1721 until 1742 he governed the British empire, and during that period, though more than once enemies or rivals appeared to be on the eve of supplanting him to the ground, he righted himself by his own admirable dexterity. He was a friend of peace, and preserved it until a European war became his downfall came together. The country owed to his government the origin of many important projects of practical statesmanship. Among the valuable of these was the plan for suspending the exaction of duties until commodities are brought to market, by the arrangement now so well known as the bonding system. The excise scheme, as it was termed, in which he proposed to bring this system into practice, was so pertinaciously denounced by popular opinion, under the well-known cry, 'Liberty of property, and no excise,' that he required to abandon it. Among his good qualities may be mentioned his clemency towards his political opponents, and a desire rather to baffle them, than let them be involved in dangerous schemes. But on the other hand, there is no doubt that the charges of corruption made against him are well founded. In carried out his objects in government he used how this was done, and he did much to verify his own axiom, that every man has his price. His habits and manners were coarse as those of a fox-hunters of his day, and we find his son, Horace in a party of ladies of the younger and more fastidious generation, nervously anxious lest his father should say things to drive them from the room. His first wife was a daughter of Sir John Haunton,

of London, but he afterwards married
s, Miss Skerret, an event which the
Marlborough loudly proclaimed, but
's elaborate biography does not men-
fatal majority against him, which
his power was gone, was characteris-
gh in an election case. It occurred on
February, 1742. On the 9th he was
of Orford, and on the 11th resigned.
years of misery from unwonted inac-
inful disease, he died on 18th March,
[J.H.B.]

LE, HORACE, born in 1717, was the
f Sir Robert. On leaving Cambridge,
on the continent with the poet Gray,
itive man of letters and the supercilious
k quarrelled and parted. For more
ter of a century from 1741 he sat in
of Commons; but, though he made
es, he was neither a distinguished nor
mber. Government sinecures conferred
his father made up his income to nearly
nd a-year. Thus enabled to indulge
indolence, he spent his life in luxurious
atching and satirizing his political and
contemporaries, coquetting haughtily
ure and literary men, with art and
lding at Twickenham his Gothic toy-
Strawberry Hill, and filling it with
and ornamental nicknacks. In his
rth year, by the death of his nephew,
d to the Earldom of Orford; but the
de no change in his habits. He died
terwards, in 1797.—Horace Walpole's
ductions never rise above the character
ss: but, in their several ways, all of
ever; and the best of them are among
st of their kind. Neither his 'Anec-
inting in England,' nor his 'Catalogue
d Noble Authors,' would suffice to pre-
eputation which, professing to despise
longed for vehemently. He attempted
considerable success, the adventure of
composition; in the romance of 'The
Otranto,' (1764), and the exaggerated
'The Mysterious Mother,' (1768). He
t home in his 'Memoirs of the Reign of
,' and the 'Memoirs of the Reign of
.,' the bitterness of which has some
his just indignation at the ill-usage
his father. But the permanence of his
sts on his 'Letters,' which offer a min-
ure of society and public life for the
t of his long life. They are cynical and
in the extreme, but always full of keen
and lively description, and frequent
f pointed wit; and the style, though
ed by great labour, possesses a masterly
nd apparent ease. Both the Memoirs
tters were, by his own order, reserved
ation till after his death. [W.S.]

LE, HORATIO, Lord, brother of Sir
eceding article, was born in 1678, and
l offices under government. Besides
amphlets, he wrote an 'Answer to
e's Letters on History.' Died 1757.

, EDWARD, an Irish physician and
on, author of 'A Narrative of the Ex-
Holland,' &c.; died 1832.

WALSH, PETER, an Irish priest and political writer, who became professor at Louvain, and on his return to Ireland persuaded many of the clergy to subscribe a declaration disclaiming the pope's temporal authority; died 1687.

WALSH, WILLIAM, a gentleman of Queen Anne's household, known as a poet, 1663-1708.

WALSINGHAM, SIR FRANCIS, one of Queen Elizabeth's eminent statesmen, was born at Chislehurst, in Kent, 1536. He was first employed by Cecil as ambassador to the court of France in the period 1570-1577, and then became one of the secretaries of state, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1586, three years after he had gone as ambassador to Scotland, he formed one of the Commission for the trial of Queen Mary, and when he died, in 1590, was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. While Walsingham was in France the massacre of St. Bartholomew took place, and his enmity to Mary Stuart was well grounded in his knowledge of the dark machinations of the Roman Catholics. Queen Elizabeth, who had a vein of humour in her composition, and frequently addressed her ministers in a sportive manner, called him her *moon*, and in such a night as threatened Europe at that time, she had reason enough to congratulate herself on having a counsellor so honest and sagacious. He possessed political knowledge and foresight in a remarkable degree, and though it is said he was puritanically inclined, no man could have drawn a more distinct line where he believed, rightly or wrongly, that the toleration of princes should cease. Walsingham deserves honourable remembrance also for the steady fidelity to his principles which he displayed at the French court, and his bold remonstrances with the king. His Despatches are highly interesting, and may be consulted in the work of Sir Dudley Bigges. [E.R.]

WALSINGHAM, THOMAS, a monk of St. Albans, historiographer-royal to Henry VI., about 1440, author of English chronicles.

WALTER, JOHN, late proprietor of the *Times* newspaper, and member of parliament, deserves honourable mention as the first to raise the character of the daily press, and bring the steam engine to its aid. He was born in 1773, and undertook the exclusive management of the *Times*, in the character of joint proprietor, in 1803. The successful application of the steam engine in this enterprise dates from 1814. Mr. Walter represented Berkshire in parliament from 1832 to 1837, and was returned for Nottingham in 1841; d. 1847.

WALTER, JOHN GOTTLOB, an eminent Prussian anatomist, 1734-1818. FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, his son, also an anatomical writer and professor, 1764-1826.

WALTHER, B., a German astronomer, d. 1504.

WALTHER, G. C., a jurisconsult, 1601-1656.

WALTHER, M., a German preacher and theologian, 1593-1662. AUGUSTIN FREDERIC, his son, an anatomist, author of a Treatise on the Tongue, 1688-1746.

WALTHER, R., a Swiss theologian and Latin poet, 1519-1586. His son, ADOLPHUS, a Latin poet of remarkable talent, 1552-1577.

WALTON, BRIAN, bishop of Chester, and editor of the London Polyglott Bible, 1600-1661.

WALTON, IZAAC, a well-known writer on ang-

ling, was born at Stafford in 1593. He died in 1683. Though his education was not a remarkably good one, and though he made in after life no pre-

[House of Isaac Walton.]

tensions to learning, he yet became one of the most popular authors of the time in which he lived. He was originally a linen-draper in London, but acquiring a competency, he was enabled to retire from business and leave town. He was a pious man, of a thoughtful contemplative turn of mind, and during the time he was in business was exceedingly fond of fishing. The river Lea was his darling haunt (still a favourite spot for Cockney anglers), and there he spent as much of his time as he could spare from his shop, in angling and contemplation. In 1653 he published his famous work, 'The Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation.' In this work he introduced a good deal of information upon the habits of fresh water fishes, and figured with considerable accuracy many of the species of which he treats. The air of verisimilitude and unaffected benevolence which this work exhibits has made it the most popular book of its kind ever written; a popularity which after the lapse of 200 years it still enjoys amongst the lovers of the 'gentle craft.' Walton was considered the most expert fisher of his time, and has been called the father of anglers. He spent a great part of his latter years in the society of eminent divines, and has left behind him several biographical memoirs which are still highly thought of. He lived to the age of ninety. [W.B.]

WAMESE, J., a French jurisconsult, 1524-90.
WANGENHEIM, F. A. J. De, a Prussian Orientalist and writer on forest botany, 1747-1800.
WANLEY, Nathaniel, rector of Trinity Church, in Coventry, author of 'Self-Reflection,' 1633-1680. His son, Humphrey, a learned literary antiquary, secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and librarian to the earl of Oxford, 1672-1726.
WANSLEBEN, or VANSLEB, John Michael, an Oriental scholar, and traveller in Abyssinia and Egypt, born in Thuringia 1635, died 1679.
WARBECK, Perkin, or Peter, a pretender to the English throne, who assumed the character and title of Richard, duke of York, one of the princes supposed to have been murdered in the Tower. Being defeated in arms, he was executed in the reign of Henry VII., 1499. Some obscurity still remains about his history.

WARBURTON, Eliot B. G., an English novelist and miscellaneous writer, died 1851.
WARBURTON, John, a heraldist and antiquarian, author of 'Vallum Romanum,' 1682-1759.
WARBURTON, Wm., D.D., a distinguished bishop of the English Church, was born at Newark in 1698. Having acquired the elements of education at the grammar school of his native town, he served an apprenticeship to an attorney, and after the expiry of his term, opened chambers as a legal practitioner. Tiring, however, of the law, he turned his views towards the church, and was admitted to deacon's orders in 1723. The legal studies of his early life exercised a powerful influence in moulding his habits of thought as well as his treatment of controversial subjects; and to the non-professional course of his preparation for the church, must be ascribed that dislike to the routine of the regular discipline, and that pride he took in confounding the adherents to the beaten paths of theology, which formed one of the most peculiarities in his character. Naturally a strong, domineering temper, his arrogant dogmatism, united to great skill and power in wielding weapons of dialectic controversy, led him into propounding and supporting paradoxes, which all his great learning and acknowledged acuteness, rendered him an unsafe guide. By the his natural and acquired talents, however, he to distinction in the church. In 1726, he in this latter place, he prepared several the press; the principal of which are the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles on the Legal Judicature of Chances Translations. These were soon followed productions of a higher character, between Church and State, which was lished in 1738, and the first volume Legation, which appeared towards the same year. Although both of these buted to establish his fame as not to either of them directly, but duction of his able pen that he was elevation to episcopal dignity. dication of Pope's Essay on Man introduced him to an acquaintance but procured him the friendship Bath, through whose influence age of the crown. He was chaplain to the king, prebendary Bristol, and bishop of Gloucester the conduct of the controversy delight and pride to carry burton often presented a picture ness of the Christian character palpable defects, he was habitual piety—of a temper benevolence, and a reign been surpassed, for the anity, as the greatest His death took place in

WARD, Edward, and of a poetic version
WARD, Bernard in Spain, and emb that country, 1750.
WARD, John,

llege, was the son of a dis-
was born in London 1679.
ssistant schoolmaster, and
nown as a classical scholar
sen professor in 1720; died
works are 'Lives of the
id 'A System of Oratory.'

PLUMER, a miscellaneous
est known as the author of
n London 1765. He com-
l career as a barrister, in
is first work, an 'Inquiry
id History of the Law of
1795. He entered parlia-
ecame under-secretary for
afterwards he was succes-
of the admiralty, and clerk
lied in 1846, and the Hon.
ublished his 'Memoirs and

argaret professor of divinity,
troversialist, died 1643.
p of Salisbury, eminent as
stronomer, 1617-1689.
Catholic divine, 1652-1708.
Y, founder of the university
me bishop of that see in
remarkable for his zeal in
atholic Church. He was a
er in other respects, but
atment of those he regarded
hom he sent to the stake.

RALPH, was born in Dal-
1779, a few months after
ved to Glasgow. Though
f the Secession Church, he
elf to the Congregational
, ordained by his friend Mr.
a chapel in Albion-Street:
to a larger place of wor-
In 1811 he was associated
of the tutors in the Theo-
Wardlaw acquired a high
gian, and his professional
ged by an honorary degree
al works are 'Discourses
versy,' 'Sermons,' 'Man's
Belief,' 'Lectures Against
its,' 'Lectures on the His-
died 17th December, 1853,
ublic procession. [R.J.]
eminent oculist, died 1815.
s, called 'the Camden of
ks on the history and anti-
1594-1666.
W., a Swedish astronomer,
ny of Sciences, 1717-1783.
archbishop of Canterbury
s born at Okely, in Hamp-
5 admitted a fellow of New
public life commenced in
. sent him on an embassy
dy; he became keeper of
but resigned this office in
the ascendancy of Wolsey,
ed 1532.
, professor of mathematics
f an 'Essay on the Prin-

ciples of Human Knowledge,' 'Properties of Algebraic Curves,' and other works, 1734-1798.

WARMHOLTZ, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, a Swedish bibliographer, 1710-1784.

WARNER, FERDINANDO, a doctor and clergyman of the Church of England, author of a great number of works, theological, biographical, and historical, 1703-1768. JOHN, his son, a writer on prosody, and translator of the history of 'Friar Gerund,' from the Spanish.

WARNER, JOHN, bishop of Rochester, distinguished for his learning and munificence, and as a royalist at the period of the rebellion, 1585-1666. Among his charitable works may be mentioned the foundation of Bromley College, for twenty widows of royal and orthodox clergymen, and four scholarships in Baliol College for young Scotchmen.

WARNER, J., an eminent surgeon, 1717-1801.

WARNER, RICHARD, a botanist, 1711-1775.

WARNER, WILLIAM, an English scholar and poet, mentioned among the early writers to whom we owe the refinement of our language, 1558-1609.

WARNERY, C. E., a French officer and writer on tactics, in the Polish service, 1719-1786.

WARREN, C., a steel engraver, died 1823.

WARREN, SIR JOHN BORLASE, an English admiral, employed in the expedition to Quiberon, destined to assist the Vendeans, was born at the seat of his family at Stapleford, in Nottinghamshire, 1754. After the Vendean expedition he joined the Brest fleet under Lord Bridport, and distinguished himself in 1798 by capturing the French squadron sent to invade Ireland. On the conclusion of peace he became a privy councillor, and was sent as ambassador to Russia; died 1822.

WARREN, SIR PETER, vice-admiral of the red, was born in Ireland 1703, and won his laurels by the capture of Louisbourg, and the total defeat of a French squadron sent to recover it, 1745-1747. In the autumn of the last-mentioned year his popularity occasioned his return to parliament as member for Westminster; died 1752.

WARSEWITZ, C. STANISLAUS, a Polish statesman, historian, and Jesuit; died 1605.

WARTON, JOSEPH and THOMAS, were brothers, and very like each other in pursuits and mental character. They share with Bishop Percy the honour of having given the first perceptible impulse to that revolution in literary taste, which dethroned Pope and the Didactic school of poetry, and led poets and critics to a renewed study both of nature and of Old English literature. The Wartons have a place, likewise, among our minor poets; but in this character even Thomas possesses but small merit. They were sons of a clergyman, who was professor of poetry at Oxford, and afterwards a vicar in Hampshire. Joseph was born in 1722, and lived till 1800. Thomas, born in 1728, died in 1790.—Dr. Joseph Warton was the more active and independent thinker of the two; and students of the principles of criticism have, since his time, estimated, more justly than did his contemporaries, the value of his 'Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.' It was published, in separate parts, in 1756 (the same year with Percy's Reliques) and 1782. But Warton, a poor man during all the best period of his life, was diverted from systematic study and speculation by the toils of clerical duty, and after-

wards by those of teaching. He taught for nearly forty years in Winchester School, of which for twenty-seven years he was head master.—Dr. Thomas Warton, being content to remain in the celibacy of Trinity College, Oxford, was able to devote himself without interruption to his favourite pursuits. He held the professorship of poetry for the usual ten years from 1757; and in 1785 he was appointed poet-laureate and Camden professor of history. Besides writing a good deal of poetry, and several miscellanies and pieces of humour, he creditably edited Theocritus and one of the Greek Anthologies. But his really valuable efforts were made in the criticism of Early English literature. His earliest performance of this sort was the 'Observations on the Faerie Queene of Spenser,' published in 1752, and much enlarged in 1762. His great work, 'The History of English Poetry,' appeared in three successive volumes, in 1774, 1778, and 1781. He lived to write only a small portion of a fourth volume; and the work closes abruptly near the beginning of Elizabeth's reign. It is ill-digested, desultory, and often very loose in reasoning: it contains many serious gaps, and very many positive errors, in detail. But even its mistakes and deficiencies are fewer than we might have expected from the first pioneer in so rugged a field; and the value of the book makes it well worth the trouble which has been expended on it, in corrections and additions, by its recent editors, Price and Taylor. Its antiquarian learning is very great; the poetical taste of the author is remarkably fine; and the flowing and animated eloquence, which breaks out whenever the occasion permits, makes many parts of it as interesting as anything we have of the sort. [W.S.]

WARWICK, a famous baronial name in England; the principal of those who have borne it are —Guy of Beauchamp, commonly called Guy, earl of Warwick, a party to the league against Edward II., by which the favourite, Piers Gaveston, was beheaded, 1312. Richard, a favourite of Henry V., distinguished in the French wars, and regent in the time of his successor; died 1439. Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, called the King Maker, slain at the battle of Barnet 1471. Edward, grandson of the latter, beheaded by Henry VII. 1499.

WARWICK, Sir Philip, secretary to Charles I., and member of the long parliament, author of a 'Discourse on Government,' and 'Memoirs of the King,' 1608-1682.

WARWICK, Vibrand Von, a Dutch navigator, who prepared the commercial relations between Holland and the Chinese in 1606.

WASER, Anna, a Swiss painter, 1679-1713.

WASER, Gaspard, a learned Swiss Orientalist and antiquarian, 1565-1625. His son, John Henry, a diplomatist, 1600-1669.

WASER, H., a Swiss minister and economist, author of 'Chronologie Diplomatique,' 1742-1780.

WASHINGTON, George, was born in Westmoreland in the state of Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732. His father was affluent, but George received merely the ordinary education of the young American colonist of the day, which was always meagre, unless when the ambitions parents sent a son to the home country. He had, however, but scanty literary or artistic tastes, and studied only the accomplishments which aided his practical views. Though it has been questioned if he knew any language but English, it is understood that he studied French after the responsibilities of command had fallen on him, for the purpose of holding communication with the auxiliaries sent from France to join the army of independence. On the other hand, his practical acquirements were precociously developed. When but sixteen years old he was employed in surveying the vast wilderness assigned to his connection, Lord Fairfax, in the district of the Allegany mountains. He pursued the profession of a surveyor, which in a country full of estates, utterly unknown in character and extent to their owners, was a lucrative one; and he is said to have thus obtained an unconscious training for his subsequent warlike operations by acquiring a minute acquaintance with some parts of the country, and a knowledge of the general characteristics of the whole. Before he was twenty years old he received an important command, as adjutant-general of one of the military districts into which Virginia was divided to resist the Indians, and his genius entitled him to more important command in the American war with France in 1754. In a mission across the frontiers to ascertain the objects of the French, he discovered by his extraordinary sagacity the views of aggrandizement which led ultimately to the destruction of French power in America. He distinguished himself in the war which then broke out, and as all this occurred before he was twenty-three years old, his history decidedly supports the theory that the faculty of the military commander is generally developed early in life. It is believed, indeed, that many of the early calamities of that war might have been obviated if veteran British commanders had paid more respect to the sagacity of the young Virginian. In 1759 he married Mrs. Martha Curtis, a widow. She brought considerable property to add to Washington's large estates, and for some years his hands were as full of business, in the management of private property and attendance on the provincial legislature, as they ever afterwards were when he was at the head of the Union. It was one of his peculiarities that he carried out small matters with the same articulate organization as large. He slurred over nothing, and his household books, of which fac-similes have been extensively circulated, would have stamped him as a pedantic trifler, had they not exemplified the same rigid adherence to system and accuracy of detail with which he subsequently organized the government of a great nation. He took an unnoticeable but active part in his own province, in the preparations for the assertion of independence. He was appointed one of the delegates from Virginia to the first general congress in 1774, and had the command of the independent companies of the state. Still, his position had never been brilliant or even conspicuous, and it is perhaps the most remarkable instance of that common sense which characterized the revolution, that the supreme command of the army of independence should have fallen into his hands. He became commander-in-chief on 15th June, 1775. To give his history from that period until, after completing the task assigned to him, he resigned his command at the close of the year 1783, would be to give a history of the American

war of independence. It may be only generally remarked of his career, that it was almost to the conclusion a struggle not only against the British force, but the turbulence and factiousness of those who were influential in the new states and their army. It cannot be said that the brilliancy of his achievements gave him his great influence, for he was often beaten, and it was by taking advantage of what his troops learned in hardships and defeats, that he was at last able to accomplish the sagacious and deeply planned movement by which Cornwallis was surprised and found it necessary to surrender. He was inaugurated as the first president of the United States, on the 30th of April, 1789. How he presided at the organization of a new empire, and regulated the enthusiasts, or self-seekers, who struggled for their peculiar objects, is, like his military career, matter of history. On more than one occasion, if he could not with certainty have achieved life-long despotic power, he might have acquired the flattering title of king, but it was his great merit that he sought only as much power and greatness as enabled him to do his duty, and no more. He retired from public life in 1796, and died on the 14th of December, 1799, leaving a reputation without a stain. [J.H.B.]

[Tomb of Washington.]

WASMUTH, M., a Danish Orientalist, 1625-88.

WASSE, Cornelia Wouters, Baroness Von, a female writer of Brussels, 1739-1802.

WASSE, Joseph, a native of Yorkshire, distinguished for his classical learning, 1672-1738.

WASSENAER, N. J., a Dutch physician and historian of Europe, died 1632.

WASSENBERG, Everard Von, a German historian of the reign of Uladislaus IV., b. 1610.

WATELET, Claude Henry, a French painter and etcher, author of several critical works on art of considerable value, 1718-1786.

WATERHOUSE, Edward, an English divine, known as a heraldist and miscell. writer, 1619-70.

WATERLAND, Daniel, a learned divine, and dignitary of the Church of England, was born at Wasely or Walesly, in Lincolnshire, 1683, and died 1740. His principal works are of a controversial character, written against Jackson and Tindal: a complete edition was published in 11 volumes 8vo, 1823, by Van Milderr.

WATERLOO, Anthony, a Dutch landscape painter and etcher; born about 1618, died 1662.

WATERLOO, G. B., a Latin poet, 1572-1597.

WATRELOS, Lambert, a priest of Flanders, author of a Chronicle of Cambray, 1110-1172.

WATS, Gilbert, an English scholar, d. 1657.

WATSON, David, a learned Scotchman, best known for his version of Horace, 1710-1756.

WATSON, Henry, a gallant East Indian officer and engineer, born at Holbeach about 1737. He distinguished himself at the siege of Belle Isle in 1761, and at the capture of Havannah 1762, but in a still more memorable manner by the works of Fort William; died 1786.

WATSON, James, a Scotch printer, author of a History of the Art in Scotland, died 1722.

WATSON, John, a minister of the Church of England, known as an antiquarian, and historical and miscellaneous writer, 1724-1783.

WATSON, Richard, bishop of Llandaff, author of several learned works, was born at Heversham, near Kendal, in 1737. He first distinguished himself as a natural philosopher, and in 1764 succeeded Dr. Hadley as professor of chemistry at Cambridge; in 1771 he became professor of divinity. The theological works of Bishop Watson are, 'An Apology for Christianity, in a series of Letters addressed to Edward Gibbon, Esq.,' 'An Apology for the Bible,' in answer to Paine's Age of Reason, and many miscellaneous Tracts and Sermons. His philosophical works are chiefly on Chemistry. Died 1816.

WATSON, Robert, a Scottish historian and professor of the *Belles Lettres*, author of a 'History of Philip II.,' born at St. Andrews about 1730, died 1780. Mr. Watson began a History of Philip III., which was completed by Dr. Thompson.

WATSON, T., a nonconformist divine, d. 1690.

WATSON, T., a catholic prelate, died 1582.

WATSON, T., a song-writer, d. 1591 or 1592.

WATSON, Sir William, a physician of London, eminent as a botanist and natural philosopher, especially for his skill in electricity; born in Clerkenwell 1715, died 1787.

WATT, James, the author of improvements in the application of steam as a motive power which have identified his name with the steam engine. Directing the force of an original genius, early exercised in philosophical research, to the improvement of the steam engine, he enlarged the resources of his country, increased the power of man, and rose to an eminent place among the illustrious followers of science and the real benefactors of the world. Watt was born at Greenock, 19th January, 1736, the son of James Watt, twenty years town councillor, treasurer, and bailie of Greenock. Being even in infancy, says M. Arago, of a delicate constitution, the early education of James Watt was in a great measure of a domestic character. His ill health seems to have led him to the cultivation of his intellect with unusual assiduity. It is said that when only six years of age, he was discovered drawing geometrical figures on the hearth with chalk, and other anecdotes related of him justify the remark which was elicited by a friend on the above occasion that he was 'a by ord'nar' wean.'

When about fourteen years of age he made an electrical machine, and there is a curious anecdote related by M. Arago, to the effect that his aunt, Mrs. Muirhead, who did not entertain the same opinion as his father of the powers of the boy, upbraided him one evening at the tea table for what seemed to her to be listless idleness;—taking off the lid of the kettle and putting it on again; holding sometimes a cup and sometimes a silver spoon over the steam; watching the exit of the steam from the spout, and counting the drops of water into which it became condensed. With the increased light imparted by a knowledge of his subsequent career, the boy pondering before the tea kettle, will, as observed by his French enthusiastic biographer, be viewed as the great engineer preluding to the discoveries that were to immortalize him. In 1755, Watt went to London, and placed himself under Mr. John Morgan, mathematical and nautical instrument maker, in Finch Lane, whose business it would appear lay chiefly in making and repairing the instruments made use of in the experiments in mechanics and natural philosophy. Shortly after his return from London, about 1757, when Watt had scarcely attained his twenty-first year, he endeavoured to establish himself in business in Glasgow, but owing to his not being a burgess he met with opposition from the corporation of arts and trades, who refused to allow him to set up even the humblest workshop. To the great renown of the authorities of the university, which is not under city jurisdiction, Watt was offered an asylum within the precincts of the college, where he established a shop, and he was honoured with the title of mathematical instrument maker to the university. The great men of the day—Adam Smith, Dr. Black, Dr. Dick, Professor Anderson, kindly befriended young Watt, and the more intelligent students were his intimate companions. The revival of commercial and manufacturing enterprise in Britain had about this time directed attention to steam as a motive power. As early as 1761 or 1762, Watt made some experiments on the force of steam. But the event to which his invaluable discoveries may be most distinctly assigned took place in the session of 1763-64, when Professor Anderson sent him a model of Newcomen's steam engine to repair. He soon repaired the model, which exists to this day in the museum of the natural philosophy class. While working at these repairs, he was led to detect the imperfections of the machine itself, and to investigate those properties of steam upon which its action depends. About this time he left the college and took up his abode in the town previous to his marriage with his cousin, Miss Miller, the daughter of a 'freeman,' in the summer of 1764. It is not possible to enter here on the nature of Watt's improvements in the steam engine, or to estimate their economical advantages; we must refer to treatises on the steam engine for information on these points. Suffice it here to say, that Watt's invention of a separate condenser, and the necessary modifications of the arrangements of the mechanism of the engine, were in their main features completed as early as 1765. In 1768, the first patent was applied for, and obtained 5th January, 1769. Dr. John Roebuck, the founder of Carron Iron Works, who had aided Watt in preparing his third working model, was a sharer in this patent. Roebuck's affairs got embarrassed in the summer of 1769, and Watt was for the time deprived of the means of prosecuting his inventions. He dedicated himself, however, with great credit to general engineering and surveying during the interval which elapsed before the opportunity presented itself of his finally devoting himself to the carrying out of his improvements in the steam engine. It was while engaged in the greatest engineering work undertaken by him, the surveying and estimating a line of canal between Fort William and Inverness, since executed by Telford on a larger scale than was then proposed, that Watt, in 1778, having been bereaved of his wife, determined to accept an invitation from Matthew Boulton, the founder of Soho, to settle in England. Watt's connection with Boulton commenced early in the year 1774, and they remained in partnership till 1800, when Watt retired from business, but their friendship continued undiminished until Boulton's death. Of the spirited manner in which Boulton conducted the mercantile department of the establishment, some idea may be formed from the fact, that upwards of £47,000 was spent before the patentees began to receive any returns; but at length their remuneration began to pour in, and in no scanty stream. In Cornwall and other mining districts, especially where coal was not abundant, the new engines speedily replaced the old; but down to 1794 the introduction of the steam engine into other three mining districts had been comparatively slow, and it has been stated, that at the expiration of the patent the aggregate power of the engines employed in London was not more than 650 nominal horse power; in Manchester about 450 horse power, and in Leeds about 300 horse power. As above alluded to, a volume would not suffice to exhaust Watt's professional biography, and we must leave our readers to inquire into this elsewhere. Of the private character of the great engineer a most pleasing account is given by Lord Jeffrey, who observes: 'Perhaps no individual in this age possessed so much and so varied exact information, had read so much, and remembered what he had read so accurately and well. He had infinite quickness of apprehension, a prodigious memory, and a certain rectifying and methodizing power of understanding, which extracted something precious out of all that was presented to it.' In social conversation he allowed his mind, like a great cyclopædia, to be opened up on whatever subject might best suit the taste of his associates; and he made everything so plain, clear, and intelligible, that, it is remarked, scarcely any one could be conscious of any deficiency in their own capacity in his presence.—Of a generous and affectionate disposition, he was considerate of the feelings of all around him, and gave the most liberal assistance and encouragement to all young persons who showed indications of talent, or who applied to him for patronage and advice. As his death approached, he was perfectly conscious of his situation, and calm in the contemplation of it, expressing his thankfulness for the length of days with which he had been blessed. He died at Heathfield, near Soho, Birmingham, on the 25th August, 1819. He was fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; correspondent of the French Insti-

tute, and an LL.D. of Glasgow university. By public subscription a monument was erected to him in 1824 in Westminster Abbey, one of the best of Chantrey's works. The countenance of this statue has been characterized as the 'personification of abstract thought.' Other statues by Chantrey adorn George's Square, Glasgow, the University Museum, and the chapel at Handsworth, erected by Watt's only son, who survived him, and who is since dead. [L.D.B.G.]

WATT, ROBERT, a Scotch physician, author of professional works, and of the well-known index of British and foreign literature, entitled 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' 1774-1819.

WATTEAU, ANTHONY, an eminent French landscape painter, b. at Valenciennes 1684, d. 1721.

WATTS, ISAAC, D.D., was a native of Southampton, where he was born on 17th July, 1674. His father was a dissenter, and living at a time when nonconformity was a crime, he several times suffered heavy penalties, both by fine and imprisonment. Isaac early displayed a remarkable precocity; and his greatest delight while a mere child, consisted in reading simple story books. At the age of four he began to learn Latin, and at seven, had attracted no small attention by his talent for versifying. His proficiency in classical studies was so much above the average scholarship of school boys, that some wealthy individuals, desirous of encouraging so gifted a youth, offered to bear the expenses of his education at one of the universities, if his father would have consented to his entering the established church. Prevented by conscientious scruples from accepting this generous offer, the father placed Isaac at a dissenting academy, under the care of the reverend Mr. Rowe, an independent clergyman, eminent both for his piety and learning. At the age of twenty, his academic course was finished, but instead of commencing an active course of preaching, he resolved, with a rare exercise of humility, and distrust of his fitness for the pulpit, to return to his father's house, with a view of acquiring, during a season of religious retirement, those higher qualifications for the duties of the ministry, which no course of academic instruction, however extensive or varied, can supply. It was during this period that he first tried his poetic talents in the composition of sacred poetry; and so much were these sacred songs admired, that on their being collected and published in a little volume, they were unanimously adopted as the hymn-book of the independent chapel where his father worshipped.—After a retirement of two years under the paternal roof, he accepted an invitation from Sir John Hartopp, Bart. of Stoke-Newington, to undertake the office of tutor to his son. In this situation, he enjoyed ample opportunities for self-improvement; and while he was most conscientious in attending to the interests of his youthful charge, he pursued his own studies at the same time, with indefatigable industry; increasing his familiarity with the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures,—perusing the works of the most eminent biblical writers and divines,—forming abridgments of many, and endeavouring to digest his acquired knowlege by the methods he afterwards described in his 'Improvement of the Mind.'—In 1698, Watts entered upon the duties of the ministry, as assistant to Dr. Chauncey, pastor of the independent church, Mark Lane, London; and on the death of that clergyman, was chosen to succeed him on 8th March, 1702. Under the auspices of this eloquent and fervid young preacher, the congregation rapidly increased, and continued for several years in the most flourishing condition, when an alarming illness, brought on by his vehement style of oratory, threatened to put a premature period to his life and usefulness. By due care and attention he recovered; but his physical energies were so much impaired, that he was obliged, first, to employ an assistant, to relieve him of some part of his ministerial duties; and then afterwards, on the recurrence of a violent fever, which gave a severe shock to his enfeebled constitution, he had, at his own desire, Mr. Price associated with him as colleague in the pastoral charge of his congregation. Compelled soon after to resign his public office, he went on a visit to the house of his friend, Sir Thomas Abney, knight and alderman, at Abney Park, Stoke-Newington; and that visit, though designed at first to be for a few days, was prolonged to a residence of more than thirty years. In this hospitable mansion he received all the tender and assiduous attention which his infirmities required; and which were sweetened by the pleasures of cultivated society and Christian friendship. In 1728, the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen simultaneously conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity. Seldom has such a title been bestowed on one so worthy to receive it. Dr. Watts' range of knowledge was almost unbounded, and although theology was of course the chief subject of his study, he had mastered the whole circle of the sciences. Dr. Watts holds a respectable rank in the list of British poets. His poetry is chiefly of a devotional cast, and in regard to his hymns, Dr. Johnson has pronounced this high eulogium, 'That for children he condescended to lay aside the scholar, the philosopher, and the wit to write little poems, systems of instruction adapted to their wants and capacities.' Dr. Watts died on 25th November, 1748, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. [R.J.]

[Abney Park, the residence of Isaac Watts.]

WAYNFLETE, WILLIAM OF, so called from his birth-place, in Lincolnshire, was the eldest son

of Richard Patten or Barbour. Commencing his distinguished career as head master of Winchester school about 1429, he became provost of Eton, then in course of foundation by Henry VI., 1442, bishop of Winchester 1447, and lord high chancellor 1456. He founded Magdalen College, Oxford, and, though a true Lancastrian, was highly honoured by Edward IV.; died 1486.

WEAVER. See WEEVER.

WEBB, F., an English writer, 1735-1815.

WEBB, P. C., an antiquarian, 1700-1770.

WEBBE, GEORGE, a native of Wiltshire, who became bishop of Limerick, and died in the castle of that town, where the rebels had imprisoned him, in 1641. He is the author of several religious works, the principal of which is entitled 'Practice of Quietness, directing a Christian to Live Quietly in this Troublesome World.'

WEBBE, SAMUEL, a great English musician and composer, was born in 1740. In his boyhood he was indentured to a cabinet-maker, but after the termination of his apprenticeship he devoted himself entirely to the study of music. At twenty-six years old he gained a gold prize medal for the best canon from the Catch Club, and from the years 1765 to 1792 he had no fewer than twenty-seven medals awarded to him from the same club for glees, canons, odes, and catches. It was for this club that Webbe composed the famous glee 'Glorious Apollo.' His compositions of the class mentioned amount to one hundred and seven. He composed, besides masses (he was a Roman Catholic) anthems, songs, &c., many of which are still sung. He died in 1817. [J.M.]

WEBBER, JOHN, an ingenious artist, who was appointed draughtsman in the last expedition of Captain Cook; born in London 1751, died 1793.

WEBBER, Z., a Dutch theologian, died 1697.

WEBER, ANANIAS, a German theologian, preacher, and controversial writer, 1596-1765.

WEBER, CARL MARIA VON, one of the greatest of German musicians, was born at Eutin in Holstein, in December, 1786. In 1797 he was taken to Saltzburg and placed under the tuition of Michael Haydn, (brother of the illustrious composer), and here he published his first works. Soon after this he went to Munich, where he received lessons in singing from Valesi, and in composition from M. Kalcher, under whose supervision he wrote music for an opera 'The Power of Love and Wine.' In 1800 his opera the 'Wood Maiden' was brought out, in 1801 'Peter Schlemihl,' and soon after 'Rubezahl,' which afterwards appeared as the composition of Rode. In 1802 he set out on a professional tour through Germany, and in 1806 he went by invitation to Carlsruhe, where he produced several symphonies and concertos. At Darmstadt he composed his 'Abon Hassan,' and from 1813 to 1816 he was director of the opera at Prague. In 1822 he brought out at Berlin his greatest work, 'Der Freischutz,' which produced an immense sensation in the north of Germany, and wherever it was performed. It was put on the stage in London on the 23d of July, 1824. In November, 1823, Weber produced at Vienna his opera of 'Euryanthe,' and in 1825 he accepted from Mr. Charles Kemble the offer of £500 to compose an opera for the English stage. This opera was 'Oberon,' which was brought out at Covent Garden theatre, conducted by Weber himself, on the 12th of April, 1826. Soon after unmistakeable symptoms of pulmonary disease presented themselves, and the health of the great composer sank rapidly, and his illustrious career closed on the 5th of June, 1826, when he was found lifeless in his bed. He was buried in the Roman Catholic chapel, Moorfields, permission to inter him in St. Paul's cathedral having been refused on account of his religion. [J.M.]

WEBER, EMMANUEL, a German historian, poet, and jurisconsult, died 1726.

WEBER, G., a German *savant*, 1632-1698.

WEBER, HENRY WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer and archæologist, was born at St. Petersburg of German parents in 1783, and having been educated at Edinburgh and Jena for the medical profession, finally settled in Scotland as an author. His principal works are—'Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries,' 'Explication of Northern Antiquities,' 'The Battle of Flodden Field,' and an edition of 'Beaumont and Fletcher.' Died 1818.

[Birth place of Daniel Webster.]

WEBSTER, DANIEL, was born at Salisbury, in the state of New Hampshire, on the 18th of January, 1782. He was a child of the wilderness, and had for the New England system of education, which pushed, even then, the means of instruction into remote solitudes, he would never have been enabled to bring his great faculties to bear in public life. His acquirements were always scanty when compared to the great intellectual force with which he could apply them. He studied for the law in the joint capacity of attorney and barrister after the American fashion, and in 1807 removed from the obscure village of Boscawen to a larger field of exertion in Portsmouth, the chief town of the state. He was a great forensic orator, and his career at the bar was connected with many leading cases of great public and constitutional interest. In 1812 he became a member of congress, and at once took up a marked, though not a popular position, as he was opposed to the policy of the war with Britain. In connection with this struggle he was thrown into a contest which, reappearing at intervals, occupied more or less a great portion of his legislative exertion. The necessities of the war first suggested large projects for creating a state bank, and an expansive currency, which were opposed by Webster as likely to nourish the American fallacy

of reckless speculation. His policy of watching and adjusting the currency frequently saved the United States from monetary danger, and a remarkable instance of his wise strictness occurred, when by his exertion the payment of revenue in district paper, ever fluctuating, and sometimes 25 per cent. under its nominal value, was abolished, and payments required in States currency. When the question of the rechartering of the bank came back for discussion in 1832, he thought that changes in the constitution of the establishment, and in the wealth and population of the country, justified the measure, and he was ranged among its supporters. In 1826 he became a member of the senate, and was rechosen in 1833. From that time he filled for nearly twenty years the state offices nearest to the highest. That he should have been president, was the natural expectation of other nations, and his disappearance from the scene without having reached that distinction, is one of the instances which show that the Americans, perhaps wisely, are jealous of seeing very clever men in that powerful position. Webster died at Boston on the 24th of October, 1852. [J.H.B.]

WEBSTER, JOHN, an Engl. dramatist, 17th c.

WEBSTER, NOAH, the famous American lexicographer, was born in 1758, at West Hartford, and was descended from one of the earliest English settlers in that colony. Having studied for the law he was called to the bar in 1781, and devoted the whole remainder of his life to literary and professional avocations. Besides his 'Dictionary of the English Language,' a work of amazing industry and research, he wrote 'Sketches of American Policy,' 'The Grammatical Institute,' and other works. He also conducted one of the daily papers of New York. Died 1843.

WEBSTER, THOMAS, a native of the Orkneys, known as professor of geology in the London University, and a writer on that science, 1773-1844. His 'Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy' may be considered the result of his acquaintance with Count Rumford, in whose researches he participated.

WEBSTER, WILLIAM, an English divine, editor of the Life of General Monk, &c., 1689-1758.

WECKERLIN, G. R., a German poet and political negotiator, 1584-1651.

WECKHERLIN, G. L., a publicist and miscellaneous writer of Wirtemberg, 1739-1792.

WEDDERBURN. See ROSSLYN.

WEDEL, C. H., a Prussian general, 1712-1782.

WEDEL, GEORGE WOLFGANG, a German physician and writer of many learned works, 1645-1721. His son, STEPHEN HENRY, a physician, 1671-1709. J. ADOLPHUS, brother of the latter, same profession, 1675-1748. JOHN WOLFGANG, of the same family, a learned botanist, 1708-1757.

WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH, famous for his improvement of the English pottery manufacture, was born at Newcastle-under-Lyne, where his father was engaged in that branch of business, in 1730. He was well versed in natural philosophy, and produced his valuable results after numerous experiments upon the various kinds of clay and colouring substances, joined to a taste for art. He was the benefactor of his country in many other important matters, more especially in the promotion of the grand trunk canal, engineered by Brindley, and of a road through the potteries, died 1795.

WEENINX, or WŒNIX, J. B., a Dutch painter, remarkable for the versatility of his powers, 1621-1660. His brother, JOHN, who excelled in hunting pieces and still life, 1644-1719.

WEERDT, ADRIAN DE, a Flemish landscape painter, flourished at Brussels, 16th century.

WEERDT, SEBALD DE, a Dutch navigator, who was killed at the isle of Ceylon 1603.

WEEVER, or WEVER, JOHN, an industrious antiquarian, supposed to have been born in Lincolnshire in 1576, died 1632. His work is the well-known 'Funeral Monuments of Great Britain,' originally published in 1631.

WEGELIN, JAMES, a native of St. Gall, author of a 'Universal History,' and of a 'Memoir on the Philosophy of History,' 1721-1793.

WEICHMANN, C. F., a German writer, author of 'The Unedited Poetical Productions of the Most Celebrated Writers of Lower Saxony,' died 1769.

WEIDLER, J. F., a Germ. astron., 1691-1755.

WEIGEL, CHRISTIAN EHRENFRIED, a German physician, distinguished as a botanist, last century.

WEIGEL, ERHARD, an eminent German astronomer and mathematician, 1625-1699.

WEIGEL, V., a German theologian, 1533-1588.

WEILLER, G., a German philosopher, d. 1826.

WEIMAR, ANNE AMELIA, duchess of, daughter of the duke of Brunswick, distinguished by her patronage of literature, died 1807.

WEINBRENNER, FREDERIC, a German architect and friend of Lavater, distinguished as a man of taste and writer on science, 1766-1826.

WEINREICH, V., a German *savant*, 1552-1622.

WEISE, C., a German writer, 1642-1708.

WEISHAUPT, ADAM, a famous name in the history of secret societies, was a professor of canon law in the university of Ingoldstadt. He was born in 1748, and educated among the Jesuits, quarrelling with whom caused him to propose a counter association of the good and enlightened of all nations. The society organized in pursuance of this design, began working in 1776, and was finally known as the Society of *Illuminati*. In its foundation, an endeavour was made to combine all the working advantages and most striking symbols of Freemasonry and Jesuitism; from the latter, its statutes of implicit obedience, and its espionage was derived; from the former its order and ritual, but modified by the revolutionary ends which its leaders really proposed. This society was suppressed by the elector of Bavaria in 1783, and Weishaupt, quitting Ingolstadt, went to Gotha, where he was honoured with the dignity of Aulic counsellor. He died in 1822, and left several works illustrating the history of the Illuminati, and his views concerning the progress of society, and 'Moral Perfectibility.' The Abbé Barruel and Professor Robison wrote exaggerated reports of this and the many similar movements of the period. See further in the article SAINT MARTIN. [E.R.]

WEISS, F. R., a Swiss statesman, 1751-1802.

WEISSE, CHRISTIAN FELIX, a miscellaneous German writer and dramatic poet, author of several successful plays, and of songs and odes which are highly spoken of by the German critics. Weisse likewise acquired great popularity as a writer of works for youth, 1726-1804.

WEITZ, J., a Prussian philologist, 1576-1642.

WELCHMAN, EDWARD, a dignitary of the

church, author of an 'Illustration of the Thirty-Nine Articles,' and a 'Defence of the Church of England,' 1665-1739.

WELD, THOMAS, an English cardinal, whose father, of the same name, was founder of the Roman Catholic college at Stoneyhurst, 1773-1837.

WELDON, JOHN, an organist and distinguished composer of cathedral music, died 1736.

WELLER DE MOLSDORF, JEROME, a German theologian, distinguished for his piety and his connection with Luther, 1499-1572. JAMES, of the same family, an Orientalist and theologian, author of a Greek Grammar, 1602-1664.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COLLEY WELLESLEY, marquis of, was born at Dublin on 20th June, 1760. He became in youth a very accomplished scholar and gave in early life greater promise of distinction than his renowned brother the duke of Wellington. He was an active member of the Irish House of Lords until the union, and at the same time had a seat in the English Commons. He was brought first into notice by his views on the regency question, which pleased George III. He received a British peerage as Baron Mornington, and the Irish title of marquis of Wellesley. It was in the year 1797 that the career in which he was destined to shine, was opened to him by his appointment as governor-general of India. It seemed at first no favourable prognostic of his career that just after the calamities which had occurred from intrusting a royal duke with the command for which he was unfit, and while a repetition of the same mistake was producing its fruits under the brother of the prime minister, Wellesley passing over veteran officers who had performed great achievements, should intrust high command to his young brother, Arthur. Whether fortuitous or wisely calculated, the result was fortunate for the British rule in India at a very critical time. The government of Wellesley and his brother's victories form the second great epoch after the operations of Clive and Hastings in the acquisition of the British Indian empire. Though he desired to return earlier, he was prevailed on to remain governor-general until the year 1803. He held several offices after his return, and was from 1821 to 1828 governor-general of Ireland. He died on 20th December, 1842. [J.H.B.]

[Dangan Castle, the birth-place of Wellington.]

WELLINGTON. ARTHUR WELLESLEY, afterwards duke of Wellington, was born at Dangan Castle in Ireland, on May 1, 1769.—Marshal Ney, Goethe, and several of the greatest men of the age were born in the same year. His father was Lord Mornington, an Irish nobleman, but he was of Norman blood, being lineally descended from the standard-bearer to Henry II. in his conquest of Ireland in the year 1100. His elder brother, who succeeded to the family honours, was a man of great genius and capacity, who afterwards became governor-general of India, and was created Marquis Wellesley. Thus the same family had the extraordinary fortune of giving birth to the statesman whose counsel and rule preserved and extended our empire in the Eastern, and the hero whose invincible arm saved his country and conquered Napoleon in the Western world. Young Arthur Wellesley, after having received the elements of education at Eton, was sent to the military school of Angers in France to be instructed in the art of war, for which he already evinced a strong predilection. He received his first commission in the army in the 33d regiment, which to this day is distinguished by the honour then conferred upon it. The first occasion on which he was called into active service was in 1793, when his regiment was ordered abroad, and formed part of the British contingent, which marched across from Ostend under Lord Moira, to join the allied army in Flanders. He bore an active part in the campaign which followed, and distinguished himself so much in several actions with the enemy, that though only a captain in rank, he came at length to execute the duties of major, and did good service in several well-fought affairs of the rear guard in which he bore a part. Though the issue of the campaign was unfortunate, and it terminated in the disastrous retreat through Holland in 1794, yet it was of essential service in training Wellesley to the duties to which he was hereafter to be called, for it was with an army at one time numbering 90,000 combatants that he had served; and his first initiation into the duties of his profession was with the great bodies which he was afterwards destined to command, and his first insight into war was on a great scale, to which his subsequent achievements were one day destined to form a bright a contrast. After the return of the troops from Holland, the 33d regiment was not again called into active service till 1799, when it was sent out to India, to reinforce the troops there on the eve of the important war, in which Lord Wellesley, his elder brother, who was now governor-general, was engaged with the forces of Tippoo Saib. Young Wellesley went with them, and on his way out his library consisted of two books, which he studied incessantly, the Bible, and Cæsar's Commentaries. On landing, his regiment, of which he had now become lieut.-colonel, was so conspicuous for its admirable discipline and perfection to which the commissariat and all the arrangements connected with it had been brought that it was specially noticed by General Harris, the commander-in-chief. Previous to the assault of Seringapatam, Tippoo Saib's capital, Wellesley was intrusted with the command of a nocturnal attack on an outwork which proved unsuccessful from the troops missing their way in the dark and getting into a deep water-course which proved to

retreat into Galicia, but not without sustaining losses as great as Sir John Moore had done in the preceding year. He next turned towards Spain, and having effected a junction with the Spanish general, Cuesta, in Estramadura, their united forces, 60,000 strong, but of whom only 20,000 were English and Portuguese, advanced towards Madrid. They were met at Talavera by King Joseph at the head of 45,000 of the best French troops in Spain. A desperate action of two days' duration ensued, which fell almost entirely on the English and Portuguese, as the Spaniards, who were 38,000 in number, fled at the first shot. The French were in the end defeated with the loss of 8,000 men and 17 guns; but the fruits of victory were in a great measure lost to the English by the arrival of Marshals Soult, Ney, and Mortier, with the whole forces in the provinces of Galicia, Leon, and Asturias in their rear, which forced them to retreat to the Portuguese frontier. But one lasting good effect resulted from this movement, that these provinces were liberated from the enemy, who never after regained their footing in them. The year 1810 witnessed the invasion of Portugal by a huge French army, 80,000 strong, under Marshal Massena, which, after capturing the fortresses of Cuidad Rodrigo, and Almeida, penetrated into the very heart of that country. Sir Arthur, who had now been created Viscount WELLINGTON, had only 35,000 men under his command, with which, it was impossible to prevent the fall of those fortresses. But he took so strong a position on the ridge of Busaco that he repulsed, with great slaughter, an attack upon it by two corps of the French army, and when at length obliged to retire, from his flank being turned after the battle was over, he did so to the position of *Torres Vedras*, thirty miles in front of Lisbon, which, by the advantages of nature and the resources of art, had been rendered impregnable. Six hundred guns were mounted on the redoubts, which was defended by 60,000 armed men. After wasting five months in front of this formidable barrier, the French general was forced to retreat, which he did closely followed by Wellington to the Spanish frontier. There Massena turned on his pursuer, and he re-entered Spain with a view to bring away the garrison of Almeida, which was now invested; but he was met and defeated at Fuentes d'Onore by Wellington, and forced to retire without effecting his object to Cuidad Rodrigo. The remainder of the year 1810 and the whole of 1811 passed over without any very important events, although a desperate battle took place in the latter year at Albuera, were Marshal Soult was defeated with the loss of 7,000 men by Marshal Beresford, in an attempt to raise the siege of Badajoz, which Wellington was besieging. He was compelled to desist from that enterprise after he had made great progress in the siege by a general concentration of the whole French forces in the centre and south of Spain, who advanced against him to the number of 60,000 men. But, though Wellington withdrew into Portugal on this occasion, it was only soon to return into Spain. In the depth of winter he secretly prepared a battering train, which he directed against Cuidad Rodrigo, when Marmont's army, charged with its defence, was dispersed in winter quarters, and after a siege of six days, took it by storm in January, 1812. No sooner was this done than he directed his forces against Badajoz, which he also carried by storm, after a dreadful assault, which cost the victors 4,000 men. Directing then his footsteps to the north he defeated Marmont with the loss of 20,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, near Salamanca; and advancing to Madrid, he entered that capital in triumph, and compelled the evacuation of the whole of the south of Spain by the French troops. He then turned again to the north, and advanced to Burgos, the castle of which he attempted to carry, but in vain. He was obliged again to retire, by a general concentration of the whole French troops in Spain, 100,000 strong, against him, and regained the Portuguese frontier after having sustained very heavy losses during his retreat. The next campaign, that of 1813, was a continual triumph. Early in May, Wellington, whose army had now been raised to 70,000 men, of whom 40,000 were native English, moved forward, and driving everything before him, came up with the French army of equal strength, which was concentrated from all parts of Spain in the Plain of VITTORIA. The battle which ensued was decisive of the fate of the peninsula. The French, who were under King Joseph in person, were totally defeated with the loss of 156 pieces of cannon, 415 tumbrils, their whole baggage, and an amount of spoil never before won in modern times by an army. The accumulated plunder of five years in Spain was wrenched from them at one fell swoop. For several miles the soldiers literally marched on dollars and Napoleons which strewed the ground. The French regained their frontier with only one gun, and in the deepest dejection. St. Sebastian was immediately besieged and taken after two bloody assaults, Pampeluna blockaded, and a gallant army, 35,000 strong, which Soult had collected in the south of France to raise the blockade, defeated with the loss of 12,000 men. Wellington next defeated an attempt of the French again to penetrate into France at St. Marcial, and following up his successes, crossed the Bidassoa, stormed the lines they had constructed on the mountains, which were deemed impregnable, and after repeated actions, which were most obstinately contested through the winter, drove them entirely from the neighbourhood of Bayonne, and completed the investment of that fortress, while Soult retired with 40,000 men towards Toulouse. Thither he was followed next spring by Wellington, who again defeated him at Orthes in a pitched battle, after which he detached his left wing, under Lord Dalhousie, which occupied Bourdeaux. The main army, under Wellington in person, followed Soult and brought him to action, in a fortified position of immense strength, on the heights of Toulouse. The battle took place four days after peace had been signed, but when it was unknown to the allies: it graced the close of Wellington's peninsular career by a glorious victory. Honours and emoluments of all kinds were now showered upon the English general. He received a field-marshal's baton from George IV. in return for Marshal Jourdan's taken on the memorable field of Vittoria; he was made a duke on the conclusion of the peace; received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and grants at different times to the amount of

£500,000 to purchase an estate and build a palace. He was chiefly at Paris during the year 1814 conducting the negotiations for peace; but on the return of Napoleon from Elba in March, 1815, he was appointed to the command of the united army of British, Hanoverians, and Belgians, 70,000 strong, formed in the Netherlands, to resist the anticipated attack of the French emperor. The French emperor was not long of making the anticipated irruption; on the 15th June, 1815, he crossed the frontier, and drove in the Prussian outposts, with 130,000 men. Next day he attacked the Prussians, under Blucher, with 80,000; and dispatched Ney with 30,000 against Wellington's army, which was only beginning to be concentrated. A desperate action ensued at Quatre Bras, in which the French were at length repulsed with the loss of 5,000 men; and, on the 18th, Wellington having collected all his forces at the post of Waterloo, gave battle to Napoleon in person, who was at the head of 80,000 men. His force was only 67,000, with 156 guns; whereas, the French had 250, and of these troops only 43,000 were English, and Hanoverians, and Brunswickers, who could be relied on, the remainder being Belgians, who ran away the moment the action was seriously engaged. Notwithstanding this great inequality, the British army maintained its ground with invincible firmness till seven o'clock, when the arrival of 50,000 Prussians, under Blucher, on Napoleon's flank, enabled Wellington to take the offensive. The result was the total defeat of the French army, with the loss of 40,000 men and 156 guns. Napoleon fled to Paris, which he soon after left, and surrendered to the English, and Louis XVIII. having returned to his capital: his dynasty, and with it peace, was restored. The allies having determined to occupy the frontier fortresses, with an army of 150,000 men during five years, the command of the whole was bestowed on the duke of Wellington; thus affording the clearest proof that his was the master mind which had come to direct the European alliance. This high and important situation he held for the next three years, during the whole of which time he discharged its arduous duties with the most consummate wisdom, justice, and discretion. Not only did he retain the entire confidence of the allied sovereigns and respect of their soldiers under his command, but he interposed in so efficacious a manner to lighten the enormous burdens laid by the treaty of Paris on France, as to earn the gratitude and receive the thanks of all well-informed persons in that country. Mainly owing to his powerful intercession the period of occupation of the fortresses was shortened from five to three years, and the amount of contributions paid for its support of course proportionally lessened. Wellington resigned his command, and with it his magnificent appointments in October, 1818, and returned to England, to the retirement of a comparatively private station, terminating thus a career of unbroken military glory by the yet purer lustre arising from relieving the difficulties and assuaging the sufferings of his vanquished enemies. In 1819 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, which situation he held during the whole anxious years which followed, and by his able and far-seeing arrangements, contributed in an essential manner to bring the nation without effusion of blood through the long years of distress which followed. In November, 1827, he was, upon the dissolution of Lord Goderich's administration, appointed prime minister, which situation he held till displaced by a hostile vote of the House of Commons, on November 30, 1830, when the nation was convulsed by the passion for reform. This terminated his life as a political leader; but he was again appointed commander-in-chief some years afterwards, which situation he held till his death. The vigour of his intellect and sagacity of his counsels appeared in the uniform success which, during that period, attended the military operations in every part of the globe. He suppressed the Canadian revolt in 1837; faced, undismayed, the Affghanistan disaster in 1841; arrayed the forces which again led our standard in triumph to Cabul in 1842; brought the Chinese war to a successful issue; subdued the Sikhs and tribes of Scindia, and rooted out of their almost impregnable fastnesses the formidable Caffres of South Africa. During all this period his counsels, whether at the head of or out of the cabinet, were uniformly directed to one object, the preservation of European peace, which, mainly owing to his exertions, was preserved unbroken, save by domestic tumult, for forty years after his crowning victory at Waterloo. And thus the most successful military commander which Europe has produced, put the key-stone to the arch of his fame, by directing his whole energies, after a brief period of energetic warfare, to the preservation of the blessings and cultivation of the virtues of peace. His long and honoured life, after having been prolonged beyond the usual period of human existence, at length drew to a close. He had, some years before his death, alarming symptoms in his head; so often the consequence of long-continued intellectual effort; but by strict abstemiousness and perfect regularity of life, he succeeded in subduing the dangerous symptoms, and he was enabled to continue and discharge his duties regularly at the Horse Guards till the time of his death, which took place on September 18, 1852, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was honoured with a public funeral, and buried in St. Paul's, in the most magnificent manner, beside Nelson. The queen and all the noblest in the land were there; a million of persons witnessed the procession, which went from the Horse Guards, by Apsley House, Piccadilly, and the Strand, to St. Paul's, and not a head was covered, and few eyes dry, when the procession appeared in the streets. Wellington was only once married. He left two sons, the eldest of whom succeeded to his titles and estates, the fruits of his transcendant abilities and great patriotic services. The leading feature of his intellect was wisdom and sagacity; of his moral character, a conscientious discharge of duty. In genius he was inferior to many, in foresight and just discrimination, to none. He was not gifted with the power of oratory, and had considerable difficulty in expressing his opinions; but such was the solidity of his judgment and the strength of his understanding, that what he said never failed to command attention, and, for the last twenty-five years of his life, he exercised an undisputed ascendency in the House of Lords. In private life he was simplicity itself; his habits were regular, his life

abstemious; he was punctual in keeping appointments, and assiduous in the discharge of every duty. Without any habits of ostentation he could, on fitting occasions, exhibit a splendour becoming his rank; and his simple habits enabled him to bestow innumerable sums on deserving objects, and relieve the distresses of great numbers of his brethren in arms. Without asserting that he was free from all the failings common to the children of Adam, it may safely be affirmed that, as he was the greatest general recorded in British, and one of the greatest in European story, so he was one of the most immaculate characters which has adorned the annals of his country. [A.A.]

(Walmer Castle.)

WELLS, Charles William, born of Scotch parents at Charlestown, in South Carolina, and settled as a physician in London, author of several physiological works, and of an Essay on Dew, the theory of which is now admitted, 1753-1817.

WELLS, E., a learned divine, 1664-1727.

WELLWOOD, Sir H. Moncreiff, an eminent divine and pastor of the Scottish Church, 1750-1827.

WELLWOOD, Thomas, a Scottish physician, author of 'Memoirs of English Affairs from 1588 to the Revolution,' 1652-1716.

WELSCH, C. J., a German philologist, 1624-78.

WELSER. See Velser.

WELSTED, Leonard, one of the heroes of Pope's Dunciad, known as a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Northamptonshire 1689, died 1747.

WENCESLAUS, the name of several dukes and kings of Bohemia:—Wenceslaus I., duke, 907-936. Wenceslaus II., succeeded his uncle, Conrad, 1191, and was driven from the throne three months afterwards by Przemislas, died in prison 1194. Wenceslaus III., as duke, or the *first* as king, son of Przemislas Ottocar I., was born 1205, and associated in the government with his father in 1228. He began to reign alone in 1230, died 1253. Wenceslaus IV. or II., succeeded to the throne of Bohemia 1283, elected king of Poland in opposition to Uladislaus IV. 1300, and king of Hungary 1301. He ceded the latter dignity to his son, and died 1305. Wenceslaus V. or III., son of the preceding, became king of Hungary when twelve years of age 1301, and ceded that country to Otho IV., when his father's death called him to the government of Bohemia in 1305; assassinated 1306. Wenceslaus VI. or IV., king of Bohemia and emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Charles IV., and was born 1359. He succeeded to his father in 1378, but his cruelties and debaucheries desolated the kingdom and led, in 1394, to his deposition. This time he succeeded in re-establishing his authority, but in 1400 he was solemnly deprived of the title of emperor, and remained king of Bohemia only, till his death in 1419. It was towards the close of his reign that the wars of John Huss and Zisca broke out.

WENCESLAUS, duke of Saxony, succeeded his brother, Rodolph II., 1370, killed 1388.

WENDELIN, Godfrey, a German astronomer, geometrician, and Latin poet, 1580-1660.

WENGIERSKI, Andrew, the most celebrated of four brothers, rendered famous by their zeal for the spread of Socinianism in Poland, 1600-1649.

WENTWORTH. See Strafford.

WENTZEL, J. C., a Ger. musician, 1659-1723.

WENZEL, C. F., a German chemist, 1740-93.

WEPFER, J. J., a German anatomist, 1620-95.

WEPPEN, J. A., a Ger. dramatist, 1742-1810.

WERDMULLER, John Rodolph, a Swiss landscape and flower painter, 1639-1668.

WERDUM, Ulrich Van, a Dutch statesman and historical writer, died 1681.

WEREMBERT, a monk of St. Gall, distinguished as a Latin poet and musician, died 884.

WERENFELS, S., a German divine, 1651-1740.

WERF. See Vanderwerff.

WERKMEISTER, Andrew, a German composer and writer on music, 1645-1706.

WERNER, Abraham Gottlob, a distinguished mineralogist and geologist, was born at Wehlau in Upper Lusatia, in 1750. He died 1817. His father was connected with an iron foundry, and the young Werner, having minerals given to him as playthings, became familiar with their names from his earliest childhood. He was educated in the school of mines at Freyberg in Saxony, and eventually became professor of mineralogy and inspector of the mineralogical cabinet there. He has conferred great benefit on the science of mineralogy by introducing a precise methodical language, well adapted for the description of minerals, and has rendered much the same service to it as Linnæus did by his Terminology to botany. As a geologist, he is the father of the Neptunian theory, and however liable he is to the charge of very grave errors, he has done vast good to the science by his causing it to be studied more systematically than it ever had been before. Few naturalists who have written as little as Werner have enjoyed a higher reputation. As a mineralogist, the late Dr. Murray of Edinburgh used to prefer him to Haüy. As a geologist, Professor Jameson ranks him as one of the first that has ever appeared. His reputation appears to us at the present day much exaggerated. He lectured with great zeal, assidnity, and success; and though he has left few works behind him, he had the pleasure of seeing a host of ardent pupils rising around him, who by their writings and labours have extended his fame and spread a knowledge of the principles he taught throughout all Europe. A mineral has been named in honour of him, Wernerite. [W.B.]

WERNER, J., a Swiss painter, 1637-1710.

NER, PAUL VON, a Prussian general, dis-
ed at the battles of Prague and Breslau,
85.

NER, ZACHARIAS, the son of a professor
sberg, was born there in 1768. The ill-
l life of this eccentric man of genius falls
stages, surprisingly unlike each other.
rst, extending from his twenty-fifth year
rty-third, he was, in alternate fits, a man
ess, a dramatic poet, and a profligate: he
, and threw up, official appointments under
sian government: he married three times,
three times divorced. In 1811 he became
Catholic, received priest's orders, preached
at applause at Vienna during the Congress
and, in spite of extravagant oddities, was a
rator in the pulpit till his death in 1823.—
mas have a gloomy impressiveness, both of
ion and passion, which (for some of us at
is difficult to resist; but they are full of
nd hideous exaggeration, and of an am-
mysticism with which he invests alike
and history, human conduct and his hobby
asonry. In his works, indeed, as in the
his life, there is much that can hardly be
d with the supposition of sanity. The
pular and least obscure of his works is his
g domestic tragedy, 'The Twenty-fourth
ary.' In others he celebrates Attila,
the Destruction of the Templars, and
version of Pomerania by the Teutonic
[W.S.]

NHER, JOHN BALTHASER, Baron Von, a
jurisconsult and publicist, died 1742. His
M. GODFREY, a jurist, 1716-1794.

NICKE, C., a German poet, died 1720.

NSDORFF, GOTTLOB, and his son of the
ne, distinguished as philologists, the for-
–1729, the latter 1710-1774.

NSDORFF, E. F., a second son of the
, a learned historian of Syria, 1718-1782.

EY, JOHN, great grandfather of the
t leader, was a clergyman of the Church
nd, in the reign of Charles II. He received
ation at New Inn, Oxford, and having
shed himself by his piety, as well as his
—especially his attainments in Oriental
—he secured the favour and patronage of
n, the vice-chancellor of the university.
taken orders, he obtained the living of
d, in Dorsetshire, and was ejected
onformity. Continuing still to preach,
red imprisonment four successive times.
it being broken by the hardships and per-
to which he was subjected, he died at the
e of thirty-four, at the village of Preston;
h was the spirit of the times, that the
ies would not allow his body to be buried
hurch of Preston. John Wesley married
Thomas Fuller, the church historian. [R.J.]

LEY, SAMUEL, father of the celebrated
n of that name, was a minister of the
of England, who held the livings of
and Wroote, in Lincolnshire, in 1700.
devoted and very pious, as well as learned
The country town over which he was
d, was noted for profligacy and vice: and
with which he performed his sacred duties
ffensive to many of the wicked inhabitants,
that they long meditated some plan of revenge. At length they set fire to the rectory. It was with the greatest difficulty the family were rescued, and the first act of the pious father on finding his children assembled in safety on the green before the blazing edifice, was to kneel down in the midst of the crowd, and give thanks to God for the deliverance. Mr. Wesley had some strong peculiarities of opinion; amongst which we may mention as the chief, that he was a most zealous advocate of the revolution. His wife was a violent partizan of the Stuart family: and this opposition of sentiment produced so much domestic discord, that Mr. Wesley left his family and parish for some years, till the reign of Anne brought about a reconciliation. On the accession of the Hanoverian family, the dissensions broke out afresh in the Epworth rectory, as Mrs. Wesley refused to acknowledge their right to the throne. And then there occurred an incident which produced an extraordinary sensation throughout the country in 1716, under the name of the Epworth ghost. It consisted of some strangely mysterious noises that were made when the family were at prayers, and especially when they came to the supplications for King George and the prince. It is now generally believed to have been a Jacobite trick, which the servants or neighbours resorted to, in order to frighten old Wesley from his political allegiance. Mr. Wesley was the author of several works both in prose and poetry. The principal of these were, a 'Life of Christ' in verse, 'The Histories of the Old and New Testaments' in verse, 'Elegies on Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson,' and 'Dissertations on the Book of Job.' He died April, 1734. [R.J.]

WESLEY, SAMUEL, son of the former, was born at Epworth, 1692. Although he was four years old before he could speak, he displayed great quickness and aptitude for learning,—distinguishing himself to a very uncommon degree by his classical attainments, first at Westminster, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. From Christ Church he returned to Westminster, in the capacity of usher; and there took orders under the patronage of Bishop Atterbury. Having strongly imbibed his mother's political opinions, he assailed the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, with satirical abuse; and rendered himself so obnoxious to the ministry, that when the office of under-master became vacant, and he was proposed as in all respects well qualified to fill it, the appointment was refused. Finding promotion at Westminster hopeless, he accepted the mastership of Tiverton school. Samuel was a religious man, but of sound and sober judgment. He disapproved of much both in the sentiments and conduct of his brothers, and for many years they never met. He died in 1739, in firm and unalterable communion with the Church of England. [R.J.]

WESLEY, JOHN, the great founder of the Arminian branch of methodists, was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, on 17th June, 1703. His father, the rector of that place, was a man whose great piety and zealous administration of discipline excited against him the hostile feelings of his parishioners. Their malignity drove them to the wicked purpose of setting fire to the rectory at midnight, and little Johnny Wesley, then a very young boy, was literally plucked as a brand from the

burning. The domestic education he received was strictly of a religious character, and under the instructive influence of his mother especially, his heart was early imbued not only with the knowledge, but the fear of the Lord. Having received the elements of classical education at Charter House school, he was entered at the age of seventeen a student of Christ's Church, Oxford. While at that seat of learning, he became member of a private society consisting of a few young men of congenial piety, whose number amounted to fifteen, and who attracted great notice by the austerity of their manners and the fervour of their piety. Their meetings for social prayer and religious converse were held in Wesley's chambers—they formed the purpose of partaking of the communion together once, as well as fasting twice a-week. From these objects of personal improvement, they ere long directed their views towards the religious enlightenment of the poor; and for that purpose they divided the town into districts, each of the members charging himself with the voluntary duty of paying domiciliary visits and maintaining a religious superintendence of the sick and destitute inhabitants. The novelty of such proceedings exposed the young students to much satirical abuse, but they persevered through good report and bad report, while the ardour they displayed in the prosecution of their studies, together with the honours that most of them gained, disarmed the college authorities of all grounds to complain that they were spending their time in pursuits not strictly academic. On Wesley's completion of his university studies, steps were in the course of being taken by his friends to procure his appointment to be assistant and successor to his aged father in the parish of Epworth. But for conscientious reasons, he declined the offer, and determined to remain at Oxford to diffuse his religious principles amongst the students. In 1735, being in London for the settlement of some family matters, he received from the trustees of the new colony at Georgia an invitation to go out to that settlement as missionary. Having consulted their mother, who advised their acceptance of the offer, John and Charles Wesley embarked for the Georgian settlement on 14th October, 1735. Several of their Oxford associates accompanied them as labourers in the missionary field, and in consequence, being too numerous for that place, Charles with one friend repaired to Frederica, while John settled at Savannah. There he soon gathered a large congregation, which continued to flourish for some years, till his vigorous and precipitate measures of discipline raised such a storm of indignation amongst the people, that he was forced to resign. Returning to England, he settled in London, where he became acquainted with the famous Peter Bœhler, to whom Wesley himself ascribes the honour of being the agent in his conversion to vital Christianity. The date of this marked change in his religious character and views he fixes on 24th May, 1738. Whitfield having about this time returned to England, Wesley joined his standard, and both commenced an active career of field-preaching at Bristol, where also the first methodist chapel was erected, in 1739. Wesley afterwards returned to London, where he performed regular public worship in a large building in Moorfields, and that place, from its having be originally a foundry, was afterwards well kno as the Foundry Church. Wesley's connection wi Whitfield was broken by the irreconcileable diffe ence of their views on fundamental articles faith, he espousing Arminianism, while Whitfie was steadfast in his adherence to the Calvinis system. The rupture between these two gre leaders gave a shock to methodism, the effec of which remain to this day. But Wesley was undaunted as he was indefatigable. He perau bulated the country, forming new congregations many parts; and being now untrammelled by th fetters of old or traditionary usage, he employe the services of lay preachers. The leading feature of the ecclesiastical system he laboured to establis may be thus briefly described. The preachers were to itinerate, to depend on the gratuitous hospitality of friends to the cause, instead of being provided for by a fixed stipend—congregations were to be divided into classes—a vigilant inspection established over the morals of all—weekly meetings were to be held at which the members of any class might have an opportunity of expressing their wants or describing their religious state and feelings. He and his preachers, at the commence ment of their itinerant labours, were exposed maltreatment in a variety of ways, but they bo all annoyances, whether in the form of bodily injury or obloquy, with such fortitude and patie as ere long disarmed the violence of their op nents. Wesley was a man of eminent piety devoted zeal, and yet in his character sev blemishes appeared, the principal of which ambition and vanity. He married late in and from the violence and caprice of the L temper, he seems to have made a wrong cho for it proved an unhappy union. Wesley preaching at Lambeth caught cold, which l him into a fever, and his weakened constitu being unable to resist its ravages, he fell a vi to this malady on the 2d of March, 1791, in eighty-eighth year of his age, and sixty-fift his ministry.

WESLEY, CHARLES, third son of Samuel brother of John Wesley, was born at Ep April, 1708. While at Westminster schoo Irish gentleman of great fortune, of the nam Charles Wesley, though unknown to the fa wrote, proposing to make him his heir; and ac ingly, for several years the expenses of his cation were borne by his unseen namesake course of time, a gentleman, supposed to be Irish patron, waited upon Charles, and urge youth to accompany him, and take up his res in Ireland. The family having left the young to act according to his own discretion, Ch intimated his resolution to remain in Englan consequence of which, the inheritance destine him was given to another, who taking the nam Wesley, or Wellesley, was the first earl of Morn ton, and grandfather of the duke of Wellin 'Had Charles made a different choice,' Southey, 'there might have been no metho —the British empire in India might still been menaced from Seringapatam, and the u puted tyrant of Europe might have contin insult and endanger our shores.' Charles with his brother John to Oxford, took an

; in the meetings of their religious association
hat university, and accompanied him on the
sionary expedition to the Georgian settlement.
the Savannah, however, the brothers took
rent courses. Charles parted with his brother
e, and in company with Ingham, one of his
ord comrades, repaired to Frederica. The
l discipline, however, he established at that
lement, disgusted the people; and although he
ured incessantly for their spiritual welfare, yet
ng pursued measures for which the people
d only have been gradually reconciled, espe-
y concerning the observance of Sabbath, and
rule of admission into communion with the
rch, he was at length obliged to leave. Charles
rned to England, and having become acquaint-
with Peter Bœhler, the Moravian, an entire
ge was produced on his religious views and
ngs. He dated his *conversion* on 24th May,
8: and that has ever been considered a remark-
day in the history of methodism. Having
blished himself in London, he preached for a
le to large congregations in Blackheath: but
rders and confusion occurred there as formerly
Georgia, and Charles now commenced a course of
erant preaching. While itinerating in York-
e, he was taken up, on suspicion of being a
bite, but having satisfactorily proved that he
merely used some scriptural expressions in a
tual sense, without the remotest reference to
Pretender, he was acquitted. But this accus-
tended to increase the obloquy under which
thodist leaders lay; and on several occasions,
es and his friends were exposed to great
e and danger. The history and public
s of Charles Wesley have been anticipated in
evious notice of his brother John. He
d in the forty-first year of his age, Miss
Gwynne; and after this event, he gradually
inued his itinerating, to perform the duties,
oy the comforts of domestic life. Latterly,
ions differed considerably from those of his
especially regarding the evil tendency of
-meetings, and other parts of the metho-
cipline. Charles had a warm, poetical
d wrote some beautiful hymns. He died
[R.J.]

EL, JOHN, in Latin *Wesselus*, professor
ophy and theology at Cologne, celebrated
ersary of the Realists, and the forerunner
, born at Groningen 1419, died 1498.

LEY, HARTWIG, a Jew of Copenhagen,
r his Hebrew poetry, moral treatises, and
ries on the Bible, 1723-1805.

LING, PETER, a distinguished German
d philologist, 1692-1764.

BENJAMIN, P.R.A., was born at Spring-
nnsylvania, October 10, 1738. He
his career as a portrait painter at
, he then removed to New York, and
ted Italy, where he remained about
In 1763 he visited England, and
o remain in this country, through the
e connections which he formed here.
oduced to George III. by Dr. Drum-
hbishop of York, and he was almost
he king from the year 1767 until
e lost the patronage of the court
ness of the king. He then commenced his series of great religious pictures, to which he now chiefly owes his reputation. Of his earlier works, the 'Death of General Wolfe' is the most celebrated; in this picture he introduced the sensible innovation of dressing men in their own clothes; painters had previously as a rule, very absurdly used the Roman costume on all historic occasions, a custom not a whit less foolish than dressing the Greeks and Romans in the costume of modern times; the latter absurdity may indeed, at least, rest on the plea of ignorance of the real costume. To account for such a fact at present, as that Sir Joshua Reynolds should have endeavoured to persuade West to dress Wolfe in the uniform of a Roman general of 2000 years back, defies reason. West deserves the profoundest gratitude of posterity, if it be just to identify such a revolution from the absurd to the rational with his individual efforts. He succeeded Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy in 1792; he died March 11, 1820, in his eighty-second year, and was buried in St. Paul's. —(Galt, *Life and Studies of Benjamin West.* London, 1820.) [R.N.W.]

WEST, GILBERT, a nephew of Lord Cobham, distinguished as a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1706, and in 1752 appointed clerk of the privy council, after which he became treasurer of Chelsea Hospital. His principal works are his original Poems, a version of Pindar, and Observations on the Resurrection. He was on intimate terms with Dr. Doddridge. Died 1756.

WEST, JAMES, a connoisseur in antiquities, whose collection of MSS. is now in the British Museum, president of the Royal Society from 1768 to his death in 1772.

WEST, R., a learned lawyer, died 1726.

WEST, THOMAS, a Jesuit of Lancashire, author of a 'History of Furness Abbey,' 1716-1779.

WESTALL, RICHARD, a famous water-colour painter and designer, was born in 1765, and apprenticed in London to an engraver of heraldry. He commenced his career as an artist in 1786, being then on intimate terms with Lawrence; and at the close of his life gave lessons to her present majesty, then Princess Victoria. His celebrity rests on his beautiful illustrations of Milton, Shakspeare, and Moore's Loves of the Angels. Died 1836. WILLIAM, his younger brother, also an artist, is distinguished by his numerous illustrations of the picturesque, supplied to the booksellers, and collected in his own tours, 1782-1850.

WESTERBAAN, JACOB, a Dutch priest, translator of the Psalms, and author of Poems, 17th c.

WESTERMANN, F. J., a French officer, distinguished in the army of Dumouriez and afterwards in La Vendée; executed with the Dantonists 1794.

WESTON, ELIZABETH JANE, an English lady settled at Prague in Bohemia, and ranked with the poets and Latin scholars of the 16th century.

WESTON, STEPHEN, an Oriental scholar, who became rector of Manhead, in Devonshire, but resigned his living to devote himself to literary pursuits, author of Translations from the Chinese and Persian, a Chinese Dictionary, and several other works in philology, 1747-1830.

WESTON, T., a comic actor, died 1776.

WESTON, W., a learned divine, died 1760.

WESTPHAL, E. C., a German jurist, 1737-92.

WESTPHAL, J., a Germ. theologian, 1510-71.

WETHERELL, Sir Charles, an eminent lawyer, who became attorney-general under the administration of the duke of Wellington, was born in 1770. At the period of the Reform Bill, he held the office of recorder at Bristol; and his opposition to that measure nearly cost him his life in the riots of 1831. His death, in 1846, was occasioned by concussion of the brain, produced by falling from his carriage.

WETSTEIN, John Rodolph, a Swiss magistrate, statesman, and writer on diplomacy, 1594-1666. The *second* of the name, son of the preceding, a theologian and classical scholar, 1614-1684. The *third*, son of the latter, a theologian and Greek scholar, 1647-1711. John Henry, a second son, a printer of classical editions, established at Amsterdam, 1649-1726. C. Anthony, son of John Henry, a Dutch scholar and poet, 1743-1797. John James Wetstein, a theologian and philologist, well known for his labours on the New Testament, was also a member of this family. His 'Prolegomena' to a new edition of the Greek Testament was published in 1730, and in 1751 the text itself was given to the world with every variation that he had discovered, and his critical remarks. Died in the sixty-first year of his age, 1754.

WETZEL, J. C. F., a Ger. Hellenist, 1762-1810.

WETZEL, J. G., a German writer, 1691-1755.

WEWITZER, R., a comic actor, 1748-1824.

WEYSE, Christopher Ernest Frederic, a famous musical composer, was born at Altona, in 1774, and died in 1842. He excelled chiefly in oratorios and sacred music; but he composed a vast number of songs, which became highly popular among the Swedish peasantry.

WEZEL, J. C., a German novelist, 1747-1800.

WHALLEY, Peter, an English critic and divine, author of 'An Essay on the Method of Writing History,' 'An Inquiry into the Learning of Shakspeare,' an edition of Ben Jonson, and a 'Vindication of the Evidences and Authenticity of the Gospel from the Objections of Lord Bolingbroke,' 1722-1791.

WHARTON, G., an Eng. astronomer, 1617-81.

WHARTON, Henry, a learned divine, to whom we are indebted for valuable illustrations of our ecclesiastical history, 1664-1695.

WHARTON, Thomas, an eminent physician and professional writer, b. in Yorkshire, 1610-73.

WHARTON, Thomas, marquis of, eldest son of Philip, Lord Wharton, distinguished as a strenuous opponent of the court in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and as a Whig statesman under the administration of Lord Godolphin; born about 1640, d. 1715. The revolutionary ballad of 'Lillibullero,' is attributed to him. His son, Philip, duke of Wharton, was an unprincipled politician, and turned about without scruple from the cause of the pretender to that of George I. He was a brave soldier, however, and wrote some poems and miscellaneous pieces which have been published. Died 1731.

WHATELY, W., a puritan divine, 1583-1639.

WHEARE, D., a Cornish historian, 1573-1647.

WHEATLEY, Charles, a vicar of Herefordshire, au. of 'A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer,' and other works, 1686-1742.

WHEATLEY, Francis, a self-instructed portrait painter, who excelled also in the delineation of domestic scenes, 1747-1801.

WHELER, or WHEELER, Sir George, a scholar and divine of the Church of England, who was born at Breda in Holland, where his parents were living in exile, 1650. After travelling in Greece and Asia Minor he entered the church, and obtained some rich preferments; the chapel known by his name in Spitalfields was built at his expense on the estate belonging to him. His works consist of his 'Travels,' a highly valued production, 'The Protestant Monastery,' containing directions for the religious conduct of a family, and 'An Account of the Churches and Places of Assembly of the Primitive Christians.' Died 1724.

WHETHAMSHEDE, John, an abbot and chronicler of St. Albans, who lived to be more than a hundred years old; ordained 1382, died 1464.

WHICHCOTE, Benjamin, a philosophical divine of great influence in his day, was born in Shropshire, 1610, and died at the house of his friend, Dr. Cadworth, in 1683. He belonged to what is called the Latitudinarian party. Besides his Sermons, we possess his 'Observations and Apothegms,' published by one of his pupils in 1688, and 'Moral and Religious Aphorisms,' which appeared for the first time in 1703. His Sermons were first given to the world by the earl of Shaftesbury.

WHISTON, William, well known as a divine and natural philosopher, was born at Norton in Leicestershire, where his father was rector, in 1667. Having taken orders he became chaplain to the bishop of Norwich, and in 1696 published his first work, entitled 'A New Theory of the Earth, from its Original till the Consummation of All Things.' In 1698 he became rector of Lowestoft in Suffolk, and in 1703 succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as professor of mathematics, but seven years later, was expelled the university on a charge of Arianism. He published several other works, and among others a translation of Josephus, and his own Memoirs. Died 1752.

WHITAKER, Edward, a clergyman [illegible] schoolmaster of the Church of England, author of 'A General and Connected View of the Prophecies,' 'Family Sermons,' &c., born 1750.

WHITAKER, John, a clergyman of Cor[illegible] well known for his learned writings on antiq[illegible] and historical subjects; born at Manchester [illegible] 1735, died 1808. Among his works are a [illegible] tory of Manchester,' 'Genuine History [illegible] Britons Asserted,' 'The Origin of Arianism [illegible] Real Origin of Government,' 'Mary Queen [illegible] Vindicated,' 'Course of Hannibal over the [illegible] 'The Life of St. Neot,' 'Histories of Lan[illegible] Oxford,' besides Sermons, Poems, and vari[illegible] tical papers.

WHITAKER, Thomas Dunham, re[illegible] Whalley and Blackburn, author of se[illegible] quarian works, and an edition of the Vi[illegible] Piers Ploughman, 1759-1821.

WHITAKER, William, a Calvinistic d[illegible] great eminence, born at Burnley, in La[illegible] 1547. He was an active party to the re[illegible] disputes of his age, and was called by Ca[illegible] Bellarmine, the most learned heretic he ha[illegible] read. Died 1595.

WHITBREAD, Samuel, son of the [illegible]

brewer of that name, distinguished as a politician, was born in 1758, and was married in 1789 to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the first Earl Grey. His career in parliament dates from 1790 to his death in 1815, and was marked by his impeachment of Lord Melville. He was a zealous Whig. He died in the year mentioned by his own hand.

WHITBY, DANIEL, a learned controversial divine, whose commentary on the New Testament is still held in high estimation, 1638-1726.

WHITE, JOSEPH BLANCO, a Spanish gentleman of Irish descent, who became convinced of the errors of popery at the age of fifteen, while being educated as a Roman Catholic priest. He came to England in 1810, and devoted himself to literature, chiefly through the magazines and periodical press, 1775-1841.

WHITE, REV. GILBERT, a good naturalist and pleasing writer, was born at Selborne in Hampshire, in 1720. He died in 1793. He was educated at Oxford; and was elected a fellow of Oriel College; took his degree of M.A., and was appointed one of the senior proctors of the university. He soon left Oxford, and possessing a quiet, unambitious disposition, a great love for the study of nature, and a particular attachment to the charms of rural scenery, he fixed his residence in his native village of Selborne. Nor could any offers which were made to him of settling upon a college living, tempt him from his beloved retreat, but here, in the enjoyment of competence and learned ease, he spent his days in serene tranquillity, beloved by his neighbours and in correspondence with many of the most learned antiquarians and naturalists of the day. In 1789 he published his Natural History of Selborne. The minute exactness of the facts contained in it, the good taste displayed in their selection, and the elegance and the freliness with which they are described, render is work exceedingly interesting and instructive, d make it one of the most generally popular ks on natural history ever written. It has gone ugh various editions, and still holds its popu- y with all who can relish accurate descriptions e habits of domestic animals, birds, and insects, hich they are surrounded. [W.B.]

HITE, HENRY, a clergyman and literary cter of Lichfield, died 1836.

HITE, HENRY KIRKE, one of those many that have been extinguished prematurely, is interesting on account of his early struggles ie amiability and piety of his character. If survived long enough for active usefulness, ht have been an invaluable clergyman; but ifficult to believe that he would ever have distinguished poet. He was born in 1785, tingham, where his father was a butcher. al for study in boyhood was not damped, by a succession of manual employments, or drudgery of an attorney's desk, at which he and by placed. Contributions to small cals encouraged him to print, in 1803, a of poems, which was severely reviewed, de him favourably known to Southey and nen of eminence. His religious opinions lings had now taken a very serious turn; . Simeon, with the aid of his friends, pro- or him a sizarship in St. John's College, dge. In both of his two years at the university, he distinguished himself eminently; but the severity of the labour wore him out. He died in 1806, in his twenty-first year. Southey edited his 'Remains,' prefixing a very beautiful memoir. [W.S.]

WHITE, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer and novelist, born in Ireland, died 1799.

WHITE, JEREMY, a nonconformist minister, and wr. in favour of universal restitution, d. 1707.

WHITE, JOHN, a barrister and political writer of the commonwealth period, commonly called *Century White*, from his principal publication; this work bears the following expressive title,—'The First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests, Made and Admitted into Benefices by the Prelates; or, a Narrative of the Causes for which the Parliament hath Ordered the Sequestration of the Benefices of Several Ministers Complained of before them, for Viciousness of Life, Errors in Doctrine, for Practising and Pressing Superstitious Innovations against Law, and for Malignancy against the Parliament.' Born in Pembrokeshire 1590, died 1645.

WHITE, JOHN, usually called '*The Patriarch of Dorchester*,' was a puritan divine, highly esteemed for his eloquence and piety, 1574-1648.

WHITE, or WHYTE, JOHN, a catholic divine, created bishop of Winchester by Mary, 1511-1560.

WHITE, JOSEPH, a divine of the Church of England, in high repute as an Oriental scholar, was born at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, 1746, and died 1814. He obtained great credit and preferment for his Bampton lectures, which, it was afterwards discovered, had been composed principally by Mr. Badcock, once a dissenting minister, further aided by contributions in Greek literature from Dr. Parr. His other works are 'Observations on Certain Antiquities of Egypt,' a 'Harmony of the Gospels,' &c.

WHITE, or VITUS, RICHARD, a Roman Catholic professor and canonist, author of a Latin History of the British Islands, died 1612.

WHITE, ROBERT, an engraver, 1645-1704.

WHITE, THOMAS, an English Aristotelian philosopher and catholic, known as a friendly disputant with Hobbes and Descartes, died 1696.

WHITE, THOMAS, the founder of Zion College in London Wall, and other charities designed to promote learning, was a native of Bristol. He commenced his public career as vicar of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-Street, in 1575, and died 1624. The college and alms-house were built on the site of Elsynge priory, then in ruins, £3,000 being left by him for that purpose.

WHITE, SIR THOMAS, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was a rich citizen and mayor of London. He was born at Reding in 1492. His mayoralty dates in the year of Wyatt's rebellion, and for his services at that crisis he received the honour of knighthood. Died 1566.

WHITFIELD, GEORGE, founder of the Calvinistic methodists, was a native of Gloucester, in the Bell Inn of which town, his father being a tavern-keeper, he was born 16th December, 1714. His father having died while George was yet young, the boy's education devolved solely on his mother, whose pious instructions and example had a powerful influence in imbuing his infant mind with strong religious impressions. Having resolved to cultivate the superior talents with which she saw

George was endowed, she sent him to a classical school. At the age of fifteen he had distinguished himself by the accuracy, extent of his knowledge, and taste in Greek and Roman literature. But his mother not succeeding in the hotel, and becoming reduced to poverty, the progress of George's education was stopped, and being driven to undertake some menial place about the establishment, his manners and morals were much injured by his association with irreligious servants. Happily his impressions revived, and having been confirmed he received for the first time the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. His mother's circumstances improving, she sent him to Pembroke College, Oxford, and there he joined in forming a small select society for mutual improvement in religious knowledge and personal piety along with the Wesleys and a few college contemporaries of kindred spirit. Dr. Benson, bishop of Gloucester, who was acquainted with his rare talents and piety, resolved to grant him ordination, and the solemn ceremony was performed at Gloucester, on 20th June, 1736. His first sermon, preached on the following Sabbath, produced an extraordinary sensation. From Gloucester he went to London, where he preached alternately in the chapel of the Tower and at Ludgate prison every Tuesday. In 1737 he joined his friends the Wesleys as a missionary at the Georgian settlement. But he had only been four months resident there, when he returned to England both to obtain priest's orders and to raise subscriptions for erecting an orphan house in that settlement. On his arrival in London, he found an outcry raised against him on account of methodism. Bishop Benson disregarded it, and ordained him a priest. But he was denied access to the pulpits of many old friends; and hence he commenced the practice of open-air preaching in Moorfields, Kennington, and Blackheath, and other quarters, where his ministrations were attended by vast crowds. Having raised a fund of £1,000 for his orphanage, Whitfield returned in 1739 to the American continent. At Savannah immense crowds repaired to hear him, and extraordinary scenes of excitement were enacted. On 25th March, 1740, he laid the first brick of the orphan asylum, and when the building was completed, he gave it the name of Bethesda. Although his ministry was very successful at Savannah, he sighed for his native land; and accordingly in 1741, he returned once more to Britain, where he continued with indefatigable diligence to preach the gospel. In prosecution of that object, he made a tour through England, Wales, and Scotland, preaching in many places, and always in the open air, to immense crowds. While in Wales, he married Mrs. Jones, a widow to whom he had long cherished a warm attachment; and shortly after his marriage, he repaired to London, where, it being winter, some of his admirers erected a wooden shed in which he preached. To this fragile structure, he gave the name of the tabernacle, and it was the scene of some extraordinary awakenings. The journeys and voyages of this indefatigable minister amount to a number almost incredible. He has stated in his memorandum book, that 'from the time of his ordination to a period embracing thirty-four years, he preached upwards of 18,000 sermons, crossed the Atlantic seven times, travelled thousands of miles both in Britain and America;' and when his strength was failing, he put himself on what he termed 'short allowance,' viz., preaching only once in every day of the week, and three times on the Sabbath! Whitfield was no common preacher. Parties of the most opposite character and principles, such as Franklin, Hume, and John Newton, have united in bearing testimony to the beauty and effectiveness of Whitfield's pulpit oratory. The death (in 1770), of this eminent servant of God was sudden, having been produced by a cold caught while preaching at Portsmouth, and followed by a severe attack of asthma, which put a period to the life and labours of one of the most devoted and successful ministers of Christ since the days of the apostles. [R.J.]

WHITEHEAD, D., an eminent divine, d. 1571.

WHITEHEAD, G., a cel. Quaker, 1636-1725.

WHITEHEAD, JOHN, a methodist physician, who attended Wesley in his last illness, preached his funeral sermon, and wrote 'Memoirs' of his life, died 1804.

WHITEHEAD, P., a satiric poet, 1709-1774.

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM, successor of Cibber as poet-laureate, author of 'The Roman Father,' 'The School for Lovers,' 'Friendship,' and other compositions of considerable merit; he was a friend of Mason, who wrote his life, 1715-1785.

WHITEHURST, JOHN, a philosophical writer and maker of instruments, 1713-1788.

WHITELOCK, BULSTRODE, an eminent lawyer and friend of Cromwell, was the son of Sir James Whitelock, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and was born in London in 1605. He was one of the managers of the trial of Strafford, but took no part in that of Laud or the king. In 1656, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1659 became president of the council of state, and keeper of the great seal. His historical memoirs are highly valued, and Whitelock is greatly eulogized, as to personal character, by Lord Clarendon. He died after many years' retirement at Chilton Park, in Wiltshire, 1676.

WHITGIFT, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, distinguished as a supporter of the Church of England, was born at Grimsby in Lincolnshire 1583, or, according to some authorities, in 1533. He was regarded as a great persecutor both of the puritans and papists, by their own partizans, but Hooker and the episcopalians extol his moderation and proper firmness. He died in 1603, almost his last words being 'Pro Ecclesia Dei.'

WHITLOCK, ELIZ., a famous actress, sister of Mrs. Siddons and the Kembles, 1761-1836.

WHITTINGHAM, SIR SAMUEL FORD, a Brit[illegible] tish officer, distinguished in the service of [illegible] during the peninsular war, died commander-in-chief at Madras 1841.

WHITTINGHAM, WILLIAM, a puritan [illegible] who became dean of Durham in the reign of [illegible] beth. He destroyed or mutilated many [illegible] antiquities of the cathedral in his zeal [illegible] popery, 1524-1589.

WHITTINGTON, SIR RICHARD, whose [illegible] has been rendered popular by the legends [illegible] about him, the real truth concerning which [illegible] never been ascertained, was a citizen and [illegible] of London. He probably rose from a humble

tion, like so many others who have filled the magisterial chair. His last mayoralty dates 1419.

WHITTINGTON, ROBERT, author of grammatical works, long used in the English schools, flourished about 1480-1530.

WHITWORTH, CHARLES, Baron, an ambassador from the English court to Peter the Great, author of an Account of Russia, 1670-1725.

WHYTT, R., a Scotch physician, 1714-1766.

WICHERLY. See WYCHERLEY.

WICKHAM. See WYKEHAM.

WICKCLIFF. See WYCLIFFE.

WICQUEFORT, ABRAHAM DE, a Dutch diplomatist, author of Memoirs concerning ambassadors and their functions, 1598-1682.

WIEGLER, J. C., a Germ. chemist, 1732-1800.

WIELAND, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, a celebrated German poet, dramatist, and novelist, of the last century. He has been called the German Voltaire. His works have been published in 51 volumes, and embrace essays, tales, poems, histories, and translations. 'Oberon,' a poetic romance in 12 cantos, is his best known production; 1733-1813.

WIELING, A., a German jurist, 1693-1746.

WIER, JOHN, in Latin *Wierus*, or *Piscinarius*, a Brabantine physician and writer on demonology and witchcraft, 1515-1588.

WIFFEN, JEREMIAH HOLME, a Quaker poet, author of a translation of Tasso, and other popular productions in miscellaneous literature, including a History of the Russells, 1792-1836.

WIGAND, JOHN, a learned divine, 1523-1587.

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM, Esq., a distinguished British statesman and Christian philanthropist, was born in 1759, at Hull. Educated at the grammar school of his native town, he was transferred in due time to Cambridge, where his distinguished position as a scholar and a gentleman is sufficiently indicated by the fact of his being chosen whenever he attained majority, to represent Hull in parliament. For a considerable time he was content to remain a silent member of the House of Commons, while at the same time he was a most active and intelligent observer of the forms of that legislative assembly. Reserving himself for some great and important occasion, he made his *début* as a parliamentary orator on the subject of the slave trade, and in his second session, he introduced a bill for the abolition of the inhuman traffic. The 12th of May, 1789, was the memorable day when that topic was first introduced; and the journals of that period are unanimous in ascribing much of the interest connected with the movement to the powerful and affecting speech with which the bill was prefaced. Mr. Wilberforce was acknowledged both in and out of the house to have earned by that appearance, the reputation of one of the most eloquent persons of the age; and the hearts of all good men in every part of the country implored blessings on the head of him who dared in the highest places in the land to advocate the cause of outraged humanity. A most violent and determined opposition was organized by interested parties. Nevertheless in the following year Mr. Wilberforce renewed his motion, and on the plea of insufficient evidence, the opposing party succeeded in procuring a postponement of the question. Many men would have been dispirited by these fruitless efforts, and perhaps have relinquished their task in despair. But Mr. Wilberforce was not to be daunted. Having taken up his position on the ground of conscientious objection to all trafficking in slaves, he prosecuted the measure with that calm and unyielding determination which is always the fruit of mature thought and strong principle; and his patience was put to a severe trial; for while he renewed his motion every session from 1792, he met with no better success than at first. In 1804, after a cessation for a few years, he brought the subject once more before the notice of a new parliament. But the public mind had made a prodigious advancement towards a better tone of feeling in regard to the slave trade, and the bill passed the third reading in the Lower House. In the Upper House, the consideration of the subject was postponed till the next session. A still more important step in advance was taken when the liberal cabinet in 1806 adopted the bill and threw all the weight of government influence into the scale. It was introduced into the Commons' House at the special request of Wilberforce under the auspices of Fox, and was passed by a majority of 114 to 15, and Lord Granville succeeded in carrying it through the Lords. But Mr. Wilberforce was universally regarded throughout the kingdom as the great champion of the cause—and the most gratifying expressions of public gratitude were poured in upon him from all parts of the country. Mr. Wilberforce has established claims to public notice and esteem of another and even higher kind. He had become a decided Christian, at a time and in circumstances when to make an avowal of evangelical sentiments and to act in accordance with the high principles of Christian morality was a much more difficult thing than it is happily in the present day. The publication of his 'Practical View of Christianity,' a work in which he compared the defective notions of religion that prevailed among the majority of professing Christians with the standard of the New Testament—formed an era in the religious history of this country; and multitudes have traced to its perusal their first serious impressions of religion. The character of the distinguished author was a beautiful commentary on the principles developed in this book. Throughout a long life he sustained the character of a consistent Christian; and that was no easy attainment for one who moved in the highest circles, and was constantly mingled in all the changes of the political world. But although his position was isolated, such was the sincere and unaffected piety—such the prudent discretion that regulated his intercourse with general society, that he commanded the respect and esteem of all parties. Mr. Wilberforce terminated his honourable and useful life on 28th July, 1833, and on his deathbed enjoyed the comforts of that gospel in which he had reposed his faith for so many years of his life. [R.J.]

WILBYE, J., a musical composer, 16th century.

WILCOCKS, JOSEPH, bishop of Rochester, promoted the erection of the west front of Westminster Abbey, 1673-1756. His son, JOSEPH, an ingenious antiquarian, author of 'Roman Conversations,' and 'Sacred Exercises,' 1723-1791.

WILD, HENRY, an Oriental scholar, born at Norwich, where he began life as a tailor about

1684. The date of his death is unknown, but in 1734 he published a translation of Mohammed's Journey to Heaven. He was a man of irreproachable morals, and seems to have suffered much from his precarious means of subsistence.

WILD, R., a divine and poet, 1609-1679.

WILDBORE, CHARLES, a self-taught mathematician and miscellaneous writer, died 1802.

WILDENS, J., a Flemish painter, 1584-1644.

WILFORD, FRANCIS, a German Orientalist, and officer in the British service, died 1822.

WILFRED, a Saxon bishop and saint of the Roman calendar, who exhibited his architectural skill and his taste in embellishments, by the improvement of York cathedral and the erection of churches at Hexham and Ripon; died 709.

WILHEM, W. L. B., founder of the popular singing schools in France, 1779-1842.

WILKES, JOHN, was born in London on the 17th of October, 1727. His father, an affluent distiller, gave him a high education, of which his capacity enabled him to take full advantage. He was learned and witty, and his attractive conversation, aided by his fashionable tastes and lavish habits made him popular with the juvenile aristocracy of the day, both good and bad. His forbidding appearance has often been alluded to, but authentic original portraits, while they have a general resemblance to the expression in Hogarth's caricature, represent not a coarse rude demagogue, but the delicate sinister features of a sybarite and heartless profligate. He treated the mob for his own purposes much as his profligate companions of the Monk-monks' Club, who were so indignant at his becoming a demagogue, treated their female victims. It was in 1762 that, driven desperate by his extravagance, he commenced the *North Briton*. For a libel there printed, his house was searched under a general or indefinite warrant, and for this constitutional outrage he obtained a verdict for £10,000 against the secretary of state. The same event began his memorable conflict with the House of Commons. His expulsion in 1764 opened the question how far the majority of the house was entitled to deprive constituents of the privilege of having their own representative, and he triumphed by the obnoxious resolutions being expunged in 1782. He had the art in all his struggles to keep not only on the popular, but the constitutional side. When no longer attacked he fell into insignificance, which, perhaps, he did not dislike, as he had secured some lucrative offices. He died on 27th December, 1797. [J.H.B.]

WILKIE, SIR DAVID, was born in the parish of Cults in Fifeshire, November 18, 1785. In 1799 he attended the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh; entered as a student of the Royal Academy of London in 1805, and became at once a famous painter by the exhibition of his 'Village Politicians' in the following year. He became a member of the Royal Academy in 1811; visited the continent in 1825, for the sake of recruiting his health, and remained abroad three years. When he returned he forsook *genre* painting to which he owed his great popularity, and substituted a loose sketchy style of execution, and devoted himself henceforth chiefly to history and portrait. The change proved to be unwise: he failed in portrait, and from being the prince of *genre*-painters, he became only a very interior painter of history. He was knighted in 1836; he had already been appointed limner to the king in Scotland, and painter in ordinary to his majesty. In an unlucky hour in the autumn of 1840, Sir David set out for a tour in the East; he visited Constantinople, the Holy Land, and Egypt; he complained of illness while at Alexandria, and expired suddenly on board the Oriental steamer, off Gibraltar, June 1, 1841, and his body was committed on the same day to the deep; the coffin was lowered into the sea in 46° 20′ north lat., and 60° 24′ west long.—(Allan Cunningham, *Life of Sir David Wilkie*, &c. London, 1843. *The Wilkie Gallery*, &c. See also the *Penny Cyclopædia*.) [R.N.W.]

WILKIE, WILLIAM, a Scottish minister and professor of philosophy at St. Andrews, author of 'The Epigoniad,' an epic poem, 1721-1772.

WILKINS, SIR CHARLES, called the 'father of Sanscrit literature,' was born at Frome, in Somersetshire, 1749, and went to Bengal in the civil service 1770. He resided in India fifteen years, and in that period translated the Bhagavat Gita into English, and exhibited his mechanical skill in making the first Bengali and Persian types used in Bengal. On arriving in England he became librarian to the Directors of the East India Company, and published in succession the 'Fables of Vischnou Sarma,' better known in Europe as the 'Fables of Pilpay,' his 'Arabic Grammar,' an edition of 'Richardson's Dictionary' enlarged, and other works. Died 1836.

WILKINS, DAVID, rector of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, and archdeacon of that county, known as an antiquarian and Saxon scholar, 1685-1745.

WILKINS, JOHN, brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, and bishop of Chester, was born in Northamptonshire 1614. He was distinguished for his learning, especially as a mathematician, and is the inventor of the perambulator or wheel for measuring distances. Died at the house of his friend, Dr. Tillotson, in London, 1672.

WILKINS, WILLIAM, an architect and writer on architecture, was born at Cambridge, where his father was a builder, in 1778, and succeeded Sir John Soane as professor at the Royal Academy in 1837. The principal of his edifices are the London University, St. George's Hospital, the University Club House, and the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. His literary works are 'Remarks on the Buildings and Antiquities of Athens,' and 'The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius.' Died 1839.

WILL, G. A., a Germ. numismatist, 1724-1798.

WILLÆRTS, ADAM, a Flemish marine painter, 1577-1640. His son, ABRAHAM, born 1615.

WILLAMOV, J. G., a Russian poet, 1757-[illegible]

WILLAN, ROBERT, a physician of London, as a professional and religious writer, 1757-18[illegible]

WILLDENOW, CHARLES LOUIS, a distinguished botanist, member of the Academy Sciences and director of the botanic garden at Berlin; he wrote several works on plants, and collected a Zoological Cabinet which he presented the museum, flourished 1765-1812.

WILLE, J. G., a German engraver, 1717-18[illegible]

WILLEMET, P. R. F., a French botanist and traveller in the East Indies, 1762-1790.

WILLEMET, RENIE, a French botanist, director of the botanic garden at Nancy, 1735-1807.

WILLEMIN, N. X., a French antiquarian, designer, and engraver, author of 'The Civil and Military Customs of Antiquity,' 1764-1833.

WILLEMUR, L. De Penen, Count De, a Spanish general and statesman, 1761-1836.

WILLERMOZ, P. J., a French physician and chemist, 1735-1799. His son, P. C. Catharine, a physician and anatomist, 1767-1810.

WILLET, Andrew, a learned divine of Cambridgeshire, author of works written against popery, and other theological subjects, born at Ely 1562, died 1621.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. William I., king of England, was the illegitimate son of Robert duke of Normandy, by Arlotta, the daughter of a tanner of Falaise. He was born in 1027. His father had no legitimate children; and when Duke Robert departed on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he persuaded his barons to swear allegiance to young William as his heir. Duke Robert died while returning from Palestine in 1035; and during the first years of William's dukedom, the ambitious feuds of the Norman barons and the aggressions of the king of France placed Normandy in a perilous state of anarchy and weakness. But as soon as William grew out of boyhood, he began to govern for himself; and after years of jeopardy and strife, he established a degree of order in his duchy, which was unknown in the rest of Europe, and he made himself universally known and respected among the princes of Christendom. William was related to Edward the Confessor king of England; and he long watched anxiously for the time when the death of that childless sovereign should give him the opportunity for making himself king of this country. Edward died on the 5th January, 1066; and the Saxon Harold was chosen by the English to succeed him. But William speedily asserted his claims. Besides his relationship to the late king, he had been nominated, or he pretended that he had been nominated by the dying Edward as his successor: and he had in the preceding year taken advantage of the temporary presence of his rival in Normandy, to make Harold, partly by force and partly by fraud, swear to help him in obtaining the crown of England. As soon as King Edward was dead, William demanded the execution of this promise; and, on Harold's refusal, he prepared to assert his rights by the sword. He assembled, for the invasion of England, a host which Mackintosh has rightly termed 'the most remarkable and formidable armament which the western nations had witnessed.' He landed with this army in Pevensey Bay, 29th September, 1066, and on the 14th of the next month he fought and won the decisive battle of Hastings, in which Harold and the bravest thanes of southern and central England perished. William advanced and occupied London, the Saxons generally submitting themselves to him; and he was crowned king of England at Westminster on Christmas day, 1066. His first his rule was comparatively mild; but the Norman spirit chafed under the sense of foreign domination, and under the insolence of the Norman barons and prelates of the new king. Then came fierce local risings, with delusive partial successes over the foreigners, soon crushed by the disciplined troops and high military genius of the Conqueror. Then followed the revengeful cruelties of the king, the effects not so much of hasty anger, as of stern remorseless policy. He was resolved to establish his dominion and his dynasty firmly in England; and neither fear nor mercy ever made William pause in employing the most efficacious means to work out a settled purpose. The insurrections of the Saxons were visited by him with confiscation, massacre, and devastation; and it is computed that a third of the old Saxon population of England was swept from the land during his invasion and reign. But, terrible as are the acts of cruelty with which William's memory is associated, it would be unjust to let them blind us to the high qualities which he displayed, as a ruler, and as an ordainer of our institutions. He maintained the strictest order and internal peace. His military renown checked the ambition and cupidity of the marauding Danes, who had infested the English coasts for more than two centuries. He organized the feudal system here, with changes from its development on the continent, so as to keep down the turbulent insubordination and lawless violence of the nobility. He retained (though with many important modifications) the Saxon popular tribunals; and altogether he may be truly said to have displayed a marvellous discernment of the two great principles of government, which require centralized power in matters of imperial importance, and local self-government in matters of chiefly local interest. William the Conqueror died in 1087. It ought to be added that, like all the race of his great ancestor, Rolf the Ganger, who conquered Neustria 150 years before William conquered England, he was eminent for his appreciation of intellect, science, art, and learning, and for liberality to all men of all nations by whom they were displayed. [E.S.C.]

WILLIAM II., king of England, second son of the preceding, was born in 1060, and succeeded his father in the absence of his elder brother, Robert, 1087. The latter also allowed him to acquire the dukedom of Normandy by purchase, and then joined the crusaders. William reigned nearly thirteen years, and was killed in the New Forest by an accident, as commonly supposed, in 1100. He was surnamed *Rufus*, the red or ruddy, and bears the reputation of an evil and avaricious man.

WILLIAM III., king of England, stadtholder of Holland, and prince of Orange, was the son of William II., stadtholder of Holland, and of Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England. He was born November 14, 1650. His father had died a little more than a week before the young prince's birth, and the party of aristocratic republicans among the Dutch, that was hostile to the ascendency of the house of Orange, eagerly took this opportunity of curtailing its power; and prevented the offices of stadtholder and captain-general, which the father had held, from being conferred on the infant son. The great wealth and hereditary estates of the prince of Orange, his connection with the royal families of England and France, and the popularity of his name and house among the common people, still made young William an object of anxiety to the leading Dutch statesmen; and he grew up surrounded by the officers and spies of a jealous government, that watched his every action and word, and every growing tendency of his disposition with pretended courtesy but real suspicion.

William thus early acquired, as a defence against the snares around him, the reserved manners, and the habits of secrecy and self-reliance, that marked him throughout life. When he was twenty-one, the disasters of the war against England and France, in which the Dutch were then involved, caused a general movement among the mass of the people against the De Witts and the other aristocratic chiefs of the commonwealth. William was made stadtholder, and continued with this office and that of captain-general, and the other high powers which his ancestors had enjoyed. It is a deep blot on his fame that at this crisis of his life he neither exerted himself to prevent the murder of the De Witts by the infuriated people, nor did he take any steps to bring the murderers to justice. Towards the country, that thus made him its chief at a time of unexampled distress and peril, William did his duty nobly. He encouraged the Dutch to reject the degrading terms of peace which the hostile kings offered, and to defend their fatherland, town by town, and inch by inch. Nay, he exhorted them, rather than submit, to embark on board their vessels and found a new free state in the East Indies. He himself spurned with indignation the offers of Louis XIV. to bribe him by making him king of the United Provinces under the protection of England and France. When the French envoy pointed out to him the immense power of the invading armies, and that he was sure, if he rejected the proposals, to see both himself and Holland irretrievably ruined, William answered, 'I have thought of the means to avoid beholding the ruin of my country: I can die in the last ditch.' His heroism had its just reward. The progress of the French armies over Holland was checked. The emperor of Germany and other powers combined against Louis XIV. Charles II. of England was compelled by his parliament and people to make peace with the Dutch; and at last the treaty of Nimeguen, 1678, left Holland free and independent after a war, in which William, though he met with frequent reverses, had won the admiration of Europe as a general and as a statesman. In the same year he married the princess Mary of England, daughter of James II. by his first wife. William watched with the deepest interest the struggle of parties in this country. He felt that his own peculiar mission was to defend the cause of civil and religious liberty in Europe against the ambition and bigotry of Louis XIV. If England could be brought to fill her natural place as a free and a protestant state in this great strife William was confident of the result. But Holland and her other allies were unequal to a continued contest against the power of France, if England, under her Stuart rulers, was to act again as the tool and accomplice of the Bourbons. Hence, when the English, in 1688, sought the intervention of William against the misgovernment of James II., William eagerly embarked in the great enterprise of his age. He landed in this country in the November of that year, and gained almost bloodless possession of the kingdom. The houses of parliament solemnly chose him king of England by the bill of rights. In Scotland and Ireland the adherents of the abdicated monarch made some resistance in arms, but were ultimately put down. William himself decided the Irish war by the great victory of the Boyne, which he gained in person over James and his followers. William's reign over these kingdoms was disquieted by many jealousies between him and his new subjects. He was offended at the limitations on the royal power and revenue, which the English Whigs introduced, and he was of course regarded with the bitterest animosity by the Jacobites, who cherished the fallen cause of the Stuarts. The war also against France, which was the necessary consequence of the Revolution of 1688, brought many burdens on this country, and was attended with many losses in the field. The peace of Ryswick in 1697 was regarded by all parties as no more than an armed truce; and it was well known that Louis XIV. was scheming to unite the vast possessions of the Spanish crown to the dominion of France. William sought to prevent this by two treaties between the principal European powers for the partition of the Spanish provinces on the death of the reigning king. But this only incensed the court of Madrid, and when the king of Spain died in 1700, it was found that he had bequeathed all his crowns to the grandson of Louis XIV., who forthwith repudiated the partition treaties, and prepared to seize this rich inheritance for the house of Bourbon. William now applied all his energies to form a new league against France; but in the midst of his warlike preparations he died at Kensington, 8th March, 1702. William III. was unquestionably a great man, but he was one of those coldly great men, who rather extort our admiration from our reason, than raise the sympathy or enthusiasm of our hearts. His permission of the massacre of the clan Macdonald, at Glencoe, is (like his conduct with regard to the De Witts,) a grievous stain on his memory. But we must judge him by the general character of his actions, and not by one or two culpable deeds. We must look to the circumstances in which he was placed; and we must consider what would have been the probable current of events in the latter portion of the seventeenth century, and in all after time, if the fraud, the rapacity, and intolerance of Louis XIV. and our own Stuarts had not been encountered by an opponent so resolute, so vigilant, so high-minded, and [illegible] mitable as William III. If we judge him [illegible] we shall feel that he deserves the imperishable gratitude of posterity, as the rescuer and preserver of our national independence, our constitutional liberties, and our right to worship according to free conscience and a pure faith. [E.]

WILLIAM (HENRY) IV., third son of George III., was born August 21, 1765, and entered the navy as a midshipman in the fourteenth year of his age. He reached the rank of admiral in 1811. In 1818 he married the princess Adelaide, second daughter of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who bore him two daughters, neither of whom survived infancy. He became heir presumptive to the throne by the death of the duke of York in 1827, and succeeded George IV. June 26, 1830; died June 20, 1837. The great event of his reign was the establishment of the Reform Bill, by which this country was saved from the verge of a revolution. He left [illegible] natural children, known as the FITZ-CLARENCES.

WILLIAM, *king of Scotland*, surnamed 'the Lion,' succeeded his brother, Malcolm IV., 1165, and died 1214. He was succeeded by Alexander

of Normandy, surnamed 'Long
n 900, and succeeded his father,
was assassinated in 942.
named 'Short Hose,' son of Ro-
Normandy, made a vain attempt
ates of his father, of which he
l by Henry I. of England. He
landers in 1127, died 1128.
of Henry I., king of England,
th the duchy of Normandy, and
eck 1120.
of Apulia, succeeded his father,
rt Guiscard, 1111, died 1127.
counts of Holland, four of whom
Hainault, and one *emperor of*
IAM I., who usurped the country
a crusade to the prejudice of
nd died 1223. WILLIAM II.,
receding, born about 1226, suc-
1234. In 1247 he was elected
, and being proclaimed emperor
te in 1250, had to dispute the
din IV., till the death of that
He was soon after recalled to his
by a revolt, and lost his life in
VILLIAM III. of Holland and I.
eded his father, John, in both
d died 1337: he was surnamed
LIAM IV. of Holland and II. of
d successor of the preceding,
e fought with his revolted sub-
as succeeded by his sister, Mar-
usband, the emperor Louis of
M V. of Holland and III. of
Margaret and Louis, usurped the
nother 1349; he died miserably
ch he had been consigned for the
is gentlemen in 1377. WILLIAM
I IV. of Hainault, succeeded his
1404, died 1417.
F NASSAU, prince of Orange, the
Dutch war of independence, was
utheran parents, but descended
unts of that principality. Being
l employments at the court of
formed outwardly to catholicism,
overnor of the provinces of Hol-
d Utrecht, while the reformed
eading and events were ripening
the Netherlands. The leading
hat great and glorious struggle,
iderably more than half a cen-
On the death of Charles V.,
eat efforts to keep the Nether-
heresy,' he bestowed those pro-
Philip II., king of Spain. The
Margaret of Parma, a natural
ather, stadtholderess, with the
for her adviser, who began his
ing the protestants, and creating
bishoprics. The dark and re-
f Philip was shadowed forth in
gn of Mary, called the 'bloody,'
rlands he was as the tyrant of
, and so much the more unscru-
enting. In 1564 the cardinal,
pposition and hatred which he
departed for Spain, and shortly
ations were making to introduce
the inquisition, and this in the midst of a people already half Lutherans and Calvinists. In 1566 the nobles went in procession, and petitioned Margaret against this measure, and as they were treated with contempt, their remonstrances were followed by popular commotions. On this Alva was sent, at whose approach a hundred thousand of the most industrious Flemings took refuge in foreign countries, chiefly in England. This was the crisis at which William of Orange came forward, and raised the standard of independence, and the desperate circumstances under which he called the people to arms, may be referred to in the article ALVA. Though that monster of cruelty was recalled at the end of six years, 1574, and replaced by a milder ruler, the Dutch continued the war, and Holland was liberated by the relief of Leyden, which William effected by laying the whole country under water, 1575. He was now elected stadtholder, and Calvinism became the established religion, to the exclusion of Lutheranism as well as the Roman Catholic faith. By the 'Pacification of Ghent' in 1576, William united all the provinces in one confederation, but he found it impossible to heal these internal causes of disunion, and the Spaniards, taking advantage of them, were able to repossess themselves of the southern provinces, under the duke of Parma, whence arose the present distinction between Holland and Belgium. Philip had now set a price on William's head, and, in 1582, an attempt was made to assassinate him, but he recovered from the wound. A second attempt, in 1584, was but too successful. One Balthaser Gerard, being introduced to the stadtholder on the plea of business, he suddenly drew a pistol, loaded with three balls, and shot him in the body. The prince expired almost instantly: his last words were, 'May God have mercy on me, and these poor people!' He was succeeded, and the war carried on successfully, by his second son, MAURICE OF NASSAU. [E.R.]

WILLIAM, two kings of Holland, WILLIAM (FREDERICK) I., styled king of the Netherlands, grand duke of Luxembourg, prince of Orange, and duke of Nassau, was born at the Hague in 1772. He distinguished himself in the wars with the French republic, and became an exile with his father, the hereditary stadtholder of the Dutch republic, in 1795; after his father's death he succeeded first to the duchy of Nassau, and joined the Prussian army against Napoleon. He became king of Holland by the settlement of affairs which followed the fall of Napoleon in 1814, the countries united under his rule by the congress of Vienna being the old united provinces of Holland, the bishopric of Liège, and Belgium: the latter, however, was separated by the revolution of 1830. He abdicated in 1840, and died in 1843. WILLIAM II., son and successor of the preceding as king of Holland, was born in 1792, and distinguished himself in the peninsular war under Lord Wellington; he also commanded the army of the Netherlands at the battle of Waterloo. His reign commenced from his father's abdication in 1840, and he died a few days after the revolution of March, 1848.

WILLIAM OF APULIA, a Latin poet and historian of the 12th century.

WILLIAM OF AUVERGNE, or OF PARIS, a French prelate and theologian, died 1249.

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM. See WYKEHAM.

WILLIAMS, ANNA, a miscellaneous and poetical writer, was the daughter of a Welch surgeon, whom she accompanied to London in 1730, and supported many years by the labour of her pen. In 1740 she became blind from cataract, and then had recourse to her needle till she was admitted under the roof of Dr. Johnson, who was struck with admiration of her generous devotion. She died in his house, Bolt Court, Fleet-Street, in the seventy-seventh year of her age, 1783.

WILLIAMS, SIR CHARLES HANBURY, a diplomatist and man of letters, 1709-1759.

WILLIAMS, COOPER, a chaplain in the navy, and writer of voyages, &c., 1767-1816.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL, many years minister to a presbyterian congregation in Dublin, was born about 1644, at Wrexham, in Denbighshire. The latter part of his life was passed in London, and he left his library in Redcross-Street, Cripplegate, for the use of dissenting ministers. Died 1716.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, founder of the 'Literary Fund,' was born in Cardiganshire, 1738; and after officiating some time as a dissenting minister, became a teacher of deism. This speculation not answering, Mr. Williams devoted himself to private teaching and literature, and at the close of his life was supported by the excellent institution he had himself projected. His principal works are an edition of 'Hume's History,' 'Lectures on Education,' 'Lectures on Political Principles,' 'History of Monmouthshire,' &c. Died 1816.

WILLIAMS, EPHRAIM, an American general, founder of the college named after him, died about 1791.

WILLIAMS, F., a creole writer, died 1770.

WILLIAMS, GRIFFITH, bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, was born at Cærnarvon, about 1589, and in the rebellion of 1641 became an exile from his see, which he recovered at the restoration. He wrote several religious works, and an account of the persecutions he had suffered. Died 1672.

WILLIAMS, H. M., a female artist, 1759-1827.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, archbishop of York, and lord keeper in the reign of James I., was born at Aberconway in Cærnarvonshire, 1582. He succeeded Lord Bacon as chancellor in 1621, and was raised to the see of York in 1641. During the rebellion he fortified and defended Conway castle in the interest of the king. Died 1650.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, a learned prelate, one of the divines who were promoted after the revolution of 1688, b. in Northamptonshire 1634, d. 1709.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, the martyr of Erromanga, was born in a very humble rank, but being imbued with deep feelings of piety, early resolved to devote himself to missionary labours, and by his self-denying and zealous prosecution of his work, has obtained a name among the foremost of his evangelical contemporaries. Having entered into the service of the London Missionary Society, he was sent out in 1817 to their station in the South Sea Islands; and the scene of his first duties there was in the Raiatea—the largest and most central of the Society Islands, situated about one hundred miles' distance from Tahiti. He afterwards removed to what is called the Hervey Group of Islands, and having discovered Rarotonga, the largest of the group, landed with a view to establish himself there. During eleven years he prosecuted the work of an evangelist on that island, and on reviewing his course at his departure, could bear this wonderful and gratifying testimony: 'When I found them in 1823, they were entirely savages, and when I left them, they had not only embraced the Christian profession, but I am not aware that there was a house in the island where family prayer was not observed every morning and evening.'—Burning with zeal to introduce the gospel into every island of the Pacific, this indefatigable missionary removed to another group—the New Hebrides, which lay far westward. Having been welcomed to the island of Parna, Mr. Williams prepared to make a similar attempt in Erromanga. On approaching it, he and his two companions hailed some of the natives who were sailing in a canoe, and found they spoke a different language—were of a darker complexion—shorter in stature—wilder in their appearance, and more jealous of the intentions of strangers, than the people in Parna. The missionaries tried to propitiate them by offering them some bread, and requesting the chief to give them some water, which he speedily fetched. Encouraged by these appearances, they waded ashore; but scarcely had they landed, when they ran in all haste back to the sea, being pursued with hostile weapons by the savages. Mr. Williams had reached the edge of the water, but the beach being rugged and steep, he stumbled and fell, when the native who pursued him, taking advantage of the fall, struck him repeated blows with a club. Others running up, completed the work of destruction, by piercing his body with arrows. Before his two companions could venture to make the slightest attempt to rescue him, the savages had dragged the mangled remains away with them. Thus perished, in the prime of life and usefulness, a missionary who was 'in labours abundant;' and whose 'Narrative'—full of the most interesting and delightful details,—has been beautifully and justly styled, 'A Modern Acts of the Apostles.' [E.J.]

WILLIAMS, SIR ROGER, a native of Monmouthshire, dist. in the Flemish wars, died 1595.

WILLIAMSON, HUGH, an American physician, astronomer, and member of congress, author of a 'History of North Carolina,' and 'Observations on the Climate of America,' 1735-1819.

WILLIAMSON, SIR JOSEPH, a statesman and collector of manuscripts, born at Cumberland, where his father was a clergyman, about 1638. He began his public career as clerk of the council after the restoration, and became principal secretary of state in 1674; died 1701.

WILLIS, FRANCIS, a clergyman of the Church of England, whose attention to mental disorders led to his adoption of the medical profession, and to his appointment as physician to George III.; died 1807.

WILLIS, THOMAS, a distinguished English anatomist and physician, born at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, in 1622, and died at London in 1675, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Willis belonged to the sect of Iatro-chemists, who resolved all the motions of the human body, in health and disease, into the chemical action and reaction of the solids and fluids of which it is composed. He was deeply involved in the controversies of his age, but the work by which his name is known to posterity is that on the

Anatomy of the Brain and Nerves, *Cerebri Anatome, cui accessit Nervorum descriptio et Usus*, which was published at London in 1664. Some of the opinions contained in this book are remarkable as being anticipations of the ideas on the functions of the brain long afterwards propounded by Gall, for he not only maintained that the cerebrum is the seat of the intellectual faculties, and the cerebellum of the involuntary movements, but that each part of the brain has its own separate functions. Another treatise on the soul of brutes, *De Anima Brutorum*, published in 1672, involved him in irritating disputes with theologians of the time, which are thought to have shortened his days. [J.M'C.]

WILLOUGHBY, Sir Hugh, commander in a voyage of discovery which sailed from London in 1553, at the instance of a company of merchants directed by Sebastian Cabot. The expedition, consisting of three vessels, was last heard of off Finmark, on the 30th July in that year, soon after which all must have perished.

WILLUGHBY, Francis, a famous naturalist and friend of Ray, who arranged and published his MSS. on icthyology, 1635-1672.

WILLYMOT, W., an English clergyman, schoolmaster, and classical editor, died 1737.

WILMOT, John. See Rochester.

WILMOT, John Eardley, chief justice of the Common Pleas, was born at Derby in 1709, and died 1792. He wrote 'Notes of Opinions,' which were published by his son in 1802. The latter, same names as his father, was born at Derby in 1748, and attained great eminence as a chancery lawyer. He died in 1815.

WILSON, Alexander, a celebrated ornithologist, was born in Paisley in 1766. He died in 1813. His father was a man in poor circumstances, and Wilson himself was brought up to the trade of a weaver. His education was well attended to in early life, and he was possessed of an ardent poetic temperament of mind, accompanied with a strong predilection for the beauties of nature. He became disgusted with the drudgery of the loom; gave free vent to his poetical disposition, and for nearly three years he wandered over the country as a pedlar, selling muslins and poems. Both poetry and pedlary, however, turned out failures in his hands, and an unfortunate dispute between the journeymen and master weavers, in which he took an active part, rendering his residence in his native country extremely unpleasant to him, he emigrated to America. He arrived in that country in 1794, and for eight years he supported himself by weaving or perambulating the country with his pack, occasionally surveying land for the farmers, and latterly by teaching. In 1802 he was offered an engagement in a seminary at Kingsessing on the Schuylkill, whither he immediately removed, and which fortunately procured him the patronage of some kind and influential friends. Amongst these was Mr. Lawson the engraver, who taught him drawing, colouring, and etching. Previous to his coming to America he had never shown any taste for ornithology; but his application now to drawing seemed to develop his latent talent. His first attempts were not successful, but as soon as he commenced the delineation of birds he made rapid progress. His success seems to have first suggested the idea of his American Ornithology. To accomplish this work he undertook many journeys through various parts of America, sleeping for weeks in the wilderness alone with his gun and his pistols in his bosom, performing solitary voyages on the great rivers in a frail canoe, and collecting all the birds of the districts through which he travelled. He drew, etched, and coloured all the plates himself, and after many delays and disappointments, he at last procured a publisher, and produced a first volume of his celebrated work. It far exceeded the expectations of the public, and eight volumes successively made their appearance, and procured him great and deserved reputation. Before he could finish his great undertakings, he was seized with a sudden and severe illness, and died at the age of forty-eight. Wilson's great wish was, to use his own words, 'to raise some beacon to show that such a man had lived;' and though his death was premature, he lived long enough to accomplish the object of his ambition. [W.B.]

WILSON, Arthur, an English historian, who was secretary to Robert, earl of Essex, and steward to the earl of Warwick, 1596-1652.

WILSON, Florence, a Latin scholar and professor of philosophy, born at Elgin in Scotland, about the beginning of the 16th century, died in Dauphiny, on his way home from Navarre, 1547 The work by which he is known is a dialogue, entitled 'De Tranquilitate Animi.'

WILSON, H., an English navigator, died 1810

WILSON, James, a navigator, who discovered the islands called Duff's group in 1796.

WILSON, John, a composer of sacred music, born at Faversham in Kent, 1594, died 1673.

WILSON, John, a Scotch vocalist, who attained great popularity by his manner of singing the beautiful lyrics of his native land. Born 1800, died at Quebec in 1849, while on a professional visit to America.

WILSON, John, better known for many years of his life by the soubriquet of Christopher North, was born in the town of Paisley in 1785, or, as some accounts say, in 1788. His father was an eminent merchant there, and the paternal mansion in the High-Street of that ancient borough, still attests the wealth and dignity of the family by its stately urban magnificence. Wilson received the elements of his education, we believe, with the late Mr. Peddie of Paisley, and afterwards under the superintendence of the parish minister of Mearns; at the age of thirteen he entered the university of Glasgow, and afterwards that of Oxford, in Magdalen College. From the latter source he doubtless imbibed that familiar acquaintance with, and rich appreciation of the classic writers, which, in happy union with his other qualities, constituted him one of the most eminent writers and literary men of his day. The first poem he ever published obtained the Newdegate prize in his venerable Alma Mater. For some years afterwards he lived at his beautiful retreat of Elleray, on Windermere, when, as a matter of course, he became intimate with Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, the leading apostles of what was then called the Lake School of Poetry; and the dreamy sweetness of whose style of composition tended to dilute and weaken the simplicity and vigour of his own. Pecuniary causes obliging him to leave Elleray, he joined his mother in Edinburgh, who was a woman of a high

order of intellect, qualified to be the monitor and helper of so erratic a spirit. Here he began to study the law for the profession of a barrister, but never actually assumed the professional toga. In 1812 appeared the Isle of Palms, and soon afterwards the City of the Plague, and Unimore, the principal contributions of his fanciful and capricious muse. There is a soft, liquid flow of musical expression in these poems, with a vague, dreamy wildness and pathos, in combination with an exuberant fancy; and in the City of the Plague an irregular vigour and richness of imagination, resembling the *outre* grandeur of some of our old English dramatists. It is as a prose writer, however, that Wilson takes rank among the literary Titans of his native land. His novels are not much read now, being over-informed with sentiment, and the characters pitched far above the average of Scottish rural and urban nature. The Trials of Margaret Lindsay and the Foresters are, however, exquisite specimens of composition as poetic prose. In 1820 he succeeded the celebrated Dr. Brown as professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, an appointment severely and justly commented upon at the time; and if we take Dr. Chalmers as an authority, whose dictum it was, that moral philosophy was the gate to theology, it reflected as little credit upon those who appointed, as upon him who accepted. At the same time began, and certainly oddly enough, his connection with *Blackwood's Magazine*, where appeared that famous series of political and literary pieces, which set all Edinburgh in a flame, so well known as the Noctes Ambrosianæ. Wilson was always considered as the presiding *genius loci*, and amongst his associates were John Gibson Lockhart and the Ettrick Shepherd, the latter chiefly as a butt. Rich in broad, coarse humour, and violating, not seldom, the conventional courtesies and even decencies of political and personal intercourse, their irresistible waggery, and biting sarcasm, raised the Edinburgh periodical to the high station it has always maintained. The genius of Wilson arose out of the rich overflow and exuberance of his animal spirits, themselves the result of a finely developed physical constitution, in fact, of a *physique* the most imposing and attractive that perhaps ever son of song was gifted with. We believe that the stories of the excesses of his youth and manhood were much exaggerated, as his fertile fancy and rich classical resources, with his irresistible tendency towards the ridiculous, would elevate him by their intense exercise, into a condition very like *ebrius*, if not *ebriosus*. In 1851, he resigned the situation of professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh; having been struck with paralysis, and expired on the 4th of April, 1854. With great propriety a Whig government granted him a pension of £300 a-year, and having lived down in himself, and in the minds of many others, the political acerbities of his youth and manhood, this eminent Scotsman has passed away, to occupy no mean niche in the Scottish Temple of Fame. [T.D.]

WILSON, Richard, R.A. This great landscape painter was born at Pinegas, Montgomeryshire, and showing an early taste for drawing, was taken to London by Sir George Wynne, and placed with a portrait painter of the name of Wright. Wilson himself commenced his career as a portrait painter, and took to landscape first in Italy in 1749, by the advice of Zuccarelli and Vernet. Wilson returned to London in 1755, after an absence of six years, and acquired a great name in 1760 by his picture of 'Niobe.' He was one of the original thirty-six members of the Royal Academy, and succeeded Hayman as librarian in 1776. Towards the close of his life he came into possession of some property from a deceased brother, and he retired to the village of Llanverris, where he died in 1782. Wilson, admirable as his pictures are, was not successful, some of his works sold better than others, and these he accordingly frequently repeated, but generally with some slight difference. The figures of his pictures were frequently inserted by Mortimer and Hayman; his principal works are views in Italy; many of them have been admirably engraved by Woollett.—(T. Wright, *Some Account of the Life of Richard Wilson, R.A.* London, 1824.) [R.N.W.]

WILSON, Sir Robert, a British officer and politician, was born in London 1777, and commenced his military career in Flanders under the duke of York. He distinguished himself on many occasions during the wars against Napoleon, and was in Paris after his fall in 1815, where he aided in the escape of Lavalette. He sat in parliament as member for Southwark from 1818 to 1831, and in 1842 was appointed governor of Gibraltar. Died 1849.

WILSON, Thomas, bishop of Sodor and Man, greatly distinguished for his pious and exemplary conduct, was born in Chester 1663, and educated at Dublin. He was appointed to his bishopric in 1697, and refused to leave his people when preferment was offered to him. He wrote a 'History of the Isle of Man' and some religious works, but is chiefly distinguished for his acts of practical benevolence; died in 1755.—His only son, of the same name, born in 1703, was rector of St. Stephens, Walbrook, for forty-six years. He rendered himself remarkable by his devoted admiration of the historian, Mrs. Macaulay, to whom he erected a statue in his church under the name of 'Liberty.' He wrote several works, among which are 'The Ornaments of Churches Considered,' 'A View of the Projected Improvements in Westminster,' and a pamphlet against distilled liquors. Died 1784.

WILSON, Sir Thomas, a statesman and learned writer, age of Elizabeth, died 1581.

WILSON, William Rae, a Scotch scholar, author of 'Travels in the Holy Land,' 1774-1843.

WILTON, Joseph, a sculptor, 1722-1803.

WILTZ, P., a French ascetic, 1671-1749.

WIMPFEN, Felix De, a French officer and member of the estates-general, born 1745, pensioned by the first consul in 1799, died in the employ of the state 1814. His brother, the Baron De Wimpfen Bornebourg, a general and writer on tactics, 1732-1800.

WINCHESTER, T., rector of Appleton, in Berkshire, and a learned writer, known 1749-1773.

WINCKELMANN, John, a German protestant theologian, 1551-1626. His son, John Justus, an historian, born at Gnessen 1620, died 1697.

WINCKELRIED, Arnold De, a Swiss peasant, who died gloriously fighting against the Austrians at Sempach, 1386.

WINCKLEMANN, JOHN JOACHIM, a celebrated name in æsthetical and art literature, was born in the duchy of Brandenburg 1718. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities at Rome, where he obtained an appointment in the Vatican, and was murdered at Trieste on his way homewards for the sake of some golden medals he possessed, in 1768. His works on the history of art and ancient monuments have exercised the happiest influence on that description of literature, and are still invaluable as mines of information.

WINCKLER, T. F., an archæologist, 1771-1807.

WINDER, HENRY, a learned pastor of the nonconformists, author of a 'Hebrew English Concordance,' and other works, 1693-1752.

WINDHAM, JOSEPH, an artist and antiquarian, principal author of the 'Ionian Antiquities,' published by the Society of Dilettanti, 1739-1810.

WINDHAM, WILLIAM, a Whig statesman of the period of Pitt, was born in Norfolk, of an ancient family, in 1750, and made his first appearance in parliament as member for Norwich in 1783. His talents caused him to be singled out by Burke as one of his coadjutors, and he always remained his constant friend and partizan. From 1794 to 1801 he was in office under Pitt as secretary at war. He became secretary again under Lord Grenville after the death of Pitt, and held office from 1806 to March 25, 1807; d. 1810.

WINDHEIM, C. E., a German professor of philosophy and the Oriental languages, 1722-1766.

WINDISCH, C. G., a Germ. historian, 1725-93.

WING, VINCENT, an astronomer, 17th century.

WINGATE, EDMUND, an eminent mathemat., lawyer, and member of parliament, 1593-1656.

WINKELMANN. See WINCKELMANN.

WINKLER, J. H., a German jurisconsult and philosopher of the school of Wolfe, 1703-1772.

WINSLOW, EDWARD, the English governor of Plymouth, in North America, author of 'Good News from New England,' died 1655.

WINSLOW, JAMES, an eminent anatomist, born in the island of Funen, in Denmark, in the year 1669, and died at Paris in the year 1760, in the ninety-first year of his age. His system of anatomy was long the standard class-book of the schools, but in modern times it has been superseded by more perfect and more recent works. [J.M'C.]

WINSOR, FREDERICK ALBERT, the projector of the present method of lighting the streets by gas, first adopted in Pall Mall, after some smaller experiments, in 1809. Died 1830.

WINSTANLEY, WM., originally a barber, author of several literary compilations, d. abt. 1690.

WINSTON, T., an Engl. physician, 1575-1655.

WINTER, G. S., a German veterinarian, 17th c.

WINTER, JOHN WILLIAM DE, a Dutch vice-admiral, who entered the French service under Dumouriez as a partizan of the revolution, and was defeated in the Texel, at a later period, by Duncan, 1750-1812.

WINTER, N. S. VAN, a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam, 1718. His wife, LUCRETIA WILHELMINA, a poetess, 1722-1795. PETER, son of Van Winter by a first marriage, author of poems and translations, beginning of the present century.

WINTER, P. VON, a Ger. musician, 1754-1825.

WINTHROP, J., an American astron., 1714-79.

WINTLE, T., a learned divine, 1737-1814.

WINTRINGHAM, CLIFTON, a physician and professional writer, died at York 1748. His son, SIR CLIFTON, also a physician and wr., 1714-94.

WINWOOD, SIR RALPH, a statesman and diplomatist, author of 'Memorials,' 1565-1617.

WIRSUNG, C., a German physician, 1500-1571. JOHN GEORGE, an anatomist, assass. 1643.

WIRTZ, J., a Swiss painter, 1640-1709.

WIRTZ, J. C., a Swiss theologian, 1688-1769.

WISE, F., a learned antiquary, 1695-1762.

WISEMAN, R., a surgical writer, 17th century.

WISHART, GEORGE, a martyr of the reformation in Scotland, burnt alive 1546.

WISHART, W., a Scotch divine, 1657-1727.

WISHEART, GEORGE, chaplain to Montrose, period of the civil wars, author of an 'Account of the Wars in Scotland,' and a Biography of his patron, 1609-1671.

WISTAR, CASPAR, a professor of anatomy and physician at Philadelphia, author of professional works, and a 'System of Anatomy,' 1760-1818.

WITCHELL, G., an astronomer, 1728-1785.

WITEZOWITCH, P., a learned historian and antiquarian of Dalmatia, died 1778.

WITHER, G., an English poet, 1588-1667.

WITHERING, WILLIAM, a physician and naturalist, author of a 'Systematic Arrangement of British Plants,' born in Shropshire 1741, d. 1799.

WITHERSPOON, JOHN, a descendant of Knox, known as a divine in Scotland and America, born near Edinburgh 1722, died 1794.

WITSIUS, or WITS, HERMAN, a Dutch divine, author of several learned works, 1636-1708.

WITT. See DE-WITT.

WITTE, E., a Dutch painter, 1607-1692.

WITTE, G. DE, a Flem. theologian, 1638-1721.

WITTE, or WITTEN, HENNING, a German divine and biographical writer, 1634-1696.

WITTICHIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a protestant theologian and writer against Spinoza, 1625-1687.

WITTOLA, M. A., a Ger. theologian, 1736-97

WITTWER, P. L., a Ger. physician, 1752-92.

WLOOSWICK, F. N. BARON HORN VAN, a Dutch archæologist, born 1742, died in Paris 1809.

WOBESER, E. W., a German poet, 1727-1795.

WODHULL, M., a poet and translator of Euripides, born in Northamptonshire 1740, died 1816.

WODROW, ROBERT, a Scottish ecclesiastical historian, born at Glasgow 1679, died 1734.

WOEHNER, A. G., a Ger. Orient., 1693-1762.

WOELFT, J., a German composer, 1772-1811.

WOFFINGTON, MARGARET, a celebrated actress of last century, whose society was highly valued by the *elite* of talent and fashion, 1718-60.

WOIDE, C. G., a Dutch Orientalist, 1725-90.

WOKEN, F., a German theologian, 1685-1734.

WOLCOTT, JOHN, commonly known by his assumed name of *Peter Pindar*, was a satirical poet and humourist, born at Dodbrooke in Devonshire 1738; died in London, where he supported himself by his pen, and his skill as an artist, 1819. The painter Opie was indebted to him for his introduction to the busy world of London, Dr. Wolcott having discovered his genius during his residence at Truro. The chief of his productions is his 'Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians:' his other poems are principally satires..

WOLDECK D'ARNEBOURG, J. G., a Prussian general of the seven years' war, 1712-1785.

troops out to meet him, and the battle was fought, which determined the ascendency of the Anglo-Saxon race and language over the French in the New World. Both Wolfe and Montcalm fell. Wolfe was twice struck as he led on a bayonet charge which decided the day; and when the French were already broken, he received a third bullet, which was fatal, in the heart. He lived just long enough to know that the victory was complete; and the last words of the young conqueror were—'Now, God be praised, I die happy.' Wolfe was as exemplary in private life, as he was eminent in the discharge of public duty, and his name is one of the purest as well as the brightest in the long list of England's military heroes. [E.S.C.]

WOLFERSDORF, Ch. Frederick Von, a Prussian general, born in Saxe Gotha, 1717-1781.

WOLFTER, P., a Germ. historian, 1758-1805.

WOLGMUTT, M., a Ger. painter, 1434-1519.

WOLKE, C. H., a native of Hanover, distinguished by his efforts, as a writer and founder, in the cause of education, 1741-1825.

WOLLASTON, William, an eminent moralist and theologian, who was educated for the church, but having ample means left him by a rich relation, devoted himself to literature. His principal work, and one which has been highly popular, is 'The Religion of Nature Delineated.' Born in Staffordshire 1659, died 1724.

WOLLASTON, William Hyde, M.D., born 6th August, 1766, at East Dereham, near Norwich, of which his father was clergyman; died 22d December, 1828, in London. Dr. Wollaston received a first-rate education, and having studied for the medical profession, settled first at Bury St. Edmunds. Afterwards, becoming a candidate for St. George's Hospital, London, and failing, he gave up the profession in disgust, and devoted himself to chemical pursuits. He examined with great care the crude platinum ore, discovering in it two new metals, palladium and rhodium, and improving the process for the manufacture of platinum, so as to enable him to realize a handsome fortune. In 1797 he described three new species of urinary calculi—the fusible calculus, the mulberry calculus, and the bone-earth calculus. He also first described cystic oxide, and urate of soda calculi, the latter formed in the joints of gouty persons. He was the inventor of the periscopic camera, and of numerous ingenious optical and chemical apparatus. To him chemistry is indebted for the methods at present employed for the estimation of ammonia, potash, and magnesia. Dr. Wollaston was a man of retiring habits, but by those who knew him intimately he was held in high regard. He has been accused of a penurious disposition. The fact that he presented his brother with £10,000 when asked to apply to the ministry in his behalf, seems to afford opposite evidence of the most substantial and overwhelming description. [R.D.T.]

WOLLE, C., a German Orientalist, 1700-1761.

WOLMAR, M., a Swiss jurist, 1497-1561.

WOLSEY, Thomas, so well known in history as Cardinal Wolsey, is generally said to have been born at Ipswich, in the year 1471. His parents were so obscure, that whether or not his father followed the occupation of a butcher, attributed to him by the cardinal's enemies, has not been ascertained. However it may have been achieved, young Wolsey obtained an excellent education, and he had a brilliant student-reputation at Magdalen College, Oxford. He never was an ascetic. Though he must have worked hard during his college career, he seems to have had his full share of the dissipation of the day, and it is known that for some pecadillo he was on one occasion subjected to the penal discipline of the stocks. His first preferment, after he had taken orders, was that of Symington in Somersetshire, believed to have been obtained through the marquis of Dorset, whose sons he instructed. The turning point in his career appears to have been his appointment as one of the chaplains of Henry VII. This introduced his abilities to the royal notice, and on his successful accomplishment of a delicate diplomatic mission to Flanders he obtained the rich deanery of Lincoln in 1508. It is not easy precisely to determine the source of the extraordinary influence which he exercised over Henry VIII. in the early years of his reign. He is said by his able scholarship to have aided in the composition of the celebrated *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum*, against Luther; but he was a favourite before he had an opportunity of performing this service. He was placed in the influential office of the king's almoner, through the recommendation of Fox, the bishop of Winchester; and that calculating prelate is said to have advanced Wolsey for the purpose of counteracting his rival Surrey. When once the impetuous Henry had learned to seek counsel of Wolsey, it is easy to believe that his magnificent notions, his scholarship, his knowledge of life, and his accommodating morality, would please such a monarch. Preferment flowed in upon him. In 1514 he was made bishop of Lincoln. He was then in possession of lucrative livings both in England and France. In 1515 he was made cardinal, and next year legate *a latere*, a commission which made him virtually the pope in England, giving him an authority which, if more limited in extent than that claimed by the bishop of Rome, was the more powerful, since it was exercised close at hand, and by one who knew the circumstances of the clergy over whom he ruled. Almost at the same time with these preferments he received the high ministerial and judicial office of lord chancellor. With his cardinalate he received the honour of the hat, usually conferred only on members of royal families. He held the bishopric of Tournay in France, and many other lucrative preferments in different parts of Europe. The vast influence which he exercised at the powerful court of England made his friendship an object not only to private seekers of preferment, but to the principal European powers. He aspired to the popedom at the time when Charles V. and Francis the First were competing with each other to succeed Maximilian as emperor of Germany. Hence each of them sought to secure the aid of Wolsey, by outbidding his rival in prospects of assistance towards the cardinal's great object, while he on his part had the too difficult task of making up his mind where to throw his influence, and of acting for one party with as little prejudice as possible to his influence with the other. He lost, much to his mortification, the great object which would have given him a securer foundation for power than he had in England, and

cal engraver almost on a par with his name in landscape. He was appointed engraver to George III.; and died in London, May 23, 1785. Woollett is great for his colour, and his skill in representing variety of texture, also for an extraordinary force in his prints, owing to the judicious combination of the three methods, with aquafortis, with the graver, and with the dry point. His works after Wilson constitute in themselves a delightful landscape gallery, all unsurpassed as pictures or as prints. [R.N.W.]

WOOLSTON, THOMAS, a deistical writer, who was originally a minister of the Church of England, and wrote an 'Apology for the Christian Religion;' at a later period, he was prosecuted for his 'Six Discourses on Miracles,' and his 'Defence' of the discourses. Born at Northampton, 1669, d. 1732.

WOOLTON, JOHN, bishop of Exeter, known as a theological writer, 1535-1594.

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM, was born at Cockermouth in Cumberland, on the 7th of April, 1770. His father was an attorney there, and he was the second of five children. Dorothy, the only daughter, was his most cherished friend and confidant during his life. The mother of the family died in William's ninth year; and the father died five years afterwards, leaving to his children little fortune beyond a claim for lawagency on Sir James Lowther, afterwards earl of Lonsdale. This debt remained unsatisfied till 1802, when, on the accession of the next earl, £8,500 was paid in satisfaction of it.—In 1787, after having been educated chiefly at the endowed school of Hawkshead, near Esthwaite Lake, William was sent by his uncles to St. John's College, Cambridge. He had read much in boyhood, especially poetry, and had written English verses, in imitation (as he says himself) of Pope's versification, 'and a little in his style.' One of these compositions presaged two of the most prominent features in the character of his mind. It was, says he, 'a long poem, running upon my own adventures, and the scenery of the country in which I was brought up.' The only considerable poem which he wrote while at the niversity, was 'The Evening Walk.' His vacaons were devoted to wanderings in the country; in the autumn of 1790 he spent nearly three hs in a tour on the continent, visiting France, zerland, some of the Italian lakes, and the e. He disliked the system of the university, ttended little to the studies of the place. d, it is to be observed that, through life, sworth was as little of a student as any y man ever was. Except in poetical literais knowledge of books seems to have always ery slight. And if he was disinclined to e was quite as much disinclined to writing: weak eyes, and great indolence. In his years, he composed most frequently in the f his walks, without setting down a word; y of his poems would certainly have been not the ladies of his family been at hand them. He has himself said, that, if he free to choose his course of life, he would nt his days in travelling. To the adoption ssion he was never able to make up his The church was proposed to him, but jected. His religious belief never was o prevent his taking orders; but his opinions on the state of society, during his early manhood, would not easily have been reconcileable with the position of a clergyman in the Church of England. For several years after the outbreak of the French revolution, he was an ardent republican. In 1791 he took his degree of B.A., and quitted Cambridge.—In the close of the same year he went to France, where he spent nearly twelve months; and there he wrote the poem called 'Descriptive Sketches,' which betrays, yet more than 'The Evening Walk,' the poetic strength with which he was endowed. These pieces were published in 1793. In that year, also, 'The Female Vagrant' was written. For some years he wandered about, gradually satisfying himself that he was justified in regarding poetry as his true vocation. He planned a monthly miscellany, which was to have been 'republican but not revolutionary;' and he attempted to find employment in writing for the London newspapers on the opposition side. In 1795 he received a legacy of £900 from his friend and contemporary, Raisley Calvert. This generous and seasonable bequest fully answered the intention of the donor: it enabled the poet to devote himself to study till the settlement of his father's affairs.—In the autumn of 1795 Wordsworth began to live with his sister, their first residence being at Racedown in Dorsetshire. He commenced, but abandoned, a poetical imitation of Juvenal; and in this year and the following, he made his first and last attempt in a kind of poetry very uncongenial to the cast of his genius, by writing the Tragedy of 'The Borderers,' Refused at Covent Garden, this piece remained in manuscript for nearly half a century.—About this time, likewise, were written a good many of the earliest of those fine passages, which were afterwards dovetailed into 'The Excursion.' This is a fact particularly deserving attention. The poet's blank-verse compositions, with their solemn tone of meditation, their purely dignified diction, and their sweep of rotund melody, were made known to the world only when he had passed middle age; and they were treated by his critics as the fruits of improved skill and enlarged experience and purified taste. But he actually had at his command, and was continually expressing, this his highest mood of poetry, from his twenty-fifth year. Coleridge, with whom Wordsworth made acquaintance while in Dorsetshire, always insisted that his friend's first business ought to be, the completion of the Philosophical and Autobiographical Poem, of which these fragments were designed as parts. But Wordsworth was never at all disposed to pay deference to the opinion either of affectionate friends or of hostile critics. With him, as with most of us, 'the boy was father of the man.' He had always been quietly self-willed; and his character in manhood possessed the feature which he attributes to his early boyhood when he says:—'Possibly from some want of judgment in punishments inflicted, I had become perverse and obstinate in defying chastisement, and rather proud of it than otherwise.' At this time, indeed, as it has been remarked by his nephew, the whole tenor of his opinions led him to dissatisfaction with things existing; and his political creed (perhaps in part through the shock which events on the continent were beginning to give to it) affected his creed in literature. He perceived, with great

clearness, two or three deep-rooted faults in the recent poets of England: the artificial stamp of their diction; their general inattention to external nature; their want of sympathy with ordinary events and with the feelings of mankind at large. He felt that he possessed the power of producing poetry, in which these faults should be avoided. But, in the meantime, tempted partly by deliberate error in theory, partly by incidental eccentricities of taste and judgment natural to a self-trained and uncommunicative muser, he rebelled, not only against the false canons of literature, but against several that are really true. In the poems with which he chose to make his first effort towards the reformation of the public taste, there are many points of thought, of sentiment, and of expression, which, as the most judicious of his admirers allow, would not have appeared if those poems had been written even a few years afterwards. Some things, indeed, especially the oddest and boldest of the colloquial words and idioms, were silently altered in the later editions. But the eccentricity of judgment lingered, in a great degree, to the last, fostered by the self-brooding solitude to which he devoted himself.—The 'Lyrical Ballads,' to which chiefly these observations are applicable, made rapid progress in Wordsworth's next place of abode. This was Nether-Stowey in Somersetshire, where he lived for a year, removing to the place in August, 1797, in order to be near Coleridge. In the next year he wrote 'Peter Bell;' and in autumn he published, in one volume, the twenty poems which (with three by Coleridge) make up the first edition of the 'Lyrical Ballads.' The poet was now in his twenty-ninth year. Immediately afterwards he went to Germany with his sister and Coleridge; and, the party separating, Miss Wordsworth and her brother spent the winter of 1798-99, very uncomfortably, and seemingly with little advantage of any kind, at Goslar in Hanover. Here were written several beautiful pieces, among which were 'Lucy Gray,' and the fragments of blank-verse beginning 'There was a Boy' and 'Wisdom and Spirit of the Universe.' A beginning was also made with that first part of the great Poem, which Wordsworth's friends entitled 'The Prelude.'—Wordsworth's long residence among the lakes of his native district began soon after his return to England. In the end of 1799 he settled with his sister in a small house at Grasmere, which he continued to occupy for eight years. In 1800 were written 'The Brothers,' 'The Pet Lamb,' 'Ruth,' 'Michael,' and 'Hart-Leap Well;' and, in the close of the year these and other poems made up a second volume of the 'Lyrical Ballads,' which appeared with a reprint of the first. To 1802 belong, among other pieces, 'The Rainbow,' 'The Leech-gatherer,' 'Alice Fell,' 'Intimations of Immortality,' and the two Sonnets on Buonaparte. Then, also, Wordsworth was working on 'The Excursion,' which at that time bore the name of 'The Pedlar.' In that year, he married Mary Hutchinson of Penrith, to whose amiability his poems pay warm and beautiful tributes. In 1803 he made a tour of some weeks in Scotland, being guided at Melrose by Walter Scott; and he now became acquainted with Sir George Beaumont, whose name appears often in his writings. In 1805 he suffered the grief of losing his brother, Captain Wordsworth, who perished by shipwreck. In this year were written 'The Waggoner' and the 'Ode to Duty;' and 'The Prelude' was finished, and consigned to the poet's desk for forty-five years. In 1807 were printed two volumes of poems, composed since 1800. They contain, besides several very fine ballads, and many other small poems, the 'Sonnets Dedicated to Liberty,' and the 'Memorials of a Tour in Scotland.' These volumes were the objects of some of those critical censures, (severe but very far from being groundless,) under which, with all his outward apathy and real self-esteem, the poet, as his letters show, smarted very severely.—In 1808 he removed to Allan Bank at the head of Grasmere Lake, where he lived for three years. In 1809 he contributed to the 'Friend' of Coleridge, who was then living with him; and published his indignant and very eloquent pamphlet on the Convention of Cintra. His political opinions had now settled pretty much into the form they ever afterwards held, a kind of speculative Toryism, heightened by his church opinions, but balanced by many notions really democratic. In 1810 he

[Rydal Mount.]

printed, as an introduction to a set of Views of the district, his Observations on the Scenery of the Lakes, the most interesting of all things of the sort. In this year was born the last of his five children, two of whom died two years afterwards.—In the spring of 1813, after one temporary change of dwelling, he took up his abode at Rydal Mount, two miles from Grasmere, which was his home for thirty-seven years, and the scene of his death. Then, too, by the interest of Lord Lonsdale, he was appointed distributor of stamps for Westmoreland; an office which was executed by a clerk, and yielded about £500 a-year.—A second tour in Scotland, early in 1814, gave birth to a few poems; and in summer was published 'The Excursion,' the greatest part of which had been written at Allan Bank. This edition, consisting of five hundred copies, was not exhausted for six years. 'Let the age,' wrote the poet to Southey, 'continue to love its darkness; I shall continue to write, with, I trust, the light of Heaven upon me.' In the design of this remarkable poem, it is difficult to discover anything that can justify commendation, whether we look to it as an independent work, or regard it as forming a part in that gigantic poem, which the author so long contemplated executing in whole

But if 'The Excursion' is to be judged by its best passages, hardly any poem in our language is equal to it. Some of its scenes, extending through hundreds of lines; many passages of smaller extent, but yet considerable; and innumerable verses, and phrases, and words; are among the most exquisite things to which any poetic mind ever gave expression.—In 1815 appeared 'The White Doe of Rylstone,' a work instinct with a dreamy loveliness, and estimated by its author very highly. But it evinces, more plainly than any of his preceding works, his incapacity to plan or conduct a sustained narrative; and it is characterized, even more than the 'Lyrical Ballads,' by that which Coleridge had publicly pronounced to be one of his friend's besetting sins; namely, the prevalence of 'an intensity of feeling disproportionate to such knowledge and value of the objects described, as can be fairly anticipated of men in general, even of the most cultivated classes.'—Within a year or two before and after the publication of this work, the poet, in his usual fashion, proved his power of poetizing in a very different key, by composing several of those small pieces, whose elaborate refinement, both of sentiment and of diction, has drawn forth the lively admiration of readers the most adverse to the peculiarities of his system. Such were 'Laodamia,' 'Dion,' the 'Ode to Lycoris,' and 'Artegal and Elidure.' In 1816 was composed the 'Thanksgiving Ode,' and a rhymed translation of Three Books of the Æneid. In 1819 appeared 'Peter Bell,' which was rather popular, and the 'Waggoner,' which was much the reverse. To that year belong the series of Sonnets on the River Duddon. In 1820 Wordsworth, with his wife and sister, made a tour of four months on the continent, of which 'Memorials' were published some time afterwards. In that year, too, a visit to Sir George Beaumont gave occasion to the very fine series of Sonnets called 'Ecclesiastical Sketches.' —Wordsworth was now fifty years old, had written all his best works, and had laid most of them before the world. But, though the thirty years during which his life was still prolonged were unprolific of great performances, they witnessed very extraordinary changes in the reputation of the author. Poets were already familiar with his works, and acknowledged him as the chief in a new development of the art; but ordinary readers, taking what they found of him in the periodicals, knew as yet only a few of his best passages and a great many of his worst. The Edinburgh Review, supported afterwards by the Quarterly, had hitherto guided the public opinion as to his writings; a turn was now given to the tide, by the eloquently vehement panegyrics which began to be showered on him in Blackwood's Magazine, about the year 1820. Without taking account of minor points, we may correctly consider Wordsworth's principal critics as looking at the functions and duties of poetry from two opposite points of view. Jeffrey paid regard mainly to the perfection or imperfection of the result; Wilson and his friends were content with examining the state of mind out of which the result is generated. The former, severely pure in taste, demanded an elaborate work of art, symmetrically designed, and executed with care and dignity; the latter sought for nothing beyond such proof of genius as might be furnished in a few striking passages, and held native endowment as more than sufficient to atone for imperfect execution. Scrutinized in the first of these aspects, all the brilliant poetry which arose in England during the first generation of our century was seriously defective, and that of Wordsworth, with all his deliberation and slowness of performance, was, through the natural character of his mind, still more open to exception than the effusions of Scott and Byron had been made by carelessness and haste. Even those who, having formed a competent acquaintance with Wordsworth's works, felt themselves compelled to adopt this view, could not be, and were not, blind to the admirable beauties of detail, which, when blazoned forth by the pen of Christopher North, speedily made the poet's name to be a word of honour, even with those who knew none of his poems but in fragments, or who were wearied or repelled by the inanimateness and the disproportionate design of 'The Excursion.' The fame of the Poet of the Lakes grew yet wider, when his influence had shown itself decisively in that new school of poetry, which had its beginnings with Keats and Shelley. For a good many years before his death, Wordsworth was not only acknowledged, and justly, to be really the greatest English poet of his time, but was regarded with a reverence allowing no possibility of faults. Symptoms of a wiser and more discriminating judgment have shown themselves of late; and, in no long time, the world will estimate justly and correctly the works of one of the greatest, as well as purest and most blameless, of the poets who have enriched and enlarged the domain of English literature.—The period extending from Wordsworth's fiftieth year to his eightieth requires no minute notice. He lived among his beloved mountains, travelled much, suffered a good deal, and wrote little. Two visits to Scotland, in the former of which (in 1831) he saw Scott just before he left Abbotsford for the last time, provided many of the materials for a volume, published in 1835, 'Yarrow Revisited, and other poems.' The finest of these are the meditative pieces entitled 'Evening Voluntaries.' About this time the poet was deeply affected by political events; and he felt yet more keenly the declining health of his sister, who became a confirmed invalid. In 1837 he made, for nearly six months, a tour in Italy, which suggested several pieces, printed, in 1842, in a volume called 'Poems, chiefly of Early and Late Years.' In it was inserted the Tragedy of 'The Borderers.' In that year, being now seventy-two years of age, he resigned his distributorship in favour of one of his two sons, and received from Sir Robert Peel a pension of three hundred a-year. In 1843, on the death of Southey, the same ministry appointed Wordsworth to be Poet-Laureate; an office which he accepted only on the assurance, that it was to be entirely nominal and honorary. In 1847 he had to witness the death of his accomplished daughter, Mrs. Quillinan. He died on the 23d of April, 1850, being exactly the day of the month which closed the life of Shakspeare. His remains rest in the churchyard of Grasmere. [W.S.]

WORGAN, J. D., an English poet, 1790-1819.

WORLIDGE, T., a portrait painter and engraver of etchings after Rembrandt, 1700-1766.

WORM, Olaus, in Latin *Wormius*, a Dutch physician and antiquarian, 1588-1654.

WORONZOW, M. LARIONOWITZ, Count De, a Russian statesman and favourite of the empress Elizabeth, disgraced under Catharine, 1710-1767.

WORSDALE, JAMES, a dramatic writer and painter, taught by Sir G. Kneller, died 1767

WORSLEY, SIR RICHARD, the historian of the Isle of Wight, was born there in 1751. He became governor of the island, comptroller of the royal household, and member for Newport. In addition to his historical work, he published a magnificent catalogue of his marbles and other antiques, under the title of 'Musæum Worsleianum.' Died 1805.

WORTHINGTON, JOHN, rector of Ingoldsby in Lincolnshire, author of religious works, &c., 'The Doctrine of the Resurrection,' 1618-1671.

WORTHINGTON, THOMAS, a Roman Catholic theologian, died in exile about 1626.

WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM, vicar of Llarrhayader in Denbighshire, and a dignitary of the church, was born in Merionethshire 1703, and educated at Oxford. Died 1778. His principal works are an 'Essay on the Scheme of Redemption,' 'The Scripture Theory of the Earth,' 'On the Historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the Fall,' and an 'Inquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacs.'

WOTTON, EDWARD, a physician and naturalist, time of Henry VIII., 1492-1555.

WOTTON, SIR HENRY, a well-known statesman, diplomatist, and political writer, born in Kent 1568, died 1639. He went as an ambassador to Venice, the United Provinces, and several of the German courts in the reign of James I. His works are 'The States of Christendom,' 'Parallels between Essex and Buckingham,' 'Elements of Architecture,' 'Characters of the Kings of England,' and Poems, &c.

WOTTON, WILLIAM, a clergyman of the Church of England, remarkable for his precocious knowledge of the sciences and Oriental languages, author of 'Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning,' a 'History of Rome, from the Death of Antoninus Pius to the Death of Alexander Severus,' 'Memoirs of the Cathedrals of St. David's and Llandaff,' and other works of less note. Born at Wrentham in Suffolk 1666, died 1726.

WOUTERS, F., a Flemish painter, 1614-1659.

WOUVERMAN, PHILIP, was born at Haarlem in 1620, where he died in 1668, aged only forty-eight. Though one of the most masterly of painters, he is said to have been disappointed. His works became very valuable soon after his death, and have increased in value since, but according to D'Argenville, who rather contradicts Houbraken, he was so supremely disgusted with the encouragement he received, that shortly before his death he burnt all his drawings and studies, in case they should encourage his son to follow the profession of a painter: he seems to have worked chiefly to have enriched the dealers even during his own lifetime. Wouverman's subjects are generally road-side, travelling, hunting, fighting, or plundering scenes, and such as admit of horses, which he constantly introduced in his pictures; it is a common belief that he never painted a picture without a white or a gray horse, but this is doubtless an exaggeration. He painted horses in small with unrivalled skill; indeed, his mastery in every department of painting is perfectly extraordinary, and his colouring is always rich and transparent. All the works, however, attributed to Philip Wouverman, are not his; many were doubtless the productions of his brother, PETER WOUVERMAN, who survived Philip many years; a second brother, JOHN, was a good landscape painter.—(Houbraken, *Groote Schouburgh*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

WRANGEL, HERMANN, a Swedish general, rewarded with a marshal's baton by Gustavus Adolphus, 1587-1644. His son, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, greatly distinguished in the German war and in the councils of his sovereign, 1613-1676.

WRAXALL, SIR N. W., an indefatigable traveller and historical writer in the civil service of the East India Company, 1751-1831.

WRAY, D., an archæologist, 1701-1783.

WREDE, CHARLES PHILIP, Prince, a Bavarian officer and statesman, who served as the ally of Napoleon from 1805 to 1813, and in the two following years joined the coalition, 1767-1839.

WREN, SIR CHRISTOPHER, was born at East Knoyle, Wilts, October 20, 1632; his father was rector of the parish. He was educated at Westminster school, and showed great mechanical ability at a very early age. In 1646 he went to Oxford, and entered as a gentleman commoner at Wadham College; he took his bachelor's degree in 1650, became a fellow of All Souls, and a master of arts in 1653; and in 1657, then only in his twenty-fifth year, was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham College, London, and in 1661, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, when he also took his degree of doctor of civil law. In the following year he was the chief mover in procuring the foundation of the Royal Society, which had already existed some few years as the Philosophical Club, and he became its president in 1680. Such were the preliminary studies of England's greatest architect, but he had already commenced his great career in 1661 as assistant to Sir John Denham, the surveyor of the royal works, who was himself incapable of the duties of the office. Wren's first work in this capacity was a new hall for the public meetings of the university, a commission intrusted to him by Archbishop Sheldon, the chancellor of the university, since celebrated as the Sheldonian Theatre; it was completed in 1668. About the same time he built a new chapel for Pembroke College, Cambridge, for his uncle the bishop of Ely. In 1665 he visited Paris. In 1669 he succeeded Sir John Denham as surveyor of the royal works, with a salary of £100 per annum, and as surveyor-general of the repairs of St. Paul's. In 1672 he submitted plans for a new church instead of attempting to repair the old one, which had been completely destroyed by the fire; a commission was appointed for the execution of the work in 1673, and Wren having given up his professorship at Oxford, was appointed architect of the cathedral, and was knighted by the king on the occasion. This great work, in style the Italian renaissance, occupied nearly forty years; it was completed in 1710, Wren receiving only £200 a-year as architect of St. Paul's, but he executed many other churches and public buildings in London at the same time, as 'The Monument,' Temple Bar, &c., besides some others in the country, Oxford, and Cambridge, Winchester, Greenwich, Hampton Court, &c. Of all his great works, the

towers of Westminster Abbey are alone discreditable; he was, however, not very successful in his palaces, as for instance, the additions to Hampton Court, and Marlborough House, in both of which the apartments are of mean proportions, contrasting strongly even with the hunting boxes of many German princes. The cartoon gallery at Hampton Court is deplorably ill suited to its purpose. Sir Christopher never visited Italy; his mastery of the Italian renaissance he owes probably mainly to the example of Inigo Jones; he has in St. Paul's achieved something more than a worthy rival of St. Peter's; though on so much smaller a scale, it has internally through its so far more judicious proportions even a vaster effect than St. Peter's at Rome; the interior, however, is painfully cold, but this is no fault of Wren's, it is the general want of colour and other decoration. The original design was more like St. Peter's than that carried out. In 1684 Wren was appointed comptroller of the works at Windsor, and in 1685 he was returned to parliament as one of the members for Plympton; he sat also in following parliaments for Windsor and for Weymouth. In 1717, after the death of Anne, he lost the favour of the court, and was removed from his office of surveyor-general. He retired to Hampton Court, where he died February 25, 1723.—(*Parentalia*, 1750; Elmes, *Life of Wren*; Allan Cunningham, *Lives of the Painters*, &c.; *Penny Cyclopædia*.) [R.N.W.]

WREN, M., a learned prelate, 1585-1667.

WRIGHT, Abraham, an English theologian, 1611-1690. His son, James, an antiquarian and historian of Rutlandshire, 1644-1715.

WRIGHT, Edward, a mathematician, who is said to have discovered the true method of dividing the meridian line, about 1560-1615.

WRIGHT, Joseph, a painter of versatile ability, commonly called 'Wright of Derby,' and particularly skilled in landscapes, and scenes in which the effects of fire-light is introduced, 1734-1797.

WRIGHT, S., a nonconform. divine, 1683-1746.

WRIGHT, W., a Jesuit and theologian, d. 1639.

WRIGHT, W. R., president of the Court of Appeal at Malta, author of 'Horæ Ionicæ,' a work describing the Greek isles, died 1826.

WRISBERG, H. A., a Ger. anatom., 1739-1808.

WUCHERER, F., a Ger. theologian, 1682-1737.

WULFER, J., a Germ. Orientalist, 1651-1682.

WUNSCH, C. E., a Prussian astronomer, physician, and naturalist, born about 1730.

WUNSCH, J. J. De, a Prus. general, 1717-88.

WURMBRAND, John William, Count, an Austrian statesman and antiquarian, 1670-1756.

WURMSER, Dagobert Sigismond, Count, an Austrian general who distinguished himself in the wars with the French republic; born in Alsace 1724, died soon after he had been compelled to surrender Mantua 1797.

WURSTEISEN, C., a mathematician and historian of the city of Bale, 1544-1588.

WURTZ, F., a Swiss surgeon, 16th century.

WURTZ, G. C., a French physician, 1756-1823.

WURTZ, J. W., a Ger. controversialist, d. 1826.

WURTZ, Paul, Baron De, a general in the service of Sweden and the United Provinces, d. 1676.

WURTZBURG, Conrad De, one of the balladsingers of Germany, 13th century, author of the 'Nibelungen,' published 1757-1784.

WYATT, James, a metropolitan architect, builder of the Pantheon in Oxford-Street and of Fonthill Abbey, 1743-1813.

WYATT, R. J., a sculptor of considerable eminence, was born in London, 1795; and instructed in his art by Charles Rossi, of the Royal Academy. In 1821, he went to Rome, and continued to reside there till his death in 1850. He was an indefatigable worker, and produced some groups and statues which are much admired. The greatest of the latter is his 'Penelope,' which he was commissioned to execute for the queen in 1841, at which period he visited England.

WYATT, Sir Thomas, a courtier, statesman, and poet, who enjoyed the favour of Henry VIII., and was employed by him in several diplomatic missions; born at Allington castle, in Kent, 1503, died 1541. His poetical works, which consist of love elegies and odes, have been greatly admired, and were first published with those of Lord Surrey. He was twice tried for sedition, but acquitted.—His son, of the same name, was a zealous protestant, and was beheaded by Queen Mary in 1554.

WYCHERLEY, Wm., was the oldest of those Comic Dramatists, whose licentiousness throws on the period succeeding the Restoration a disgrace not to be wiped away by the brilliant cleverness of their works. Less witty than Congreve, less gay than Farquhar, and inferior to Vanbrugh as a painter of character, he has a vigour and good sense, and an ingenuity in the invention of lively incidents, not reached by any of these his contemporaries. He was the son of a Shropshire gentleman, and

[Birth-place of Wycherley.]

born about 1640. He was sent in his youth to France, where he learned the fashionable morality, and conformed to the fashionable religion by becoming a Roman Catholic. At the Restoration he was placed at Oxford, where he returned to the Church of England. The whole of his after life was that of an improvident and debauched man of pleasure. The dates at which his four comedies appeared range from 1669 to 1678; but the two earliest of them were, by his own account, written before he came of age, and the other two a considerable time before they were acted. 'The Plain Dealer,' a vigorous but unpleasing adaptation of Molière's 'Misanthrope,' was composed when he was twenty-five years old; and at thirty-two he wrote his lively and unprincipled comedy, 'The Country Wife.'

About 1680 he married a young widow, the countess of Drogheda, whose jealousy of her rakish husband made him uncomfortable, and whose bequest of her fortune to him served only to plunge him into lawsuits at her death. He lay for seven years in the Fleet prison for debt; and even after his release, which is said to have been procured by King James, he continued to be a needy man. When he was certainly above seventy years old, he married a young woman, being desirous, it is said, to disappoint a nephew whom he disliked. But he survived his marriage only eleven days, dying in December, 1715. [W.S.]

WYCK, THOMAS, called 'the Old,' a Dutch painter and engraver, 1616-1686.

WYCLIFFE, WICKLYFFE, or WICLIF, JOHN DE, was born at Wycliffe, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about A.D. 1324. In early youth he was a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, but soon removed to Merton, of which he became a fellow. His favourite studies were metaphysics and theology. One of his earliest public appearances was in 1360 against the mendicant monks, with whom the university had a resolute quarrel. In 1361 he became master of Baliol, and was presented to the rectory of Fillingham, in the diocese of Lincoln, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Ludgershall. Four years afterwards he was installed warden of Canterbury Hall, then recently founded by Archbishop Islep. In 1367, Langham, archbishop of Canterbury, expelled him from the wardenship, on which he appealed to the pope, Urban V., and a decision, after a delay of three years, was given against him. In 1372 he took his degree of D.D., and read lectures in divinity with great applause. He was sent soon afterwards as a commissioner to the papal embassy at Bruges, where he remained two years, and detected more narrowly the workings of the mystery of iniquity. On his return he was presented to the prebend of Aust, and the rectory of Lutterworth, through the patronage of the duke of Lancaster. Three hundred of his parochial sermons have been preserved. He had for some time been loud and bitter in his remonstrances against the idle and vicious clergy, and his vehemence and fidelity increased with his years. The enraged prelates summoned him before the convocation, but his powerful patrons saved him. In 1376 the monks drew up nineteen articles against him, taken from his prelections and sermons. These charges show that Wycliffe preached a species of protestantism —denying transubstantiation and the supremacy of the pope, and severely condemning the abuse of her temporalities on the part of the church. During the next year the pope sent to England five bulls against the reformer. But the king died before they arrived, and the universities would not act. The prelates, however, cited Wycliffe to appear before them in London. In the meantime parliament was in a dilemma on a question of casuistry, whether it were lawful to refuse the pope's demand that treasure should be sent out of the kingdom. The matter was referred to Wycliffe, and he at once decided that parliament might resist. He then, attended by the duke of Lancaster and the lord marshal, Earl Percy, appeared before the episcopal tribunal, and after some altercation, left the court in safety. He was summoned to appear again at Lambet 1378, but the process was suddenly stp by the queen-mother. In 1381 he publi twelve theses against transubstantiation, and archbishop of Canterbury formally pronounced majority of them dangerous and heretical. W liffe left Oxford in 1382, and retired to Le worth. There he laboured without intermis and neither tongue nor pen was idle in the c of evangelical truth and freedom. He had threatened with paralysis a year or two prev but in 1384 he was seized in the pulpit with a den stroke, and soon after expired. Wycl

[Wycliffe's chair.]

works are very numerous, and are chiefly of a p mical and practical nature, induced by the spir the age in which he lived. His English transla of the Latin Bible, or Vulgate, was a work of g merit and necessity, for it unlocked the Scriptur the multitude, or as his antagonist, bewailing a an enterprise, worded it, 'the gospel pearl cast abroad and trodden under foot.' The p schism that happened on the death of Greg XI., stirred him up to compose a famous tr 'The Schism of the Popes.' His essay on 'T Truth and Meaning of Scripture,' contains str ing statements on the perfection and clearness the Bible alone as the rule of faith. The Engl style of the reformer is wonderful for his age, a is clear and homely in its structure. Our prose tongue was then beginning to raise itself to eminence and popularity. Chaucer's poetry a Mandeville's prose were evidence of its flexibili and power. Wycliffe's style is more common than theirs, for it speaks to the people in their own vernacular. Wycliffe will ever be remem bered as a good and a great man, an advocate of ecclesiastical independence, an unquailing foe to popish tyranny, a translator of Scripture into our mother tongue, and an industrious instructor of the people in their own rude but ripening dialect. May he not be justly styled the 'morning star of the reformation?' So much impression was made by his works that one of his enemies complained— 'that a man could not meet two persons on the road but one was a Wickliffite.' A convocation held at Oxford in 1408 prohibited the reading and diffusion of the reformer's version. At the council of Constance in 1415, the dead Wycliffe was de nounced as a heretic, and his bones were ordered

to be exhumed from consecrated ground. Thirteen years afterward the decree was enforced by Pope Martin V., and Fleming, bishop of London, was ordered to see it done. His grave was opened, the bones taken out and burned, and the ashes cast into the stream that passes near the church of Lutterworth. As Thomas Fuller adds in his own style:—This river took them 'into the Avon, Avon into the Severn, Severn into the narrow seas—they into the main ocean, and thus the ashes of Wycliffe are the emblems of his doctrine which is now dispersed all the world over.' [J.E.]

WYDEVILLE. See WOODVILLE.

WYDRA, S., a Polish mathemat., 1741-1804.

WYERMANN, or WEYERMANN, J. CAMPO, a Dutch painter and writer, 1679-1747.

WYKEHAM, WILLIAM OF, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, was born at Wykeham in Hampshire 1324. He was promoted to his see after distinguishing himself in several state employments in 1366, and held the high office of chancellor, from 1367 to 1371. He promoted the formation of Winchester school and New College, Oxford. This eminent prelate died in 1404, and was buried in his own oratory in Winchester cathedral, where a costly monument is erected to his memory.

WYNANTS, JOHN, a Dutch landscape painter, the teacher of Philip Wouvermans, 1600-1670.

WYNANTZ, GODWIN, Count, a jurisconsult and statesman of the empire, 1661-1732.

WYNDHAM, H. P., an antiquarian writer and member of parliament for Wiltshire, 1736-1819.

WYNDHAM, SIR WILLIAM, an eloquent parliamentary speaker and statesman of the period of Queen Anne, was born at Orchard Wyndham in Somersetshire 1687, and entered parliament as knight of the shire for his native county. In 1710 he was made secretary at war, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. On the death of the queen he became a distinguished member of the opposition, and in 1715 was committed on a charge of being implicated in the Scotch rebellion; died 1740. Having married a daughter of the duke of Somerset, his eldest son, SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM, inherited the title of earl of Egremont, from his uncle. He died in 1763.

WYNN, CHARLES WATKINS WILLIAMS, an experienced member of the House of Commons, having represented Montgomeryshire from 1797 to his death in 1850. He became secretary at war under Earl Grey from December, 1834, to April, 1835, but is chiefly memorable for the honourable constancy of his public and private conduct during this long career. He was a liberal supporter of the Welch school in London, and deserves to be named among the friends of literature.

WYNNE, EDWARD, author of 'Dialogues on the Laws and Constitution of England,' 1734-84.

WYNNE, JOHN HUDDLESTON, a native of Wales, who settled in London as an author, and wrote 'A History of the British Empire in America,' and 'A History of Ireland,' 1743-1788.

WYNTOUN, ANDREW, a Scottish rhyme-chronicler, prior of the monastery of St. Serf's Inch on Lochlomond, died about 1420.

WYON, WILLIAM, R.A., a distinguished English medallist, 1795-1851.

WYRWICZ, CHARLES, a Polish Jesuit, historian, and geographical writer, 1716-1793.

WYSS, the name of several Swiss writers:—BERNARD, author of a history of events from the time of Rodolph of Hapsburg, still in MS., about 1463-1525. NICHOLAS, a chronicler of events connected with the reformation, killed in the battle of Cappeler, 1531. HANS HENRY, author of a 'History of the Canton and City of Zurich,' published 1783. FELIX, professor of theology at Zurich, 1596-1666. GASPARD, brother of the latter, a Greek scholar, dates unknown.

WYTFLIET, CORNELIUS, a Flemish historian, and secretary to the senate of Brabant; date of his works 1598-1607.

WYTHE, GEORGE, an American statesman and champion of independence, 1726-1806.

WYTTENBACH, DANIEL, a learned scholar and critic, born in 1746 at Berne, and professor from 1771 at Amsterdam and Leyden. He published an edition of the moral works of Plutarch, Historical Selections from Ancient Authors, and other works. Died 1820.

WZABECZ, WENCESLAUS JOACHIM, professor of surgery at Prague, author of several practical works on surgery, 1740-1804.

X

XACCA, E., a Sicilian poet, born 1643.

XAINTONGE, ANNE and FRANCIS DE, sisters of Dijon, who each founded a religious house of the Ursuline order, the former 1567-1621; the latter died 1639.

XAINTRAILLES, JEAN POTON, Seigneur De, a commander in the army of Charles VII. at the period of the expulsion of the English, died 1461.

XANTHUS OF LYDIA, a Greek historian, some fragments of whose writings, published in the collections of Creuser and Muller, are all that remain, flourished in the 6th or 5th century B.C.

XANTIPPE, whose name has passed into a proverb for a scolding wife, was the spouse of Socrates the philosopher, and notwithstanding her ill temper was deeply attached to him. The date of her death is unknown.

XANTIPPUS, an Athenian general, 5th c. B.C.

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general who defeated the Romans under Regulus, B.C. 255.

XAUPI, J., a French ecclesiastic, 1688-1778.

XAVIER. See FRANCIS.

XAVIER, JEROME, a Jesuit and missionary, of the same family as the saint, died 1617

XENOCLES, a Greek tragedian, 4th cent. B.C.

XENOCRATES, a Greek philosopher of the Platonic school, employed as a diplomatist by Philip, king of Macedon, and remarkable for his integrity, B.C. 400-314.

XENOCRATES, a Greek physician, 1st cent.

XENOPHANES, flourished between 540 and 500 B.C., an Ionian by birth; afterwards settled in Italy. From the few almost oracular verses of Xenophanes that have reached us, we may still form a tolerably adequate conception of the nature of that important place, in the History of Greek Philoso-

phy, which unquestionably belongs to him. Indifferent to the search of the Ionic School after a primal physical element; neither sympathizing with the higher aim of Pythagoras,—his mind was arrested by the direct question concerning the GODS. And his conclusions seem to have been as follows. Rejecting utterly the Gods of the Poets, and every modification of Anthropomorphism—he declared, because he *felt*, that something—being, reality—IS: but he denied that man can reach its nature, or ever apprehend its attributes. Man can learn or conceive only what is like himself, or what is placed before him by the senses. BEING, is not discernible by sense; neither can it be similar to Man. Essentially then it is incomprehensible, inscrutable, unknown, and unknowable. Xenophanes, was not afraid to ascertain that he could see nothing, in the awfulness which is beneath visible Life. But he was no sceptic—he believed that GOD IS.—These reverential and most pregnant thoughts, fill a large space in all subsequent Modern as well as Greek speculation. [J.P.N.]

XENOPHON, the Athenian historian and philosopher, was the son of Gryllus, a native of the Attic borough Ercheia. The time of his birth and death is not mentioned by any ancient writer, but it has been with very considerable probability inferred that he was born about B.C. 444; and Lucian states that he attained to above the age of ninety. He began life as a soldier, and was present at the battle of Delium (B.C. 424). In the flight which ensued he fell from his horse, and owed his safety to Socrates, on whose shoulders he was carried to a place of security. Having by this incident become known to the great philosopher of the age, he cherished for him ever after the warmest affection, and derived from him all his moral and philosophical principles. Nothing worthy of notice is known respecting him till B.C. 401, when, on the invitation of his friend Proxenus, he was induced to join the expedition of Cyrus the younger against his brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of Persia. Before deciding, he asked the advice of Socrates, who recommended to him to consult the Delphian oracle; but Xenophon, who had previously determined to go, merely asked the oracle to what gods he should sacrifice in order to insure success; and, having performed the required rites, proceeded to Sardis, where he arrived in time to join the expedition. Attaching himself to the army, without any military appointment, he accompanied it in its tedious march, and was present at the battle of Cunaxa in which Cyrus fell. On the death of their leader the barbarian troops fled, and left the Greeks alone in the plains of Mesopotamia. Clearchus, whom they invited to take the command, and also others of the Greek generals were soon after massacred by the treachery of the Persian Satrap, Tissaphernes. In this emergency Xenophon came forward, and, with the consent of his countrymen, took a prominent part in conducting the famous 'Retreat,' of which he has left a minute and graphic account in the *Anabasis*. Not daring to attempt a return by the route by which they had advanced, they proceeded along the course of the Tigris, and across the high lands of Armenia to Trapezus (*Trebizond*), a Greek colony on the south-east coast of the Black Sea, and thence found their way to Chrysopolis, which is opposite to Byzantium (*Constantinople*). On their arrival here the Greeks were in great distress, and they therefore readily accepted the invitation of Seuthes, king of Thrace, to aid him in recovering the sovereignty. They performed their promise; but the Thracian chief declined to pay the stipulated reward, and it was with great difficulty that Xenophon got from him part of the sum agreed upon. Being still very poor, the Greeks next made an expedition into the plain of the Caicus; and seizing the house and property of a wealthy Persian, thereby replenished their empty pockets. Of this spoil Xenophon obtained his due share. In consequence of his connection with the expedition under Cyrus, Xenophon was banished from Athens about B.C. 399; and, as he remained in Asia, probably joined Agesilaus, king of Sparta, during his expedition into that country in B.C. 396. When Agesilaus was recalled, Xenophon accompanied him to Greece, and was with him in the battle against his countrymen at Coronea, B.C. 394. After the battle he returned with Agesilaus to Sparta, and soon after settled at Scillus, in Elis, not far from Olympia, on a spot presented to him by the Spartans, where he was joined by his wife and children. In this secluded retreat he spent his time in hunting, entertaining his friends, and writing the works which have immortalized his name. After a residence of more than twenty years, he was expelled from Scillus by the Eleans, and retired to Corinth, where he is believed to have died. The sentence of banishment against him had been previously recalled; but Xenophon never revisited his native city. The extant works of Xenophon may be divided into four classes:—1. Historical—the *Anabasis*, an account of the expedition of Cyrus the Younger, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand, a model of perspicuous and interesting narrative; the *Hellenica*, or Grecian Histories, a continuation of the History of Thucydides as far as the battle of Mantineia (B.C. 362); the *Cyropaedia*, an historical or philosophical romance, founded on the real events of the early life of Cyrus; and the Life of *Agesilaus*. 2. Didactic—the *Hipparchicus*, a treatise on Horsemanship; and the *Cynegeticus*, a treatise on Hunting. 3. Political—two Treatises on the *Constitutions of Sparta and Athens*, and a Treatise on the *Revenues of Attica*. 4. Philosophical—the *Memorabilia of Socrates*, a faithful record of the doctrines and sayings of the philosopher; the *Apology of Socrates*, which professes to contain the substance of Socrates' address to his judges; the *Symposium*, an account of a festive meeting, at which Socrates was present; the *Œconomicus*, a discussion on the duties of domestic life; and the *Hiero*, an imaginary conversation between the tyrant of Syracuse and Simonides. It is impossible in our limited space to analyze the character of Xenophon as an historian, a politician, a philosopher, and a general. It is not detracting from pre-eminent merit to allege that his continuation of the History of Thucydides falls short of the original; that, in depth and philosophical acumen, he must yield to Plato, while he is a more faithful expounder of the doctrines of their common instructor; and that his conducting of the Retreat of the Ten Thousand presents many of the qualities of a great com-

mander. His style exhibits the Attic dialect in its purest and most perfect form; clear, simple, and devoid of ornament. [G.F.]

XERES, F., a Spanish historian of the conquest of Peru, where he accompanied Pizarro.

XERXES, king of Persia, was the son of Darius and of Atossa, daughter of Cyrus. He succeeded his father B.C. 485, to the prejudice of his elder brother, Artazabanes. Four years previously the forces of Darius had been defeated by the Greeks under Miltiades at the battle of Marathon, and the interval had been passed in preparing for a second expedition. These preparations Xerxes continued on a scale of magnificence, almost incredible, and in the spring of 480 B.C. he commenced his march from Sardis: his army was moved forward with great deliberation, and being numbered on its arrival in Europe was found to muster 1,700,000 foot, and 80,000 horse; besides camels, chariots, and ships of war. These numbers, and the undisciplined crowds who must have attended them, to supply their necessities, are perfectly bewildering to the imagination; and they become still more so when their varied costumes, the silken and gilded tents, the standards, the costly armour, and the variety of national weapons are considered. One of the political parties of Greece, it must be borne in mind, were in league with the Persian court, and the terror of the country verged upon despair of maintaining their liberties. Themistocles, however, while the pass of Thermopylæ was defended by Leonidas and his Spartans, succeeded in rallying his countrymen, and having created a navy, defeated Xerxes at the battle of Salamis. This great event took place in the year of the expedition B.C. 480. The Persians were allowed to retreat in such order as they could, but Mardonius, one of the principal commanders, reserved a more manageable army, the best he could pick from the flying host, and with these he was defeated by the combined Greeks the year following. Xerxes was assassinated by Artabanus, one of the great officers of his court, who aspired to found a new dynasty in Persia, B.C. 465. [E.R.]

XERXES, the *second* of the name, king of Persia, succeeded his father, Artaxerxes Longimanus, B.C. 424, and was assassinated 423.

XIMENES, AUGUSTIN MARIA, Marquis De, a French poet, and friend of Voltaire, 1726-1817.

XIMENES, F., a Spanish painter, 1598-1666.

XIMENES, FRANCIS, one of the Spanish missionaries who introduced Christianity into Mexico, an. of a description of Mexican zoology and botany.

XIMENES, FRANCIS, known in Spanish history as Cardinal Cisneros, from the territorial title of his family, was born at Torrelaguna in 1437. A great portion of his time was spent in obscurity and hard study. In 1492 he was made confessor to Queen Isabella, and in 1494 was made archbishop of Toledo. In 1507 he received the cardinal's hat. Along with his high dignities, he was possessed of vast revenues, but his influence arose from his discountenance of the luxurious and grasping habits of the higher priesthood, and his adopting the rigid discipline of the new order of St. Francis, with which he identified himself. He thus prepared the way for such internal reform as the Romish Church received. He was a great patron of letters, and by his exertions and expenditure produced the earliest edition of a polyglott Bible, known as the Complutension, from its publication at Complutum. The political career of Ximenes was a struggle for the establishment of the power of the crown above the nobles, and somewhat anticipated the policy of Richelieu in France. He died on 8th Nov., 1517. [J.H.B.]

XIMENES, J., a Spanish poet, 16th century.

XIMENES, J. A., a Spanish theolog., 1719-74.

XIMENES, LEO, a geometrician, astronomer, and engineer, of Sicilian birth, 1716-1786.

XIMENES, L., a French ascetic, 13th century.

XIMENES, RODERIC, archbishop of Toledo, and author of Spanish histories, died 1247.

XIMENO, V., an Italian biographer, 17th cent.

XUARES, GASPARD, born in a district of Paraguay, distinguished as a naturalist, 1731-1804.

XUARES, or SUARES, RODERIC, a Spanish jurisconsult, time of Ferdinand and Isabella.

XYLANDER, the Græcised name of WILLIAM HOLTZEMANN, a Germ. philologist, born at Augsburgh 1532, d. professor at Heidelberg, 1576. He translated the works of Plutarch and Tryphiodorus.

XYPHILIN, JOHN, a patriarch of Constantinople, sprung from a noble family of Trebizond, and famed for his virtues and great learning, died 1078, after a patriarchate of twelve years. His nephew, of the same name, author of an abridgment of Dion Cassius, first published in 1551.

XYSTUS. See SIXTUS.

Y

YAHIA AL BARMEKI, ABOU ALI, an Arabian vizier of the Barmecide family, who played a conspicuous part in the reign of Haroun al Raschid, and was put to death in 803.

YAKOUT, SCHEAB EDDYN ABDALLAH, an Arabian biographical writer and geographer, of Greek origin and birth, 1179-1229.

YALDEN, or YOULDING, THOMAS, successor of Atterbury as preacher at Bridewell hospital, known to fame as a poet and miscellaneous writer, 1671-1736. The best known of his productions is his 'Ode to Saint Cecilia's Day.'

YANEZ DE LA BARBUDA, a Portuguese commander, who attempted the conquest of Grenada, and perished in the field, 1374.

YANEZ, F., a Spanish painter, died 1560.

YART, A., a French poet, 1710-1791.

YATES, FREDERICK HENRY, a popular English actor, and manager of the Adelphi theatre, was born in 1797, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1817. His abilities were extremely versatile, ranging from the exhibition of the deepest pathos to the humour of broad farce; died 1842.

YATES, RICHARD, a comic actor, who kept the stage several years in such characters as 'Fondlewife' in the 'Old Bachelor;' died 1796. His wife, ANNA MARIA, a tragic actress, died 1787.

YDELEZ, STEPHEN, a priest of Franche-Comté, who devoted himself to the service of the sick poor, and wrote on the plague, 1581.

YEARSLEY, Anne, known as a poetical and dramatic writer, was originally a milk-woman, and was born at Bristol about 1756. She was encouraged to publish by Hannah More, and the profits of her works enabled her to engage in a more congenial occupation as mistress of a circulating library; died 1806.

YEATES, Thomas, an Oriental scholar, whose literary labours were devoted to the Bible as a translator and editor, 1768-1839.

YEATS, T. P., an entomologist, died 1782.

YEBRA, M. De, a Spanish ascetic, 16th cent.

YELVERTON, Sir Henry, an English judge, author of 'Reports of Special Cases,' 1566-1630.

YEPEZ, Antonia D', a Spanish Benedictine and historian of his order, died 1621.

YEPEZ, Diego D', bishop of Tarragona, and a learned historian, 1559-1613.

YEREGUI, Jose De, a pious and learned ecclesiastic of Guyapuscoa, 1734-1805.

YGLESIAS, J. De, a Spanish poet, 1753-1791.

YMBISE, or IMBESE, Jean D', a magistrate of Ghent, who endeavoured to free his country from the Spanish yoke, and was executed 1584.

YON, St., in Latin *Ionius* or *Œonius*, a martyr of Christianity in France, 290.

YORK, the house of, rival to that of Lancaster, and possessor of an elder right to the crown, derived its claim from Richard, son to the duke of Clarence, who was the second son of Edward III. The line of Lancaster claimed from John of Gaunt, his third son. Richard, duke of York, succeeded the duke of Bedford as regent in France, during the minority of Henry VI. His claim to the crown was first asserted about 1450, after the rebellion of Cade, and he first took arms in defence of it by raising an army of 10,000 men in 1452. Thus began the wars of the red and white roses, which deluged England with blood. The duke was defeated at the battle of Wakefield, by Queen Margaret, and killed in the action, 24th December, 1460. It is questionable whether his son, Clifford, was murdered as generally understood. The last chief of the white rose was his son, Richard III. [E.R.]

YORK, Frederick, duke of, commander of the British army in the Low Countries at the period of the French revolution, was the second son of George III., and was born August 16, 1763. He studied military tactics at Berlin; and in 1791 married the eldest daughter of the king of Prussia. He died, involved in debt, occasioned by his passion for gaming, on January 5, 1827. A vindication of his command in Flanders has been recently published by his military secretary.

YORKE, Sir Joseph Sidney, an admiral and member of parliament, perished in Stoke's Bay on returning from Spithead with all his ship's company, 1831.

YORKE, Philip, first earl of Hardwicke, was born at Dover in 1690, and educated for the law. He was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, and raised to the peerage in 1733. From 1736 to 1756 he held the office of lord chancellor, and retired with the duke of Newcastle; died 1764.

YORKE, Philip, second earl of Hardwicke, son of the preceding, was born in 1720. In 1738 he was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer, and, in 1764, succeeded his father in the earldom. His distinction is that of a man of letters. He was joined by his brother, the Hon. Charles Yorke, in publishing the 'Athenian Letters, or the Epistolary Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian War.' His other works are 'The Correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton,' and 'Miscellaneous State Papers.' Died 1790.

YORKE, Philip, third earl of Hardwicke, eldest son of Charles Yorke, was born in 1757. He held several public offices, and from 1801 to 1805 was lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Died 1834.

YORKE, Philip, of the same family as the preceding, known as a genealogist and historian, was born about 1743, and died, after a life of literary leisure, in 1804. His work on 'The Royal Tribes of Wales,' contains much curious and authentic matter.

YOUNG, Sir Aretas William, a peninsular officer, who was successively protector of slaves in Demerara 1826, and lieut.-governor of Prince Edward's Island, 1831. Died 1835.

YOUNG, Arthur, a native of Norfolk, who became rector of Bradfield in Suffolk, and prebend of Canterbury. He wrote 'An Historical Dissertation on Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion.' Died 1759. His son, of the same name, born at his father's rectory in 1741, is well known as an agricultural writer and rural economist, and was secretary to the Board of Agriculture. Died 1820.

YOUNG, Edward, was born at his father's parsonage, near Winchester, in 1684. From 1708 he held a fellowship at Oxford. In 1710 part of his poem, 'The Last Day,' was inserted in the Tatler; and the whole was published in 1713. For many years from the latter of these dates, he continued to produce poems of various kinds. The most successful, and by much the best of them, till the appearance of his last and most popular work, were his Satires, which, appearing in separate pieces, were collected in 1728, under the name of 'The Love of Fame, the Universal Passion.' His tragedy of 'Busiris' was acted successfully in 1719; 'The Revenge,' the only one of his tragedies that is now ever acted, appeared in 1721; and the 'Brothers,' while in rehearsal, in 1727, was withdrawn by the author, who, after having long hesitated between professions, had just taken orders. In 1730 his college presented him to the rectory of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, valued at three hundred a-year; and this was the highest preferment he ever obtained, notwithstanding very frequent solicitations, which were continued when he was very old. In 1731 he married a widow, the daughter of the earl of Lichfield. Lady Elizabeth Young died in 1741; and her husband is supposed to have begun, soon afterwards, the composition of the 'Night Thoughts.' The publication of the poem, taking place in sections, was completed in 1746. With its want both of individual interest, and of genuine poetic imagination, this work could not have gained the permanent celebrity it has, were it not for the rarity of good religious poetry, and the readiness with which serious persons welcome any work of the sort. In its antithetical turn, and its perpetual ingenuity of strained analogies, not unrelieved by snatches of fine fancy, it reminds us of the metaphysical poetry of the seventeenth century. But the appearance of a work, so solemn

and elevated in tone, at a time like that in which the 'Night Thoughts' came forth, was really a fact hardly less encouraging for the prospects of literature, than was the appearance of the exquisite 'Seasons' of Thomson a few years earlier. Young survived till 1765. [W.S.]

YOUNG, MATTHEW, an Irish prelate and mathematician, author of 'An Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy,' and 'The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios.' Born in Roscommon 1750, died 1800.

YOUNG, THOMAS, born at Milverton, Somersetshire, 13th June, 1773, died in London, where he had long practised as a physician, on 10th May, 1829. If extent of acquirement, originality in conception, and positive contributions to knowledge of highest importance, should ever give enduring fame, the claim might well have been made by Young. Some men, however—almost through inexplicable causes—appear formed to be unfortunate; and unhappily Young lived and died in comparative obscurity. It is probable that his acceptance in 1818 of the Secretaryship of the Board of Longitude, and the connected editorship of the Nautical Almanac, contributed to this unhappy result. It cannot be denied that he was not exactly fitted for either office, and that his administration of them, laid him open to the successful and very eager attacks of persons who had no respect for his genius, nor for any man's,—who, in truth had neither the power nor the inclination to appreciate genius of any kind. Young's chief feats are two. First, he successfully contests with FRESNEL the glory of founding the Undulatory Theory of Light. The idea of propagation by Undulations, in opposition to Newton's conception of propagation by Emission, had been started long before Young's time; but to *him* unquestionably belonged the privilege of originating the explanation of all those more delicate phenomena of Light, by his doctrine of *Interference*. This view had not the advantage of *Fresnel's;* he had no willing auditory: in England, at the time, the *superstition* with which we have hitherto been inclined to invest every illustrious insular name, had not been cleared away from that Immortality which belongs of right to NEWTON. Young's other capital discovery dispelled the mists from another sphere:—it was *he* who primarily detected the key to phonetic Hieroglyphics. Previous to his time, the old Egyptian symbols had been regarded simply as pictorial representations—real pictures, or real, through *analogy*. And, although some thought it probable that the inscriptions also concealed an *alphabetic* writing, no conception had been formed of the way in which *pictorial* representations could pass into *phonetic;* and no key discovered therefore, to the contents of Egyptian records. Aided by the Rosetta stone, Young divined the secret,—clearly preceding CHAMPOLLION, and in theory penetrating farther than even that acute and most deserving Frenchman ventured to go.—We believe that if the merits of our remarkable Countryman were made to rest even on those two memorable discoveries, injustice would be done to him. His mind teemed with new and profound conceptions, and he has left numerous other hints, that will probably yet start out into unexpected importance. Young was buried in Farnborough; but he has a monument—among the motley crowd—in that National Mausoleum, where great men alone ought ever to have been permitted to repose—the Abbey of Westminster. [J.P.N.]

YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer and member of parliament, born near Canterbury 1750, died, governor of Tobago, 1815.

YOUSOUF, the last governor of Spain for the Oriental caliphs, killed in battle 759.

YPSILANTI, three Greek princes who distinguished themselves in efforts to achieve the independence of their country. CONSTANTINE, born at Constantinople about 1760, became, in 1799, hospodar of Moldavia, and, in 1802, of Wallachia. He was deprived of this dignity, and after the treaty of Tilsit, 1807, resided in Russia; died 1816. ALEXANDER, the most distinguished of the three, was son of the preceding, and was born in 1792. He attained military rank in the Russian army, and, in 1820, became chief of the *Hetaireia*, an association of Greek patriots. He began the war of independence by crossing the Pruth, attended with only a few followers, in March, 1821, but after repeated defeats was obliged to abandon the cause and take refuge in Vienna, where he died in 1828. His brother, DEMETRIUS, also headed the insurgents, and died 1832.

YRALA, or IRALA, DOMINGO MARTINEZ DE, one of the Spanish conquerors of America, companion of Mendoza, died 1567.

YRIARTE, L., a Spanish painter, 1635-1685.

YRIARTE, DON JUAN DE, a learned archæologist, keeper of the Royal Library at Madrid, and chief author of the Improved Orthography and Punctuation of the Spanish Language, 1702-1771. His nephew, DOMINGO, a diplomatist, 1746-1795. THOMAS, brother of the latter, a famous poet, comedian, and fabulist, editor of the Mercury of Madrid, 1750-1791.

YSABEAU, ALEXANDER CLEMENT, a celebrated character of the French revolution, born about 1750. Being sent as a deputy to the convention he became the colleague of Tallien, and a participator in his cruelties at Bourdeaux. He was subsequently a member of the directory and the council of elders; died 1823.

YSAURE, or ISAURE, CLEMENCE, a lady who instituted the floral games at Toulouse, was born there, shortly before the expulsion of the English, about 1450. Her lover being slain in battle, she consecrated her life to the Virgin' and to the cultivation of poesy. She left a considerable revenue for the celebration of the floral games, and for prizes given to successful poets. This festival was celebrated annually, in May, till 1806, when it was repressed. Its history was written by Poitevin.

YVAN. See IVAN.

YVAN, ANTOINE, founder of the religious order of Mercy, flourished in Provençe, 1576-1653.

YVART, J. A. VICTOR, an agricultural writer, called 'The Arthur Young of France,' 1764-1831.

YVER, J., a French novelist, 16th century.

YVES, CHARLES ST., a monk of St. Lazarus, who left his order and became celebrated in Paris as an oculist, 1667-1733.

YVES, ST., a theologian and canonist, appointed bishop of Chartres in 1091, died 1115.

YVETAUX, VAUQUELIN, a French scholar and poet, tutor to Louis XIII., 1559-1649.

YVON, PETER, a controversial writer and proselyte of Labadie, from about 1640.

YVON, P. C., a French physician, 1719-1811.

Y-YN, one of the greatest statesmen produced in China, was born about 1770 B.C. He was minister for thirty-three years to Tai-Kia, whose reign was rendered, by him, one of the most happy and brilliant in the Chinese dynasty. He lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and died in an honourable retirement.

Z

ZABAGLIA, NICHOLAS, an Italian mechanician and architect, to whom the method of transferring fresco paintings is attributed, 1674-1750.

ZABAN, or ZABANIUS, ISAAC, a Hungarian philosopher, and writer in favour of the atomic theory, born about 1670, died 1699.

ZABARELLA, FRANCESCO, cardinal and archbishop of Florence, a learned canonist and writer on ecclesiastical polity, 1339-1417. BARTOLOMMEO, his nephew, also archbishop of Florence, and professor of law, 1396-1442. JACOPO, a descendant of the preceding, a professor of philosophy and commentator on Aristotle, 1553-1589.

ZABOROWA, JAMES, a Polish publicist, employed under the direction of the chancellor, in collecting the laws, 1502-1506.

ZABUESING, J. C., a Ger. writer, 1747-1795.

ZACCARIA, FRANCESCO ANTONIO, a learned Venetian Jesuit, historian of Italian literature, and a defender of the papacy, 1714-1795.

ZACCHIAS, PAOLO, an Italian physician and man of letters, born at Rome 1584, died 1659.

ZACH, CLARA, countess of, daughter of a Hungarian noble, executed for assassinating Casimir, king of Poland, who had outraged her, 1330.

ZACH, F., a German astronomer, 1754-1832.

ZACHARIA, D., a French alchymist, 16th cent.

ZACHARIA, G. T., a Ger. Orientalist, 1729-77.

ZACHARIA, JUSTUS FREDERICK WILLIAM, a German poet, professor at Brunswick, 1726-77.

ZACHARIAH, a king of Israel, B.C. 784.

ZACHARIAH, one of the Jewish prophets, flourished in the reign of Darius, 6th century B.C.

ZACHT-LEEVEN, or SAFT-LEEVEN, HERMANN, a Dutch painter, 1609-1685. His brother, CORNELIUS, a painter of drunken frolics, 1606-73.

ZACUTO, ABRAHAM, in Latin *Zacutus Lusitanus*, a Portuguese Jew, known as a physician and professional writer, 1575-1642.

ZAGO, O., an Italian engineer, 1654-1737.

ZAHN, J., a Germ. mathematician, 1641-1707.

ZAIDOUN, ABOUL WALID AHMED IBN, a Spanish Arabian poet, 1003-1070.

ZAINER, G., a German printer, 1430-1478.

ZAIONCZEK, JOSEPH, a Polish general, who defended the cause of independence till 1814, and then became a partizan of Russia, 1752-1826.

ZAKREZEWSKI, IGNATIUS WYGSYGOTA, a member of the Polish diet, and one of those who distinguished themselves in 1794 in the cause of their country's independence, 1774-1802.

ZALEUCUS, a Greek philosopher, renowned as the legislator of the Locrians, 500 B.C.

ZALLINGER, J. B. DE THARN, a Tyrolese Jesuit and botanist, 1731-1785. JAMES ANTONY, of the same family, a Jesuit, philosopher, and canonist, 1735-1812. F. SERAPHIN, a Jesuit and physician, 1743-1805.

ZALLWEIN, G., a German canonist, 1712-66.

ZALUSKI, ANDREW CHRYSOSTOME, a prelate, diplomatist, and grand chancellor of Poland, 1655-1711. His nephew, ANDREW STANISLAUS, grand chancellor, distinguished as a patron of letters, died 1758. J. ANDREW, brother of the latter, bishop of Kiev, collector of a great library, destroyed at the capture of Warsaw by Suwarrow, 1701-1774.

ZALUZANSKI, ADAM, a physician and botanist of Bohemia, 16th century.

ZALYK, GREGORY GEORGIADES, a Greek of Thessalonica, secretary of embassy, and author of a French and modern Greek Dictionary, 1785-1827.

ZAMAGNA, B., a Latin poet, 1735-1820.

ZAMAKHSCHARI, ABOUL CASSEM MAHMOUD AL, an Arabian poet, 1074-1144.

ZAMBECCARI, F., a Venetian poet, 15th cent.

ZAMBECCARI, COUNT FRANCESCO, an Italian æronaut, born at Bologna 1756, perished in making one of his experim. in balloon navigation 1812.

ZAMBECCARI, JOSEPH, an Italian physician, distinguished in comparative anatomy, 17th cent.

ZAMBERTO, B., a Venetian author, one of the first to translate Euclid, 15th century.

ZAMBONI, B., an Italian author, 1750-1797.

ZAMET, SEBASTIAN, a celebrated Italian financier and court intriguant, time of Marie de Medici, whom he accompanied to France, born at Lucca about 1549, died 1614. His son, JOHN, baron of Murat and camp-marshal, distinguished in the religious wars, died 1620. SEBASTIAN, his second son, chaplain to Marie de Medici, bp. of Langres, and protector of the Port-Royal *savants*, died 1655.

ZAMORA, A., a Spanish physician, 1570-1640.

ZAMORA, BERNARD DE, a learned Spanish ecclesiastic and philologist, 1720-1785.

ZAMORA, GASPARD DE, a Spanish Jesuit, author of a Scripture Concordance, 1546-1621.

ZAMORA, L., a Spanish poet, died 1614.

ZAMOSKI, JOHN, nephew by marriage to Stephen, king of Poland, distinguished as a warrior, diplomatist, and patron of literature, called the 'Defender of his Country and Protector of the Sciences,' died 1605.

ZAMPI, F. M., an Italian poet, died 1774.

ZAMPIERI, C., an Italian poet, 1701-1784.

ZAMPINI, MATTEO, an Italian jurisconsult and partizan of the league, author of works on French history, 16th century.

ZANARDI, N., an Ital. theologian, 1570-1641.

ZANCHI, BASILIO, in Latin *Zanchius*, an elegant Latin poet, born at Bergamo 1501, died in prison 1558. GIROLAMO, his cousin, a celebrated protestant and friend of Peter Martyr, was compelled to leave Italy and become a professor at Heidelberg. He was born at Alzano, in the territory of Bergamo, 1516, and died, some time after losing his sight, in 1590. His works form eight volumes, and one of them, on Predestination, has been translated into English by Dr. Toplady. The father of Girolamo, F. T. ZANCHI, is known in Italian literature as an historian and Latin poet.

ZANE, J., a Venetian poet, 1529-1560.

ZANETTI, ANTONIO MARIA, Count, a Venetian antiquarian who contributed to the perfection of wood engraving, 1680-1766. J. FRANCESCO, of the same family, an archæologist and learned editor, 1713-1782. ALESSANDRO, his brother, an art-writer and librarian of Saint Marc, 1716-1778. BERNARDO, a theologian and historian of the Longobardi, 1690-1762. GUIDO, a learned numismatist, keeper of the museum of antiquities at Ferrara, 1741-1791.

ZANETTINI, J., an Italian jurist, 1430-1493.

ZANIBONI, A., an Italian poet, died 1767.

ZANNICHELLI, J. GIROLAMO, an Italian physician and natural philosopher, 1662-1729.

ZANNONI, J. B., an Ital. archæol., 1774-1832.

ZANOLINI, A., an Ital. Orientalist, 1693-1762.

ZANONI, A., an Ital. agriculturist, 1696-1770.

ZANONI, JACOPO, a botanical writer, director of the botanic garden at Bologna, 1615-1682.

ZANOTTI, J. P., an Italian painter and poet, secretary of the Clementine academy, 1674-1765. ERCOLO, his brother, a poet and writer on sacred subjects, 1684-1763. F. MARIA, a third brother, distinguished as a philosopher by his labours in popularizing the systems of Descartes and Newton in Italy, 1692-1777. EUSTACHIUS, nephew of the preceding, an astronomer, 1709-1782.

ZAPF, G. W., a German *savant*, 1747-1810.

ZAPF, N., a German Hebraist, 1600-1672.

ZAPPI, GIAMBATISTA, a philosophical writer of Italy, born at Imola about 1540. His grandson, GIAMBATISTA FELICE, a lawyer and poet, author of Odes and Sonnets, remarkable for purity of style, 1667-1719. FAUSTINA, the wife of the latter, was a daughter of the famous Carlo Maratti, and like her husband was skilled in poetry.

ZARAGOZA, JOSE DE, a Spanish Jesuit, disting. as a mathematician and astronomer, 1627-78.

ZARATE, AUGUSTIN DE, a Spanish historian of the discovery and conquest of Peru, 16th cent.

ZARATE, F. L. DE, a Spanish poet, d. 1658.

ZARCO, JOHN GONZALES, a Portuguese navigator who discovered the islands of Porto Santo and Madeira, the former in 1417, the latter in 1419. He become governor of Madeira, and was the founder of Funchal.

ZARLINO, J., a distinguished musician, composer, and theologian of Chioggia, 1519-1599.

ZAROTTI, C., an Italian physician, 17th cent.

ZASE, ULRIC, a Swiss councillor; although a catholic, he had a great admiration for Luther, whom he styled the Phœnix of Theologians. Many of his works were, consequently, put by the pope in the index; 1461-1535.

ZAVARONI, ANGELO, an archæologist and biographer, born in Calabria 1710, died 1767.

ZAVAVI, ABOUL HASSAN, an Arabian grammarian, author of a poem on Syntax, 1168-1230.

ZAWADOWSKI, PETER VASSILIEVITCH, Russian minister of instruction time of Alexander, father of the present emperor, 1738-1812.

ZAYAS Y SOTOMAYOR, MARIA DE, a Spanish lady, celebrated by her writings, last cent.

ZAZIUS, ULRIC, professor of law at Friburg, and author of several learned works, 1461-1535. His son, JOHN ULRIC, 1521-1570.

ZEA, DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO, a botanist and statesman, was born in New Grenada 1770, and received the appointment of director of the botanic cabinet at Madrid. On the abdication of Charles IV. he became minister of the interior, and on the retreat of the French went to South America, where he aided in founding the republic of Columbia, of which he became vice-president. In 1820 he came to England as a diplomatic agent to that government and died here in 1822.

ZEECHI, J., an Italian physician, 1533-1601.

ZECCHI, LELIO, an Italian theologian, jurisconsult, and canonist, died 1610.

ZECCHINI, P., an Ital. physiologist, 1739-1793.

ZEGERS, H., a Flemish painter, 17th century.

ZEGERS, T. N., a Flemish ascetic, died 1559.

ZEIBICH, C. H., a Hung. theologian, 1717-1763.

ZEID-BEN-THABET, one of the secretaries of Mahomet. He greatly contributed to disseminate the new doctrine, and made, by order of the caliph, Abou-Bekr, a complete copy of the Koran, which alone came to be considered as authentic.

ZEIDLER, C. S., a Ger. historian, 1719-1786.

ZEIDLER, J. G., a German poet, died 1711.

ZEIRI-BEN-MOUNAD, called AL TACLANI, chief of the Zeirites-Sanhadjites. He conquered the whole of the country extending from Algiers to Tripoli, and presented it to Obeid-Allah. He rendered great services to the Fatimites, and was killed at the battle of Mansourah 971. His son, YOUSSOUF-BALKIN, founded the dynasty of the Zeirites-Sanhadjites.

ZEKY-KHAN, MOHAMMED, half-brother of Kerym-Khan, king of Persia, on whose death in 1779 he seized the throne. He was distinguished for nothing but his cruelty, and was put to death by his soldiers shortly after his assumption of power.

ZELADA, F. X., an Italian cardinal, secretary of state, and librarian of the Vatican, 1717-1801.

ZELLER, J. G., a Ger. physician, 1656-1734.

ZELOTTI, BATTISTA, an Italian painter, the fellow-student of Paul Veronese, under Antonio Badile, uncle of the latter, 1532-1592.

ZELTER, C. F., a Ger. composer, 1758-1832.

ZELTNER, GUSTAVUS G., a German philologist and historian, 1672-1738. His brother, J. CONRAD, also a learned writer, 1687-1720.

ZENDRINI, BERNARDO, a celebrated mathematician and hydraulic engineer, employed by the Venetian and Austrian governments in important public works, author of several treatises, 1679-1747.

ZENO. There were three celebrated Zenos, ZENO of ELEA, the pupil and expounder of Parmenides; ZENO of CITTIUM, in Cyprus, founder of the school of the STOICS; and ZENO the EPICUREAN, who lived in the times of Cicero, and had the honour of teaching that illustrious Orator, Philosopher, and Statesman. The two first alone, demand notice here.

ZENO OF ELEA, in Magna Græcia, born about the year 500 B.C. Xenophanes had found, or rather divined UNITY, in the Idea of an unknown God. Parmenides took a different view, and identified the Unity we seek, with the IDEA *of it*; in other words, he asserted it to be wholly subjective. Zeno followed his great Master; and if we rightly interpret enigmatical traditions concerning him, it appears that he must have advanced very far. He is said to have denied the existence of Space, of Motion, and of many posi-

tive Relations: the very absurdity of the stories set afloat respecting his doctrines, evinces how much he must have been misunderstood—not by his contemporaries perhaps, but by later writers. There is no clue to the foregoing statements, save one. His scheme must have corresponded almost exactly with Kant's: he had separated subjective laws from objective reality, and proclaimed that over the chasm between, he could discern no bridge. It is indeed sufficiently strange to detect traces of the illustrious German Thinker, at the far end of two thousand three hundred years! That our interpretation is most probably true, further appears from Zeno's great and undeniable achievement. The existence of a Science of *Logic*, was discerned by *him* first of all; and he laid down many of its Laws. *Logic*, be it remembered, is the Science which explores not the qualities or order of external Things, but the conditions under which the Mind moves, as it determines and judges; and what more likely, than that the reality of such a Science should be earliest seen by the Philosopher, who first of all recognized the distinctiveness of Subjective Laws? [J.P.N.]

ZENO OF CITTIUM, in Cyprus, lived about 250 years before Christ. The external incidents of Zeno's life were in no wise remarkable; his importance and fame rest on his being the founder of the sect of the STOICS,—(named, because Zeno chose to teach under the Porch, or Στοα)—a sect of greater and wider influence than any other that sprung up during the latter days of Greece, for it took root within the soil of Rome, and obtained sway over the Jurisprudence as well as the Morals of the Republic. The foundations only, of Stoicism, were laid by Zeno, who seems to have been indebted for his chief maxims to Antisthenes the Cynic; it was perfected as a philosophical scheme by the more vigorous genius of Chrysippus of Soli, who reached the year 210 B.C.—Stoicism is not a system of *Morals* alone; it had its *Logic* and *Theory of Nature* besides. Its doctrine of the Human Understanding, or regarding the origin and nature of Knowledge, is surprisingly similar to *John Locke's*. Assuming *Sensation* as the source and foundation of whatever can be discerned in the mind, the Stoic claimed for Mind the power of acting on its sensations, comparing them, grouping them, and judging *so* concerning them. In this way, a *Judgment* is formed by a *synthesis* of *Sensations*,—what they termed a *comprehensive representation*, by a synthesis of individual Judgments; and finally, that ultimate and universal synthesis, which is *Science*. The critical student will not fail to observe that every trace of the profound philosophy of Plato had already disappeared.—Next, as to Stoic *Physiology*. This is a *Necessity*, a Fatalism pure and simple. They speak indeed of God. They speak of Providence. And of the beauty and perfection of the order of the World, in which each atom has its harmonious place; symmetry the most unchallengeable reigning through all, and the wisest economy also, seeing there is nothing useless—not a solitary molecule that can be called superfluous, neither one, unnecessary. To closer scrutiny, however, this God of the Portico, appears an existence devoid of personality and self-consciousness: the name is applied to an hypothetic germ or seed, from whose necessary and determinate developments, Nature and all the varieties of Being have sprung. There is no God distinct from the material Universe: there is but one substance, which, considered in its forms, is NATURE—in its essence, GOD. Assuredly also a powerful declension from the Theism of the greater Times!—Neither can we speak, in less qualified terms, of the vaunted *Morality* of Stoicism. With much semblance of nobleness, and undoubtedly containing wherewithal to nourish a noble nature, it is yet false through exaggeration, and that vicious exclusiveness which always characterizes the decay of Science. It is verily a maxim to be engraven on every soul—'Be strong and free!' But the question recurs, what is *strength?* Is it the power to regulate passion and desire, to enthrone Reason as the judge or umpire over the tendencies inseparable from our complex nature, or the ambitious, the unnatural, the vain effort to extirpate passion and desire, so that ceasing to be *Men* we may rival the Gods? No philosophy worthy the name of Ethical, ever failed to recognize it as Man's primal duty, to curb the appetites, extinguish evil passions, and so govern the soul; but the Stoic's conception of Order, is not government, it is extinction: just as the blind despot destroys the freedom he cannot rule, and names his solitude *Peace!* History never offers a more certain indication of decrepitude of Thought and defect of true Manliness, than the acceptance of exaggerations like these. Speaking scientifically, they involve an omission of many of the essential elements of the problem whose solution is aimed at: and under another view, they more than indicate the prevalence of practical insincerity:—no Human Being can get beyond the position of a MAN; and he who pretends to do so, universally sinks below it. It is a singularly instructive fact, that this 'complete liberty' of the Stoic, was often held consistent with the worst excesses. Having triumphed, the disciple held that no crime could stain him: like multitudes of Mystics, he had achieved salvation; and neither worldliness, nor meanness, nor crime, could suffice to disturb his sanctimoniousness, or effect his Fall!—It is easy to see that out of such a doctrine, Men in themselves great, might extract much to augment their Fortitude. But if Stoicism aided in producing a SCIPIO, a THRASEAS, an EPICTETUS, or MARCUS AURELIUS; it also evolved and justified the most disastrous record in the annals of Rome—issue of the almost maniac ferocity of MARCUS BRUTUS. [J.P.

ZENO, called *the Isaurian*, emperor of the E was a chief of the Isaurian guard who obtained favour of Leo I., and married his daugh Ariadne. He exercised the imperial power f 464 to 491, when he found himself in the mid dangers, from which he sought the escape o vion in debauchery. Four days after his supp death, Ariadne married Anastasius.

ZENO, APOSTOLO, called 'the father of Italian Opera,' was born at Venice in 168 became famous by a periodical work entitled 'I Giornale de Litterati,' which he commenced 1770. As a dramatic writer he is compared Corneille, and his works form 11 volumes, p lished in 1744. Died 1750.

ZENO, C., a Venetian admiral, 1334-1418.

ZENO, NICOLO and ANTONIO, brothers of the preceding, are celebrated in the history of navigation, by their alleged discovery of America prior to the voyage of Columbus. It is considered probable that they reached Greenland. The former died in 1395, the latter 1405. CATERIGO, grandson of Antonio, went as ambassador to Persia, and wrote a narrative of his mission, 1472. NICOLO, of the same family, a man of letters, and member of the council of ten, 1515-1565.

ZENOBIA, SEPTIMIA, a princess of Arabian descent, who became queen of Palmyra in the desert, after the murder of her husband, Odenatus, in 267. The latter was killed by his nephew at a festival, and Zenobia, who acted with great energy, assumed the title of queen of the East. She was deprived of her dominions by the emperor Aurelian in 272. and died in a private retirement near Rome. The celebrated critic Longinus acted as her secretary, and was put to death by the Romans.

ZENOBIUS, a Greek sophist, 2d century.

ZENODORUS, a tyrant of Syria, d. B.C. 20.

ZENODORUS, a Greek sculptor, 1st century.

ZENTGRAVE, J. J., a Ger. theolog. 1643-1707.

ZEPERNICK, C. F., a Ger. jurist, 1751-1801.

ZEPHIRINUS, a bishop of Rome, 197-217.

ZERBE, P. DE, an Ital. missionary, 1712-1716.

ZERBIS, G. DE, an Ital. anatomist, died 1505.

ZERMEGH, J., a Hungarian histor., 16th cent.

ZERNITZ, C. F., a German poet, 1717-1744.

ZEROLA, T., an Italian canonist, 1548-1603.

ZESEN, P. DE, a German poet, born 1619.

ZEUNE, J. C., a Ger. philologist, 1736-1788.

ZEUXIS, one of the most celebrated painters of antiquity, was born at one of the ancient towns of Heraclea, probably in Macedonia, about 460 B.C. Zeuxis was at the height of his reputation in the time of Archelaus, king of Macedon, 413-399 B.C.; he painted the palace of this king at Pella, for which he was paid 400 minæ, about £1,600 sterling. Much concerning Zeuxis has been preserved in ancient writers; nearly every notice reflecting upon him the very highest praise, not only in the shape of popular anecdotes, but in the positive and circumstantial statements of art criticism: and some of the facts recorded concerning this painter, show how similar must have been the ways of art among the Greeks upwards of 2,000 years ago, to what they have been during their great epoch in Europe in modern times. The *naturalist* development of art as connected with its condition the generation before, in the case of Polygnotus is clearly demonstrated in the various accounts of Zeuxis, both as to subject and treatment, at the same time combined with the principle of selection; art was no longer merely representative, but thoroughly dramatic. Polygnotus, Zeuxis, and Apelles represent well the three great phases of Greek painting, the ideal, the dramatic, and the refined, in which the technical qualities attained their utmost perfection, and like most clevernesses obscured or destroyed more essential qualities. Amongst the most remarkable works of Zeuxis, and they were many, are to be mentioned particularly the celebrated 'Juno of Croton,' and a 'Family of Centaurs.' The former was painted from five beautiful virgins selected by the city, and was one of the most celebrated of all Greek pictures, and it has for ages been the theme of poets of all countries. Zeuxis himself subscribed on the picture the three lines from Homer which speak of Helen's beauty:—

> 'No wonder such celestial charms
> For nine long years have set the world in arms!
> What winning graces! what majestic mien!
> She moves a goddess, and she looks a Queen.'
> Pope, *Il.* iii., 156-8.

Lucian says that Zeuxis seldom or never exerted his powers upon such vulgar or hackneyed subjects as gods, heroes, or battles. His characteristics have been described as a grand style of form, combined with a high degree of execution, and powerful effect of light and shade; for Appollodorus, the Athenian painter, who may be termed the Greek Rembrandt, complained that Zeuxis had robbed him of his art. To all these fine qualities we must add his highest, his dramatic power of composition; in expression Aristotle tells us that he was inferior to Polygnotus. There are several stories told about illusive pictures painted by Zeuxis and Parrhasius of Ephesus: the only value of these is to show that *illusion* was one of the qualities of Greek painting, which will acquire it a higher consideration in some minds than any other quality; —(Wornum, *Epochs of Painting Characterized*, &c., and *Penny Cyclopædia*, Art. Zeuxis.) [R.N.W.]

ZEVECOT, J., a Flemish poet, 1604-1646.

ZHINGA, BANDI, a queen of Angola, who maintained a struggle for 28 years with the Portuguese, and after performing prodigies of valour was despoiled of the larger part of her dominions. She then submitted to be baptized as a means of preserving the remainder, 1581-1663.

ZICHEN, E. DE, a Flemish contro., 1482-1538.

ZIEGELBAUER, CARACHORD, a German Benedictine and historian of his order, 1696-1750.

ZIEGENBALG, BARTHOLOMEW, a German philologist and missionary to the East Indies, 1683-1719.

ZIEGLER, C. J. A., a Ger. physician, 1735-95.

ZIEGLER, G., a German jurist, 1621-1690.

ZIEGLER, J., a Latin dramatic writer and biographer of Bavaria, 1520-1564.

ZIEGLER, J., a Bavarian theologian, mathematician, and geographical writer, 1480-1549.

ZIEGLER, W. C. L., a Ger. theol., 1763-1809.

ZIEGLER, ST. KLIPPHAUSION H. ANSELME DE, a poet of Saxony, 1653-1690.

ZILIOLI, A., a Venetian historian, 16th cent.

ZIMARA, M. A., an Ital. physician, 1460-1532.

ZIMISCES, emperor of the East. See JOHN.

ZIMMERMANN, EBERHARD AUGUSTIUS WILLIAM VON, professor of natural philosophy at Brunswick, author of political works and treatises in natural history, 1743-1815.

ZIMMERMANN, HENRY, author of an account of the third voyage of Captain Cook, with whom he sailed in the *Discovery*, 1776.

ZIMMERMANN, JOHANN GEORG VON, was one of the most eminent of continental physicians in the eighteenth century, both as a practitioner and as a professional writer. His miscellaneous writings also were numerous; and one of these, his striking but not very philosophical essay 'On Solitude,' is now, indeed, quite forgotten in England, but was once very popular among us. It was first printed, as a sketch, in 1756, and afterwards in its complete shape in 1785.—Zimmer-

mann was born in 1728, at Brugg, in the canton of Bern. After having studied at Göttingen, he practised medicine successively at Bern and in his native town. His tendency to hypochondria showed itself even thus early, but did not disqualify him from either active practice or from zealous and miscellaneous studies. His professional celebrity gained him, in 1768, the appointment of royal physician at Hanover; after the second appearance of his work 'On Solitude,' he was invited to St. Petersburg; and the year after he attended Frederick of Prussia in his last illness. His writings after this were chiefly gossiping collections, and expressions of the horror with which he regarded the revolutionary principles that were becoming prevalent. His melancholy continued to increase; and he was completely deranged for some time before his death, which took place in 1795. [W.S.]

ZIMMERMANN, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss theologian, professor at Zurich, 1685-1756.

ZIMMERMANN, JOHN JAMES, an eloquent German preacher, generally regarded as a disciple of Bœhmen and Brouquelle, whose doctrines he rendered highly popular; born in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 1644, died at Rotterdam, 1693. Zimmermann made many proselytes in Germany and the United Provinces, and at the moment of his death was about to depart for America to escape the persecution to which he had been subjected. For some years he was professor of mathematics at Heidelberg. The most notorious of his works is entitled a 'Revelation of Antichrist.'

ZIMMERMANN, JOSEPH, a Swiss officer, poet, and military writer, 17th century.

ZIMMERMANN, MATTHIAS, a learned theologian of Hungary, 1625-1689.

ZIMMERMANN, WILLIAM, a German pastor and controversial writer, 16th century.

ZIMOROWICZ, SIMON, a Russian poet, about 1604-1629. A brother of his, named BARTHOLOMEW, was a biographical writer.

ZINCKE, C. F., a German painter, 1684-1767.

ZINGARELLI, NICOLO, an Italian musician, known at the court of Napoleon in the earlier years of the empire, and afterwards chapel-master at the Vatican, born at Naples 1752, died 1837. He is the author of several operas.

ZINKE, G. H., a Germ. economist, 1692-1769.

ZINKGREF, J. G., a German poet, 1591-1635.

ZINN, J. G., a German anatomist, 1727-1759.

ZINZENDORF, NICHOLAS LOUIS, Count Von, founder of the Herrnhuters, or Moravian Brethren, was born at Dresden in 1700. According to his own account (in his 'Natural Reflections on Various Subjects'), he aspired to form a society of believers from his boyhood. On coming of age in 1721, he settled, with this object in view, on his estate at Bertholsdorf, in Upper Lusatia, and was there joined by several proselytes from Bohemia. By 1732 the numbers who had flocked around him amounted to six hundred, and all these were subject to a species of ecclesiastical discipline, or monastic despotism, which brought them in spirit and body, or was intended so to do, under the most absolute control of their leader. From an adjacent hill, called the *Huth-berg*, was derived the name of the colony *Huth des Herrn*, contracted to *Herrnhutt*, the name of the sect;—the apellation of Moravian Brethren was assumed for his party by Count Zinzendorf, for the sake of connection with the separatists of Bohemia and Moravia, partly derived from Valdo, the forerunner of Luther: some of these, indeed, were among his colonists. Zinzendorf assumed various titles as the chief of the Herrnhuters, all of which really pointed to a *pontificate* as his function. From 1733 his missionaries began to spread, not only over parts of Europe, but in Greenland and North America—even Africa and China were not forgotten. To him, in fact, Wesley was directly indebted for both his religious organization and his missionary plans, which became so eminently successful; that indefatigable labourer having passed some time with Count Zinzendorf at Herrnhuth. The interference of the government with the Count's projects, can hardly be regarded as a measure of persecution, as secret doctrines were undoubtedly held by him, and thus motives given to his followers, and objects sought, of which, whether good or evil, the established authorities could take no cognizance. The history of the sect is curious and interesting: next to their organization in classes, the use of singing, which furnished the Wesleys with a valuable hint, is one of its most remarkable characteristics; under this head some singular details might be given. Something might be said also on the connection of a certain marriage rite with the theory of regeneration, the efficacy of which was probably tried by the Herrnhuters in common with the Quakers. Count Zinzendorf died amongst his people on the 9th of June, 1760. [E.R.]

ZINZENDORF, PHILIP LOUIS, Count Von, an Austrian statesman, by whom the wars with Turkey and France were decided, chancellor in the reign of Joseph I., 1671-1742. His son, of the same names, a cardinal, 1699-1747.

ZINZERLING, J., in Latin *Jodicus Sincerus*, a philologist of Thuringia, 1590-1618.

ZIRARDINI, ANTONIO, a learned Italian jurisconsult and archæologist, 1725-1784.

ZISKA. The real name of this renowned leader in the early wars of religion in Germany was JOHN TROCZNOW. He acquired the name of Ziska (which means one-eyed,) from the loss of an eye in battle. He was born about 1380. He was of one of the noblest families in Bohemia, and was brought up in the court and camp of the emperor. Like the greater number of his Bohemian fellow-countrymen, he embraced the tenets of John Huss; and when that reformer was cruelly and perfidiously put to death by the council of Constance, the Bohemians flew to arms to revenge their leader's martyrdom, and to protect themselves from the persecution with which they were menaced by the bigotry and tyranny of the emperor Sigismond. They elected John Ziska their general; and in a few months he raised and disciplined a formidable army, and organized a war of independence throughout Bohemia. The emperor invaded Bohemia, but Ziska attacked and utterly defeated him, 11th July, 1420. A negotiation and temporary pacification followed; but the war soon broke out again with redoubled violence, each side being exasperated against the other by religious fanaticism, and by the thirst for retaliation for deeds of atrocious cruelty. Ziska was everywhere victori-

ous. He invaded Austria and Hungary, and lost his remaining eye at the siege of Raab. Though now entirely blind he continued to command the Bohemian armies, and gained a victory over Sigismond at Arssig, which placed the Austrian dominions at his mercy. Ziska's ferocity was equal to his military skill; and his followers spread the most fearful and indiscriminating ravages wherever they marched. The emperor now earnestly sought terms of peace, and a treaty, most humiliating to Austrian pride, was concluded by Ziska's influence over the Bohemians. Ziska was on his way to meet the emperor when he died of the plague, 11th October, 1425. There is a legend that by his dying orders his skin was, after his death made into a drum, and used by the Bohemians in their subsequent wars with the emperor. [E.S.C.]

ZIZIANOFF, PAUL DEMETRIEVITCH, a Georgian prince in the service of Russia, assassinated at the instance of Khan Ibrahim, 1805.

ZOBOLI, A., an Italian astronomer, 17th cent.

ZOCCOLI, CARLO, an architect, engineer, and jurisconsult of Naples, 1718-1771.

ZOE, a mistress of Leo VI., emperor of Constantinople, who was married by him after she had defeated a conspiracy, and died in less than two years after her elevation to the throne, 893. She is said to have poisoned her first husband. A *second* ZOE was successively the mistress and wife of the same emperor: she condescended to the former character, in order to test the probability of her supplying Leo with a successor, and was crowned three days after the baptism of her son, Constantine VII., in 905. The latter succeeded to the throne in 911, and Zoe exercised the sovereign authority some time: she was at length exiled, and died in obscurity, 919.

ZOE, empress of the East, was the daughter of Constantine IX., and became the wife of Romanus III. in 1028, when she was in the forty-eighth year of her age. She was a debauched woman, and became the murderess of her husband, in order to place her lover on the throne, who reigned under the title of Michel IV. The latter dying, was succeeded by his nephew, Michel V., who was deposed by the people, and Zoe and her sister, Theodora, proclaimed joint sovereigns. She displayed great ability and firmness in the government; and in 1042 married in third nuptials Constantine Monomachus. She continued to reign till her death at the age of seventy-four, in 1052.

ZOEGA, GEORGE, a Danish archæologist, celebrated for his labours in Egyptian philology and antiquities, 1755-1809.

ZOES, H., a French jurisconsult, 1571-1627.

ZOHEIR, an Arabian poet of the period of Mahomet. The work of his which has come down to the present time celebrates some of the Arabian princes, and was published at Leipzig in 1792, with a Latin translation and Notes.

ZOILUS, a Greek critic and rhetorician, author of works against Homer, B.C. 283-247.

ZOLA, J., a Venetian theologian, 1739-1806.

ZOLKIEWSKI, STANISLAUS, hetman of the Polish armies under Sigismond III., was engaged in many important battles against the Russians, and died gloriously fighting against the Turks, 1547-1620.

ZOLL, H., a German jurisconsult, 1643-1725.

ZOLLIKOFER, GEORGE JOACHIM, a Swiss pastor, famous for his amiable character and eloquence as a preacher, author of 'Devotional Exercises' and Sermons, which have been translated into English, 1730-1788.

ZONARAS, JOHN, a Greek historian and ascetic writer of the 12th century.

ZONBOV, the last favourite of Catharine II. of Russia. He was made commander of the artillery, and realized an immense fortune from his exactions. Excited by Paul I., he took part in his assassination; died 1817.

ZONCA, VICTOR, an Italian architect, author of several curious mechanical inventions, of which he has written an account, published 1607.

ZOPELLI, J., a Venetian poet, 1639-1718.

ZOPF, J. H., a German historian, 1691-1776.

ZOPPIO, GIROLAMO, an Italian dramatist, died 1591. His son, MELCHIOR, a dramatic writer and philosopher, 1544-1634.

ZOPPO, P., an Italian painter, died 1515.

ZOPPO DI LUGANO, the commonly received name of J. B. DISCEPOLI, an Italian painter of the Milanese school, 1590-1660.

ZORG, HENRY, whose proper name was KOKES, a Dutch painter of interiors, 1621-1682.

ZORN, J., a German botanist, 1739-1799.

ZORN, P., a German philologist, 1682-1746.

ZOROASTER, or ZERDUSHT, the founder, or rather, as we believe, the *Reformer* of the Religion of the Parsees; born at Urmia, in Azerbijan, about 589 B.C., in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. We shall not speak here of the fables concerning Zoroaster, nor seek to follow him during the twenty years he is reported to have spent in meditation among the awful solitudes of inaccessible Elbrooz. It is of chief moment to recognize him as the earliest systematic expounder of that solution of the Mystery of Evil, which may be termed *Spiritual Dualism*. He imagined two mighty spirits in contest — ORMUZD and AHRIMAN — GOD and the DEVIL; and in this, as we have said, he most probably reproduces an older mythology of the Parsee race. In English, we have the doctrine of Zoroaster in the immortal verse of Milton; nor indeed did the Hebrews ever have any notion of Dualism, until after their intermixture—during times of captivity—with the farther East. Ormuzd, was conceived by Zoroaster, symbolized by Light. The Sun a visible type of Him; and Fire the expression of his energy. Fire-worship spread, extensively through India and Higher Asia; but, as usual, it became a superstition. Schism followed on the death of Zoroaster, who, any more than other greatest Men, had no true Successor. [J.P.N.]

ZORZI, ALESSANDRO, in Latin *Georgius*, a Venetian theologian, 1747-1779.

ZOSIMUS, a Greek historian of the 5th century, contemporary with Honorius and Theodosius the younger. His work is a history of the Roman emperors, reaching to the year 470, and is favourable to Christianity. It was translated into English under the title of 'The New History of Count Zosimus,' 1684.

ZOSIMUS, a pope of Rome, 417-418.

ZOUCH, or ZOUCHE, RICHARD, author of several works in Latin on civil, military, and maritime jurisprudence, was born at Anstey, in Wilt-

ZUMBO, GAETANO JULIO, a famous Sicilian artist; he learnt, without the assistance of a teacher, the principles of sculpture, and, after having profoundly studied anatomy, he gained great reputation by his figures in a coloured wax, the preparation of which he kept secret; 1656-1701.

ZUMSTEEG, J. R., a Germ. comp., 1760-1802.

ZUNIGA, DON DIEGO ORTIZ DE, historian of the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of Seville, 17th ct.

ZURBARAN, F., a Spanish painter, 1598-1662.

ZURITA, J., a Spanish historian, 1512-1581.

ZURLA, P., an Italian antiquarian, 1769-1834.

ZURLAUBEN, LATOUR CHATILLON DE, an ancient Swiss family, which produced many distinguished warriors, from the 12th to the 16th centuries. The best known is BEAT FIDELE ANTOINE JEAN DOMINIQUE, Baron Latour Chatillon de Zurlauben, who became lieutenant-general, and devoted his latter years to literature. His works are a 'Military History of the Swiss in the French Service,' a 'History of the Swiss and their Allies,' a 'Picturesque Tour in Switzerland,' and various memoirs; born at Zug 1720, died 1795.

ZURLO, JOSEPH, Count, a Neapolitan statesman, born 1759, and named finance minister 1798. In this capacity he ventured on reforms which led to his dismissal, but he became minister again under Murat in 1809, and in the fresh circumstances of 1820. On the latter occasion the influence of the Carbonari deprived him of power. Died 1828.

ZUSTRIS, L., a Dutch painter, died 1600.

ZUZZERI, BERNARDO, an Italian Jesuit and missionary in Croatia, 1683-1762. J. LUC, of the same family, a celebrated numismatist, 1716-1746.

ZWANZIGER, J. C., a Hungarian philosopher and opponent of Kant, 1732-1808.

ZWEERS, JEROME, a Dutch poet, 1627-1696. His grandson, CORNELIUS, a dramatist, died 1774.

ZWELFER, J., a German chemist, 1618-1668.

ZWICKER, DANIEL, a theologian of Dantzic, chief of the Tolerants, 1612-1678.

ZWINGER, THEODORE, a German physician and philosophical writer, flourished at Basle, 1533-1588. His son, JAMES, a physician and Hellenist, 1569-1610. THEODORE, son of the latter, a theologian and superintendent of the churches at Bale, 1597-1654. JOHN, son of Theodore, a theologian and bibliographer, 1634-1696. THEODORE, son of John, a physician, anatomist, and botanist, 1658-1724. JOHN RODOLPH, their nephew, a physician and founder of a scientific society, 1692-1777. FREDERIC, his brother, a physician and naturalist, 1707-1776.

ZWINGLI, or ZUINGLIUS, ULRICK, the great Swiss reformer, was born at Wildhausen, in the canton of St. Gall, in 1484. His early education was carried on at Basel, and afterwards at Berne. The Dominican monks, in this place, attracted by his talents and rising reputation, sought to entrap him into their order, but his father, in order to remove him from the scene of temptation, sent him off to Vienna. In 1502, and being eighteen years of age, the young scholar returned home, and soon repaired again to Basel and took his degree as master of arts. Under the teaching of Wittenbach, who had been acting along with the famous Reuchlin, his mind received the first germs of free inquiry—those seminal truths, which, in his quick and genial mind, soon ripened into harvest. He preached his first sermon in 1506, and was chosen pastor of Glaris. Here he remained ten years, and during that period he mingled in the strife of arms against the French. The young pastor, at the same time, devoted himself to the study of Greek and Hebrew, gradually made the Scriptures his sole and supreme rule of authority, and publicly expounded the Gospels and the Epistles. In 1516 he had been chosen preacher to the Abbey of Einsidlen, a famed spot of popish pilgrimage and superstition, and the year following he removed to a similar position in the cathedral of Zürich. The effect of his honest preaching of the gospel soon became apparent in the city and country, and his general character and opinions produced a deep and universal sensation. While this state of transition was so marked, the crisis was hastened, in 1518, by the arrival of Samson, the seller of indulgences. The traffic in these 'Roman wares' roused the indignation of Zwingli and led to a keen exposure and a successful resistance. Luther's writings were, at the same time, largely circulated at the recommendation of the reformer. The plague broke out, and, during its continuance, though weak himself from exhaustion, he assiduously tended the sick and dying. His zealous labours grew in number and results, the simplicity of the gospel was more distinctly apprehended by him; but the friends of the popedom were enraged, and Zwingli was tried, in January, 1523, on a charge of heresy. Rome gained nothing by the trial. Zwingli presented 67 propositions, and defended them from Scripture. The reformer gathered courage with growing difficulties, and, in 1524, the council of Zürich remodelled the public worship according to the views and wishes of Zwingli. Pictures, statues, and relics were removed from the churches, and mass was abolished. Opposition to the reformed doctrines was meanwhile gathering in the other cantons. The question arose, whether each canton was free to choose its own form of religion, or whether the confederation should interfere; Zürich contended for its individual liberty and independence, but was opposed by the Waldstettes, or the primitive democratic cantons of Schwytz, Unterwald, Urzug, and Lucerne. The triumph of the reformation at Berne, and other places, threw those forest cantons into wilder commotion, and, in consonance with their views of their federal polity, they took up arms for Rome. Zürich, encouraged by Zwingli, called out its troops and put itself into a posture of defence. Efforts were made to maintain peace, but it was of no long duration, and after various diplomatic negotiations, hostilities finally commenced. Zürich had also lost somewhat of its earlier evangelical purity, while the neighbouring states were conspiring for its ruin. In the awful emergency, when the public mind was alarmed by a series of omens and prodigies, the reformer maintained tranquillity. The war began. Zürich was cowardly, dilatory, and far from being prepared, but the horn of the enemy echoed among their hills, and the devoted Zwingli mounted his caparisoned horse, took farewell of his wife and children, and went forth as a patriot and warrior to share in the common danger. The Zürichers marched to meet the Waldstettes, but were defeated at Cappel with great slaughter, 11th October, 1531. Zwingli was found, after the battle, lying

on his back and his eyes upturned to heaven, with his helmet on his head, and his battle-axe in his hand. He had been struck near the commencement of the engagement, and then as he fell and reeled, he was several times pierced with a lance. He was living when discovered in the evening; but the infuriated fanatics soon despatched him. Next day his dead body was barbarously quartered and burnt. Thus perished this hero-martyr. The contests of Zwingli and Luther on the nature of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper are well known, but the Swiss proved himself freer from early prejudice and traditional teaching than his great German antagonist. It is needless to discuss the relative merits of the two illustrious reformers, their position and sphere of influence being so very different. The fame of Luther has overtopped that of Zwingli, yet the Swiss divine had perhaps more caution and sagacity, and certainly more learning and refinement than the Saxon. He was also earlier alive to the errors of Rome, and though he died a young man, yet in his narrower circle of action he carried out the reformation farther than Luther did. The works of Zwingli were published in four folios, Tiguri, 1581; and in eight octavos, edited by Schuler and Schulteas, Zürich, 1828-1842. [J.E.]

ZYTH, A. VAN, a Dutch theologian, 17th cent.

ZYLL, OTHO VAN, in Latin *Zylius*, a Dutch poet and professor of rhetoric, 1588-1656.

ZYPE, FRANCIS VAN DEN, in Latin *Zypæus*, professor of anatomy at the university of Louvain, author of a work published 1683.

ZYRLIN, or ZIERLIN, G., a Swiss pastor and Latin poet, 1592-1661. An explication of the prophet Abdias, written in German, is ascribed to him.

APPENDIX.

ABBAS PACHA, viceroy of Egypt, was the grandson of Mehemet Ali, whom he succeeded in 1849. He was a man of no particular character, but exhibited a friendly disposition towards the English, chiefly, perhaps, from his hatred of French influence. Died July 13th, 1854, and was succeeded by Said Pasha, the youngest son of Mehemet Ali.

A'BECKETT, GILBERT, was the second son of a solicitor of large practice in Golden square, London, who dealt in the now all but extinct business of providing young men of fortune with parliamentary boroughs. Young Gilbert, in common with his brothers, was educated at Westminster school. Before A'Beckett had left Westminster, that talent for ridicule began to display itself, which a wit of the day very happily characterized, when he said 'A'Beckett would contrive to put the pyramid under a thimble.' At a very early age, in conjunction with one of the members of the Mayhew family, he started a small publication called the *Cerberus*, where will be found not a few of the jokes and germs of articles that afterwards appeared full blown in *Punch*. Though vehemently admired and vehemently puffed by a clique, *Cerberus* proved a mercantile failure. No sooner had it ceased to growl, than the *Beacon* rose to warn; this more ambitious venture proved disastrous to the spirited publisher, Richardson. The *Beacon* 'paling its ineffectual fire,' A'Beckett and his staff were once more cast upon the bosom of mighty London. Something which seemed relief soon came, however, in the shape of an advertisement for a successor to 'Dirty Cummings,' the delicate sobriquet of the dramatic critic of the *Weekly Dispatch*. From among a host of competitors A'Beckett proved the successful candidate for the vacant office of theatrical censor, and great was the rejoicing of the literary *troupe* with which he was associated. But, alas, A'Beckett was not long on the *Dispatch* before he was pronounced wanting in vigour and power. Once more adrift in conjunction with a humourist named Seymour, the *Figaro in London* was projected and produced. Original in idea, crisp and pungent in its articles and low in price, the *Figaro* soon obtained a great sale. Mr. A'Beckett became a popular writer, clearing a thousand a-year by this venture. The success of *Figaro* led A'Beckett very rapidly into numerous publishing schemes, which ultimately landed him in the Insolvent Court, a crisis arising from his utter ignorance of business matters. On the establishment of *Punch*, Mr. A'Beckett was employed upon it principally in parodying courtly and commercial announcements, and in burlesquing Blackstone's 'Commentaries.' This latter vein being found popular, the histories of Rome and England were laid under contribution, but in many quarters this invasion of the domain of history was sternly denounced as beyond the legitimate field of the humourist. About this time it was, he became connected with the *Morning Herald* and the *Times*. The bantering articles on the foundation of the British Association were understood to be from his pen. Called to the bar he made the acquaintance of Mr. Charles Buller, and by him A'Beckett was put on a commission for reporting on the poor laws and the poor. The able report which he produced on this occasion procured him an appointment as one of the metropolitan magistrates in 1849. This appointment gave rise to much cavil on the part of legal aspirants, and the *Morning Herald* denounced it in some severe leaders, understood to have been written by the late Samuel Phillips. Mr. A'Beckett's sagacity on the bench fully justified the appointment which he held with the utmost satisfaction to the public until his death. He died suddenly at Boulogne, in the autumn of 1856.

ABERCROMBY, SIR ROBERT, fifth baronet of Birkenbog and Forglen, in the county of Banff. Born 4th February, 1784, died at Forglen House, June, 1855.

ADAIR, SIR ROBERT, a diplomatist whose important services date in the time of Fox and Canning, born 1763, died in his ninety-third year, October, 1855. He was the last surviving friend of Charles James Fox. An interesting notice of his career will be found in the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

ADAM, SIR CHARLES, a distinguished British admiral, died governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1853.

ADAMSON, JOHN, an antiquarian and man of letters, late treasurer and secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 1787-1855.

AIKEN, ARTHUR, eldest son of the well known *litterateur*, and nephew to Mrs. Barbauld, was born at Warrington in Lancashire, 1778. He is the author of several works interesting to the naturalist, and was one of the founders of the Geological Society; died 1854.

ALEXANDER, ROBERT, a native of Paisley, distinguished as a journalist, chiefly as founder of the *Liverpool Mail*, 1795-1854.

ALTHORPE. See SPENCER.

AMARANTHE, MADAME DE STE. See THEOS.

ANCKLITZEN. See SCHWARTZ.

ANGLESEY, HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, marquess of, eminently distinguished as a cavalry officer, was born in 1768. His father was Henry, the first earl of Uxbridge; his mother, a daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, dean of Clonmacnoise. In the early part of his career he bore the title of Lord Paget, but succeeded to his father's title in 1812, and was created marquess of Anglesey a few days after the battle of Waterloo. His noble spirit and military ardour was shown as early as 1790, when he raised among his father's tenantry the 80th regiment of foot, or Staffordshire

volunteers, at whose head, in 1794, he joined the duke of York in Flanders. In June of this year his talents for command and his gallantry were so well established, that he was appointed lieut.-colonel of the 16th light dragoons, and thus commenced his brilliant career as a cavalry officer. Though only twenty-six years of age, he took the place of Lord Cathcart, at the head of his brigade, during the temporary absence of that officer. In 1799, he accompanied the duke of York to Holland, and among other deeds of valour completely routed General Simon, whose force amounted to seven squadrons, while Lord Paget commanded only one. On this occasion he took five of the enemy's cannon, besides recovering some of our own pieces. From this period till 1808, Lord Paget devoted himself to the discipline of his regiment, the 7th light dragoons, and towards the close of this year was ordered into Spain to strengthen the forces of Sir David Baird, who was then advancing through Galicia, to effect a junction with Sir John Moore. It was now, in the famous retreat upon Corunna, and the final battle, that the noblest qualities of the soldier were displayed in the indomitable courage and discipline of Lord Paget's troops, and the spirit of chivalry he infused into them; for the retreat was covered by a series of fights, in which the generosity and knightly courage of the middle ages were hardly less prominent than the word of command. In 1809 Lord Paget returned to England, and his next appearance on the battle-field is at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, as earl of Uxbridge. It is impossible, in the narrow space at our command, to do justice to his achievements at this crisis of the world's fate. The cuirassiers were deemed invincible. 'Twice,' one of his biographers relates, 'had the gallant earl led the guards to the charge, cheering them with the rallying cry of, "Now for the honour of the household troops!" when three heavy masses of the enemy's infantry advanced, supported by artillery, and a numerous body of cuirassiers. This formidable force drove in the Belgians, leaving the Highland brigade to receive the shock. At this critical moment Lord Uxbridge galloped up to the second heavy brigade, under the command of Sir William Ponsonby, when the three regiments were wheeled up in the most masterly style, presenting a beautiful front of above thirteen hundred men. As the earl rode down the line, he was received by a general shout and cheer from the brigade. Then placing himself at their head, they made the most rapid and destructive charge ever witnessed. The division they attacked consisted of upwards of nine thousand men, under Count d'Erlon. Of these, three thousand were made prisoners, and the rest killed, with the exception of a few hundred men, who formed themselves under cover of the cuirassiers. After this, his lordship bravely led the same troops in several other brilliant attacks, cutting in pieces whole battalions of the old French guard, into whose masses they penetrated.' The earl was carried through these dangers without injury, but was struck in the knee by almost the last shot of Waterloo; in consequence of which his leg had to be amputated. A few weeks, however, saw him convalescent again, and, besides the honours which he received on his return home, a pension of £1,200 a-year was awarded him, which he nobly declined. His later years were chiefly devoted to the public service as master of the ordnance, except that he was viceroy of Ireland in the tumultuous period of O'Connell's ascendency. In 1842, he left his old companions in arms, the 7th light dragoons, and assumed the command of the roya. horse guards; four years later he was honoured with the rank of field-marshal. Died April 29, 1854. [E.R.]

ARAGO, Dominique-Francois-Jean, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, born 1786; died 1853. — This remarkable man was born in the village of Estagel, near Perpignan, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, on the 26th of February, 1786. His father was a licentiate of law, and the owner of as much property in land, vineyards, and olive plantations, as enabled him to support in comfort a numerous family; but the family itself was of Spanish descent, and the future philosopher inherited with his birth the passions of the south. His elementary education was received at the communal school of his native place; but on the removal of his father to Perpignan, he was sent to the college of that ancient city, where he followed the course of instruction pursued in the French academies of that time, which did not include the learned languages. His tastes, he tells us (*Histoire de ma Jeunesse*), were at this early period purely literary, and the development of his latent mathematical faculties he owed to an accidental meeting with a young officer of engineers, who was engaged in superintending the repairs of the ramparts of Perpignan, and who inspired him with a passion for a military life. Learning from his new friend that he had been a pupil in the Polytechnic school, and that a severe mathematical examination was required for admission into that establishment, he determined henceforth to cultivate the mathematics, which he did with so much zeal and success that in eighteen months he mastered the subjects contained in the programme of admission; and having passed with credit the preliminary examination, which was conducted by the celebrated Monge, at Toulouse, he entered the Polytechnic towards the end of 1803, carrying into it, he assures us, a more profound knowledge of analysis than most of the pupils contrived to carry out of it. During the next three years his progress must have been very great, for we find that, in 1806, he was appointed one of the secretaries to the Board of Longitude, and that he was shortly afterwards associated with M. Biot in the measurement of an arc of the meridian in Spain, a national undertaking which had been suspended by the death of M. Mechain, to whom it was originally confided. He still indulged the hope of following a military career under the immediate patronage of Marshal Lannes, but a different and more congenial destiny awaited him, and the Spanish expedition, which consumed three years at the most critical period of his life, first postponed the realization of his early hopes, and finally frustrated them. Biot having returned to Paris, and war having broken out between France and Spain, Arago's position in a hostile country became one of extreme danger from which he was only extricated by his own courage and dexterity. Perched on the summit of a lofty mountain, on which during the day he used his geodetical in-

struments, and at night lit a signal fire, he was suspected by the Spanish peasantry to be a spy who was communicating by telegraph with the invading army. He was obliged, therefore, to make his escape as speedily as possible, which he did in the disguise of a Catalonian mountaineer, proceeding, with his instruments and papers, to Majorca, where he found shelter in the fortress of Belver. There he completed his geodetical calculations, and remained till the political fermentation on the neighbouring continent extended to Majorca, and rendered his further stay in that island unsafe. His only way of regaining France, however, was by proceeding, in the first place, to Algiers, and thence embarking in an Algerine vessel destined for Marseilles; but this vessel, when within sight of her port, was captured by a Spanish privateer, and the philosophical voyager sent as a prisoner of war to the fortress of Rosas, and afterwards to the hulks at Palamos. After a detention of several months, and undergoing many hardships and indignities, he was liberated by the Spanish authorities, and allowed, with his Algerine companions, to proceed on his voyage to Marseilles; but a storm arose, the vessel was driven off the French coast and towards Africa, and her passengers landed at Bougia, whence M. Arago proceeded on foot to Algiers. After much delay, and some risk, the French consul procured a passage for him in a French vessel bound to Marseilles, where he arrived safely, on the 2d of July, 1809, after having been chased by an English ship of war. The reappearance of the missing philosopher in France, under circumstances so unusual, created a strong sensation in the scientific world. Among its other results it led to the formation of a friendship between Arago and Alexander Von Humboldt, which only ended with the death of the former: while it also brought to the hero of such strange adventures a rapid accumulation of honours. On the death of the astronomer Lalande, he was elected, in September, 1809, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and shortly afterwards he was appointed one of the professors of the Polytechnic school, and director of the imperial observatory, in which he ever afterwards resided. In 1830, on the death of M. Fourier, he was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy; and in 1834, he visited Great Britain, where he was received with the respect due to his eminent personal and scientific character. The rest of his life would seem to have been spent wholly in France, and chiefly in Paris, where he occupied the highest social place that a man of letters can attain to, though the warmth of his nature led him into some troubles which a man of calmer temperament would have avoided In political sentiment Arago was an ardent republican, but his integrity was respected by the heads of the different dynasties, imperial and royal, under which he lived. His strong political predilections, however, involved him in connections unfavourable to the calm pursuit of knowledge, and the consequences have always been regretted by those who knew how little fitted he was by previous habits for the successful management of political affairs. He took a conspicuous part in the revolutionary movement of 1848, and his appointment by the provisional government of that year to the double office of war and marine excited some merriment at the expense of the aged philosopher, who was certainly not in his right place at the head of the army and navy departments. The sanguinary contest in the streets of Paris, in June, shocked the sensibilities of a humane man, and dissipated many fond illusions which he had till then indulged, nor did he ever recover from the impression which that terrible scene made upon him. An insidious malady (diabetes) which had begun about this time to manifest itself was aggravated by mental suffering, and the last vestiges of political hope that clung to him being extinguished by the *coup d' etat* of December, 1852, it became obvious that his physical strength was rapidly declining under the combined pressure of bodily infirmities and disappointed hopes. He refused to take the oaths to the new government; but a formal exception was considerately made in favour of a man who had deserved so well of France. Dropsy of the chest having succeeded to the disease he was originally afflicted with, he became gradually weaker, though his mind remained clear to the last; and notwithstanding the skill of his physicians, and the affectionate solicitude of his family, he died tranquilly, but somewhat suddenly, on the 2d of October, 1853. The leading points in the intellectual character of M. Arago would seem to have been, vigour of apprehension, facility in acquiring knowledge, and a happy power of discrimination in its application. To these qualities he added that pure enthusiasm without which no excellence can be reached, and habits of application which only a robust frame could have borne. He has been called the busiest man of a busy age, and it is reported of him that he considered every man idle who did not work fourteen hours a-day! while the range of his own knowledge, which was immense, shows that he did not recommend to others what he did not himself practise. 'The number and variety of M. Arago's labours,' says the venerable Alexander Von Humboldt, 'on the physical constitution of the heavens and the earth will make it a very difficult task to write his life. In all these labours, we find the same penetration and the same anxiety for the advancement of science, and the same temperance in his conjectures.' His writings are so numerous that it is quite impossible to give a list of them in a sketch like the present; but Baron Humboldt has arranged the subjects which he treated under the following heads:—1. literary and biographical; 2. astronomical; 3. optical; 4. electro-magnetical; 5. meteorological and atmospherical; 6. physical geography. The *Eloges* which he wrote, in his capacity of secretary to the Academy, are those of Volta, Dr. Thomas Young, Baron Fourier, James Watt, Carnot, Condorcet, Bailly. Of these, that on James Watt is the only one that has yet appeared in an English dress. A complete edition of his works in French, of which the first six volumes have been already printed, is in course of publication in Paris; and there can be no doubt that, when completed, they will constitute the most fitting monument that could be raised to the memory of one of the most distinguished scientific men that France has produced in the present age. [J.M'C.]

ARBOUIN, James, a merchant of London,

author of a much admired treatise on the Regenerate Life, 1742-1822.

ARNAUD, MARSHAL DE ST., late commander-in-chief of the French forces in the Crimea, was born at Paris of humble parentage in 1801, and first distinguished himself in the wars of Algeria, where he went in 1836. After the most brilliant services in the field, and the devotion of his talents to the task of colonization, he was appointed, in 1850, governor of Constantine, and in 1851 he subdued the Kabyles at the head of only 6,000 men. He then returned to France, and was appointed commander of the 2d division of the army of Paris, and minister of war. His career in the war with Russia is well known. On the 26th Sept., 1854, he was attacked by cholera, and being already weakened by disease, he died three days afterwards on the voyage to Constantinople.

ARNOLD of MELCHTHAL. See WINCKELRIED.

ARNOTT, DR. ARCHIBALD, was born in 1771. Dr. Arnott entered the army about the age of twenty, and retired from active service in 1826. During the principal period of his career, he was attached to the 20th foot, sharing the perils and exploits of that regiment on the Nile, in Calabria, Portugal, Spain, and Holland, earning a medal with clasps for Egypt, Maida, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. After the war, Dr. Arnott accompanied his regiment to St. Helena and India. At St. Helena he became the medical attendant of Napoleon Buonaparte. Arnott's professional ability, ingenuous character, and upright and dignified deportment as an officer, and gentleman, at once secured for him the confidence and esteem of the emperor. Shortly before his dissolution, Napoleon gave Dr. Arnott a signal testimony of appreciation of his services. As the emperor lay on his death-bed, he caused a valuable gold snuff-box to be brought to him; and with a last effort of departing strength, he engraved the letter N with a penknife upon the lid, and presented it to Dr. Arnott. Napoleon also bequeathed to the Doctor 12,000 francs, and the British Government, to mark its approbation of his conduct, granted him £500. Napoleon expired with his right hand in that of Dr. Arnott. The Doctor's masculine and tenacious memory was richly stored with recollections and anecdotes of that momentous period, yet, with the exception of a very clear and distinct 'Account of the Last Illness, Decease, and *post mortem* Appearances of Napoleon Buonaparte,' published in 1822, he could never be induced to write on the subject. Latterly, Dr. Arnott retired to his native parish, and died on his patrimonial estate, Kirkconnel Hall, 6th July, 1855.

ARUNDALE, FRANCIS, an architect and antiquarian, 1807-1854.

ASTRAMPSYCHUS, a Greek author of the lower empire, whose Iambics are printed with Rigault's edition of Artemidorus.

B

BAGOT, RICHARD, late bishop of Bath and Wells, was born in Northamptonshire, 1782. In 1803 he graduated at Oxford, and in 1806 was presented by his father, William, first Lord Bagot, to the rectory of Leigh in Staffordshire. The year following he moved to Blithfield and became canon of Windsor. In 1817, he was appointed a canon of Worcester; in 1829, was consecrated bishop of Oxford; and in 1845, succeeded Bishop Law in the see of Bath and Wells. Two remarkable circumstances render his bishopric a memorable one—the cessation of the 'Tracts for the Times,' in obedience to his mandate as bishop of Oxford, and the attack made upon him in the House of Commons by Mr. Horsman, for inducting the Rev. Mr. Bennett into the living of Frome. Soon after the latter occurrence symptoms of mental aberration appeared, and the affairs of his diocese were administered, in accordance with an act of parliament obtained for the purpose, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Died May 15, 1854. [E.R.]

BANKS, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, a remarkable writer on the genealogy of the peerages, was created baronet of Nova Scotia by the pseudo earl of Stirling, 1760-1854.

BARBER, CHARLES, a distinguished artist and associate of the literati of Liverpool; late president of the Liverpool Academy, died 1854.

BARCLAY, CAPTAIN, the famous pedestrian; was descended from the same ancient family as the author of the 'Apology' for the Quakers. He was born in Kincardineshire, 1779, and performed his great feats in pedestrianism about the commencement of the present century. He was a claimant for the earldom of Monteith and Airth, in right of his mother, from whom he took the family name of Allardice. Died 1854.

BARTLETT, WILLIAM HENRY, an accomplished artist and traveller, author of numerous finely embellished works. Died on his passage from the East, 1809-1854.

BATHORI. See STEPHEN, king of Poland.

BATTISTA. See MANTOVANO.

BEAUFORT, HENRY SOMERSET, seventh duke of, born 1792; served on the staff of the duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war; member for the borough of Monmouth from 1815 to 1832; junior lord of the admiralty, 1816-1819; succeeded to the dukedom, 1832; died 1854.

BELL, CHRISTOPHER, a Brit. adm., 1784-1854.

BELL, CURRER. See BRONTE.

BELLEW, SIR MICHAEL DILLON, Bart., of Mount Galway. Born 29th September, 1796, created a baronet in 1838, died in 1855 at his family seat.

BELLOT, JOSEPH RENE, a lieutenant of the French navy, whose noble devotion in the search for Sir John Franklin has endeared his name to England, was born in Paris, 1826, but generally called himself a Rochefort man, in consequence of his removal to that city when about five years of age. He studied in the college of Rochefort till his sixteenth year, when he was removed to the Naval School under public patronage, and in the course of two years began his career of active service on board the Suffren. In the same year, 1844, he was removed successively to the Friedland and the Berceau, and sailed in the latter of these vessels to the coast of Africa. Here, in the summer of 1845, Bellot distinguished himself in the expedition against Tamatave, and received the cross of the legion of honour on the recommenda-

tion of his commander, Capt. Romaine Desfosses. From the Berceau, which was afterwards lost, he removed to the frigate Belle Poule, the commodore's ship on that station, and, besides superintending the signals, found time to give a course of lectures on geometry and navigation, to such of the crew as desired it. Soon afterwards he returned to France, and was almost immediately promoted (Nov. 15, 1847) to the rank of *Enseigne de Vaisseau*, being now in his twenty-first year only; and in this capacity he shipped at first in the Pandore, and then in the corvette Triomphante, which sailed for the Plate River, July 23, 1848. In this cruise again his commander, Captain Sochet, spoke of him as an officer of the highest promise; and having returned to Rochefort in August, 1850, he was soon afterwards appointed to convey troops to Cherbourg in a small transport vessel which he commanded for a month. This service closed his career in the French navy, for it was in the spring of 1851 that he began to solicit his government for leave to take part in the expedition then preparing by Lady Franklin. His biographer remarks that Bellot was *passionally* a voyager; and his journals prove the correctness of the observation, for they are marked by all the enthusiasm of discovery, and scorn of danger that we find in the old voyagers, but he was also animated by a chivalrous admiration of Lady Franklin, and a sympathy for her loss; nor must we omit a desire to add to the glory of his country by planting the French flag, and conferring the names of Frenchmen, for the first time, on arctic lands. His request being granted, Bellot sailed in the Prince Albert, a brig of 50 tons, commanded by Mr. Kennedy, which left Aberdeen on its second voyage to the Northern Seas, in May, 1851, and returned in the year following. In this interval the young adventurer made an important geographical discovery in the course of a journey of at least 1,100 miles over the ice, accomplished under great difficulties; he found, in short, that Boothia Felix was separated from the land of Somerset by a narrow arm of the sea, now called Bellot Strait. While absent also, he had been honoured with the rank of lieutenant in the French service. On his return, Lieutenant Bellot memorialized his government, and urged the importance and humanity of an expedition to the Polar Seas, but before any decision could be arrived at he requested and received permission to sail with Captain Inglefield in the Phœnix, which left Woolwich, accompanied by the Breadalbane, in May, 1853. On the 21st of August, he volunteered to carry a communication across the ice, and a gale coming on, the ice was parted from the shore and drifted away with the current in a storm of snow and wind. Bellot perished, and the Breadalbane was wrecked in the same gale. [E.R.]

BERANGER, Pierre Jean, the Burns of France, was born at Paris, August 19, 1780, at the house of his grandfather, a Parisian operative tailor. Neither father nor mother seem to have had much to do with the education of the future poet. His father, a native of Flamicour, near Peronne, was constantly aspiring during a life full of adventure to attain a more elevated condition than that in which he was born; but unfortunately he wanted the perseverance necessary to insure success in his ambition, being, in point of fact, rather too much addicted to tracing the greatness of his ancestry ever to achieve his own. It was therefore to his grandparents that Beranger owed his first principles and impulses. With them he lived until his ninth year, and while under their roof, witnessed the taking of the Bastile. Forty years afterwards he celebrated the event within the prison *De la Force*. Before young Beranger had reached his tenth year, he quitted Paris for Peronne, where he was consigned to the care of a paternal aunt, who kept an inn in the suburbs of that town. The aunt was a stern disciplinarian, and though his services as pot-boy left the future poet but little leisure for reading, nevertheless it was under her roof that Beranger first made the acquaintance of Telemachus, Racine, and Voltaire. At the age of twelve he was struck by lightning in her house. So soon as he recovered from the severity of the shock, his first words were a sneer at the expense of the old lady. At the commencement of the storm Beranger had observed his aunt sprinkling her house all over with holy water. 'Pray, what good,' said he, 'has all your holy water done?' At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to one Laioné, a printer. In this employment he began to learn the rules of orthography and language. But the school which contributed most to his intellectual and moral development was the *School of Primary Instruction*, founded at Peronne by M. Bellue de Bellanglis. An enthusiastic admirer of Rousseau, M. Bellue had designed an institution for children according to the maxims of the citizen-philosopher. The exercises which the discipline of the school necessitated Beranger to compose, formed his style, awakened his taste, extended his knowledge, and directed his attention to public affairs. From this school he returned at the age of seventeen to his father at Paris; and about this time the first idea of making verses dawned upon him. Molière and La Fontaine were his favourite authors; he studied their fine and minute points of observation, their verse, their style, and through this study arrived at something like a just conception of his own proper talent. Days of darkness and adversity quickly succeeded. From the depths of his poverty Beranger conceived the idea of possibly interesting M. Lucien Buonaparte in his position, so, gathering up his songs, he sent them, together with a letter revealing his circumstances, to the brother of the First Consul. Lucien Buonaparte, ever ready to succour struggling genius, gave to Beranger the most generous recognition and the most substantial assistance. Subsequently, through the interest of M. Arnault, Beranger obtained an appointment to an office in the University, which he held for twelve years. In 1821 he was dismissed from this appointment on account of his political sentiments. His works have been collected and published at six successive times—in 1815, in 1821, in 1825, in 1828, in 1833, and in 1847. The collection published in 1821 was prosecuted, and though defended by M. Dupin, senior, cost the author three months' imprisonment; the edition of 1828 was also prosecuted, and for it Beranger endured a captivity of nine months. The poet was also tried for reprinting some of the obnoxious songs in the account of his trial. At the revolution of 1848 Beranger was chosen a deputy to the National

the best of his airs and glees, the words are followed and set with taste. His treatment of the opera was simple and clear—neither feeble nor thin—always appropriate, often elegant, and generally effective. There is music in "The Slave," "The Miller and his Men," "Guy Mannering," "Maid Marian," "The Virgin of the Sun," "The Englishman in India," and half a score beside of his operas—there are settings by him for one and two voices of Shakspeare's choicest words—delicate, melodious, and English enough to make us express our regret that Bishop never comprehended his own strength, or his own responsibility, as a master and an inventor.' —Sir Henry R. Bishop was improvident; he died without leaving provision for the future of a son and daughter—twins—without even providing for their education. In the last weeks of the composer's life, means were set on foot to provide for the close of his life by a public performance, and a subscription which might assist in rearing his children during the tender years of their infancy, but he died before the fruits of the benevolence of his fellow-artists came to ripeness. — The *Musical World* of May 5th, 1855, had an article on the musical genius of Sir H. R. Bishop, from which we extract the following passage:— 'His death has left a gap which we look in vain to see filled up. That we have had, and still have, more accomplished and learned musicians, is unquestionable; but that we ever could boast, with the single exception of Purcell, a composer so individual, and so identified with the sentiment of English national melody, is equally doubtful. Bishop was not merely genuine; he was prolific, and produced a great many things that are likely to endure as long as the art itself, which, after all, can be said of few composers. The melody of Bishop was a pure and flowing spring that had its source in nature, and was therefore a gift from above. His tune was varied and abundant. His vein of melody, as in the instance of far greater masters than himself, seems to open without an effort. Nothing forced, exaggerated, or otherwise ungenial, was to be traced in his productions —we allude of course to his best, to the good grain — from which time has sifted the chaff' On the 8th of April, of the same year, the *Times*, in an appeal to the public in favour of Sir H. R. Bishop, says,—'No English musician has composed so much and so well as Henry Bishop; and probably none has produced so many things likely to endure. In every house where music, more especially vocal music, is a welcome guest, the name of Bishop has been, and must long remain, a household word. Who that has been soothed by the sweet melody of "Blow, Gentle Gales," charmed by the measures of "Lo! Here the Gentle Lark," enlivened by the animated strains of "Foresters, Sound the Cheerful Horn," touched by the sadder music of "The Wind Whistles Cold,"—who that has been haunted by the insinuating tones of "Tell me, my Heart," "Under the Greenwood Tree," or "Where the Wind Blows," which Rossini, the minstrel of the south, was wont to love so well—who that has felt sympathy with "As it fell upon a day, in the merry month of May," admired the masterpiece of glee and chorus, "The Chough and Crow," or been moved to jollity at convivial feasts by "Mynheer Van Dunk," the most original and genial of comic glees, will not be grieved to hear that the inventor of them all, with so many more of equal merit and beauty, is in sickness and distress, without money, and no longer able to toil for it, deprived of ALL that should accompany old age?'—The performance which was got up for his benefit yielded a considerable sum of money, but he did not live to enjoy any portion of the receipts. After the demise of Sir Henry, the subscription which was commenced for the benefit of himself and his children remained open for a considerable period, and various sums, from £25 downwards, were contributed by amateur noblemen, professional gentlemen, and others. We may mention, in passing, that the Covent Garden theatrical fund, and the firm of Broadwood and Sons, contributed each £50. There is therefore good reason to hope that the young children of the eminent artist and composer will be provided for during their nonage, and that they will be furnished with an education sufficient to carry them respectably through life. [J.M.]

BLACK, JOHN, late editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, was the son of a cottager, and was born near Dunse, in Berwickshire, 1783. He commenced life as an errand-boy, and, like many literary men who have risen to celebrity, devoted his early years to self-culture under no ordinary difficulties. At the age of twenty-seven, he walked to London with three halfpence in his pocket, but with an introduction to Mr. Perry, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, who engaged him as reporter. In 1821, he had risen to the post of editor, which he retained till 1844, when he retired from active life. Died in June, 1855.

BLANQUI, JEROME ADOLPHE, one of the most distinguished publicists of France, born at Nice, 1798, died at Paris, Jan. 28th, 1854. His ablest work is entitled 'Cours d'Economie Industrielle.' M. Blanqui travelled many years in foreign countries, England, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Servia, to study and compare the different processes of industry and social economy, the results of which he has embodied in his works.

BLOMFIELD, CHARLES JAMES, late bishop of London, was born on the 29th May, 1786, at Bury St. Edmunds. From his father, who was a teacher there, he received his earliest education. But it was at the grammar school of his native place, where he spent some ten years, that he acquired the rudiments of that scholarship which afterwards secured for him at Cambridge the distinction of third wrangler, senior medallist, and a fellowship at Trinity college, together with Sir William Brown's gold medal for the Latin and Greek ode. Charles James Blomfield, though the son of poor parents, was fortunate enough to obtain the patronage of the marquis of Bristol and the second earl Spencer. With such ability and such patronage, his preferment in the church to which he had devoted himself was unusually rapid. At the early age of thirty-eight he was elevated to the bishopric of Chester, and four years afterwards to the see of London. During the quarter of a century which he held that conspicuous position he was universally recognized as the most eminent member of the episcopal bench. The disposal of the ample preferment in his gift was never prostituted to the objects of nepotism nor to the bias

of his political opinions. Bishop Blomfield was a firm supporter of High Church principles, and was one of the prelates who entered their protest against the elevation of Dr. Hampden, bishop of Hereford, to the episcopate. His lordship was known among scholars by his admirable editions of Æschylus and Callimachus. The best friends of his school and college career were those of his ripest years. The store of his reading and the fund of his anecdotes diffused a charm over the society of every circle which he entered. The enjoyment of his mental powers was preserved to the close of his existence; his last act of consciousness was an act of prayer. He died in 1857.

BLUNT, JOHN JAMES, regius professor of divinity in the university of Cambridge; author of a 'Sketch of the Reformation of the Church of England' and other works, 1794-1854.

BOXER, EDWARD, rear-admiral of the White, late commander of the port and harbour of Balaklava, was a native of Dover, born 1783. He entered the service in 1798, and was some time in the flag-ship of Lord Collingwood. In 1840, he was engaged on the coast of Syria, and took part in the operations against St. Jean d'Acre. Died of cholera on board the Jason, June, 1855.

BOXER, JAMES MICHAEL, nephew of the preceding, and a lieutenant in the royal navy, died at Balaklava of cholera a few days before his uncle, 1855.

BOYD, DR. JAMES BOYD, was born on the 24th December, 1795, at Paisley, where he received the elements of his education. At the university of Glasgow he particularly distinguished himself in the classics. After taking the degree of M.A., he devoted himself to the study of medicine. Renouncing this pursuit, he became a student of theology, and in 1822, having completed his theological curriculum, was licensed as a preacher of the gospel. In 1825 he was elected house governor of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh. In 1829 his Alma Mater testified its sense of his merits by conferring upon him the title of Doctor of Laws; and in August of that same year he was appointed by the town council of Edinburgh to the classical mastership of the High School,—a situation which he held for the long period of twenty-seven years. As a scholar he possessed great critical acuteness, unusual variety, exactness of knowledge, and extreme refinement of taste. His labours in the field of classical and general editing were extensive and successful. In 1834 he prepared for the press an improved edition of Adam's 'Roman Antiquities,' which has been fifteen times reprinted. He subsequently edited Potter's 'Grecian Antiquities;' Anthon's 'Sallust,' with additional notes and examination questions; Anthon's 'Select Orations of Cicero,' with additional notes; and last, but not least important or meritorious, Bishop Porteous's 'Summary of the Evidences of Christianity,' with definitions, synopses, and examination questions, supplied by the editor. Dr. Boyd died at his house, George square, Edinburgh, on the 18th August, 1856.

BOYLE, RIGHT HON. DAVID, a distinguished Scottish lawyer, born 1772, appointed president of the court of session in 1841, died 1853.

BRAHAM, JOHN, one of the most distinguished vocalists that ever adorned the English stage, was born in 1777. He made his *debut* at the age of ten, and continued his long and brilliant career as a singer until a few years from his death. He was the composer of several popular operas, among which may be mentioned the 'Cabinet.' Braham died in 1856.

BRAYLEY, EDWARD WEDLAKE, F.S.A., an antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, whose numerous works are spread over the first quarter of this century, was born in Lambeth, 1773. In 1825 he became librarian to the Russell Institution, which office he continued to hold till his death in 1854. Among the most valuable of his works may be mentioned 'History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster,' 'Londiniana, or Reminiscences of the British Metropolis,' and 'The Beauties of England and Wales,' the latter a work in 11 vols.

BRITTON, JOHN, architectural and archæological writer, was born 7th July, 1771, at Kington St. Michael, in Wiltshire. During a long and honourable career he did good service in extending the study of British architecture and topography, and improving the public taste and feeling for natural antiquities. Mr. Britton died on the 1st Jan., 1857.

BROCKEDON, WILLIAM, remarkable at once as an artist and inventor, was the son of a watchmaker, and was born in Devonshire, 1787; died 1854. His principal literary works are 'Italy, Classical and Picturesque,' fol., 1842-1843, and 'Egypt and Nubia,' 3 vols. fol., 1846-1849. The most admired of his paintings is a portrait of his son, 'A Student at King's College.'

BROKE, CHARLES ACTON, commander in the royal navy, was the son of Admiral Broke, who commanded the Shannon in the famous action with the Chesapeake. His services were chiefly in the Mediterranean, of late years as signal master in the citadel of Zante; died, aged thirty-seven, September, 1855.

BRONTE, MISS, the gifted and much lamented novelist, known first as Currer Bell, was the eldest of three sisters, daughters of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, vicar of Haworth. A volume of 'Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell,' published in 1846, attracted little attention, but the appearance of 'Jane Eyre, by Currer Bell,' in October of the year following, took the critics by storm, and astonished the world of every-day novel readers by its sustained intellectual power, and proofs of original genius. Curiosity was at once excited to know more of the author, whose sex *de plume* disguised, as it was intended to do, her very sex; the critics, however, remained completely at fault, and the publication of 'Wuthering Heights' by her sister Emily (Ellis Bell), and of 'Agnes Grey' by her younger sister Anne (Acton Bell), did not tend to enlighten them. The veil was at length lifted under painful circumstances. Emily Brontë died of consumption in Oct., 1848, shortly after the publication of 'Wuthering Heights,' and in the early spring her sister Anne was attended to the same grave. The facts were stated by their surviving sister, Miss Brontë, in a new edition of 'Wuthering Heights,' published 1851, whose touching memorial and recognition of the genius of her sisters, may still be read in the preface. Meanwhile, in 1849, Miss Brontë herself had

published her second novel 'Shirley,' the scene of which was laid in the dales of Yorkshire; and in 1853, her third and last work 'Villette,' appeared. Want of space forbids the least remark on the genius displayed in these works, and their distinctive characteristics; it is enough to say that their own high merits, and the sympathy of all who read them for the gifted spirit whose life and character they epitomize, will far outlive any praise we could bestow upon them. The sad story of Ellis and Acton Bell has now to be repeated for their elder in years, as she undoubtedly was in genius and artistic skill. The hand of Miss Brontë after her bereavement was solicited by the Rev. Arthur Nicholls, a gentleman who acted as her father's curate, but the latter was unwilling that his only remaining child should be taken from him. At length it was arranged that their home should be formed under the old roof-tree, a new study was added to the parsonage, and the lovers were married in 1855. Three months later the bride's constitution gave way, and she sank rapidly from week to week till she breathed her last, on the 31st of May, 1855, happy in the consoling presence of her husband and her aged father. [E.R.]

BROTHERTON, Joseph, for nearly a quarter of a century M.P. for Salford, was the architect of his own fortune, the consistent advocate of liberal opinions, of benevolent character, a strict vegetarian and total abstainer, and much esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Brotherton died suddenly on the 7th Jan., 1857, much regretted.

BROWN, James, an eccentric character of Durham, author of numerous pieces written in verse, which exposed him to much ridicule. He assumed the title of Baron Brown, in accordance with a fictitious patent of nobility sent to him; in consequence, it was waggishly stated, of his works having been the means of converting the Mogul Empire. His poems consisted for the most part of visions, prophecies, and rhapsodies suggested by some part of the sacred volume, of the contents of which he had an astonishing recollection. A portrait and memoir of this person is given in 'Hone's Every Day Book,' vol. ii. [E.R.]

BROWN, Samuel, M.D., was born at Haddington, February 23, 1817. Equally distinguished in literature and science, Dr. Brown gained, in the metropolis of his native country, a name second to none of the young men of genius who adorned the Scottish capital. His researches and experiments in chemistry attracted great attention. His apparent success in some elaborate processes for transmuting metals, almost led to the belief that the dreams of alchemy were about to be realized. Dr Brown's views on these subjects, as expounded and illustrated in lectures, commanded the admiration of scientific men before whom they were delivered, and gained him the friendship of Jeffrey, Chalmers, and others capable of appreciating scientific genius and eloquence. When the chair of chemistry was vacant by the death of Dr. Hope, Dr. Brown offered himself as a candidate, nor was he without considerable support; but the practical researches and published works of Dr. Gregory, together with the known failure of some of Dr. Brown's experiments, gave his opponent superior claims in the judgment of the electors. Subsequent to this event, he gave lectures, in conjunction with the late Edward Forbes, with whom kindred genius and scientific enthusiasm had brought him into association. In 1849, 'Galileo Galilei,' a tragedy, was published by Dr. Brown; a work exhibiting much of his peculiar genius. The leading Scottish Reviews were frequently enriched by his literary contributions: some of the finest papers in the *North British* were from his pen. Dr. Brown belonged to a family well known in Scotland. His grandfather was John Brown of Haddington, author of the Self-Interpreting Bible, and founder of circulating libraries. Dr. Brown died at Morningside, Edinburgh, in 1856.

BROWNE, Sir Thomas, author of the celebrated 'Religio Medici,' was a physician, the son of a merchant, and was born in London, October, 1605. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and pursued his professional studies according to custom, while travelling abroad in France, Italy, and Holland, taking his degree at Leyden. He began practice in the neighbourhood of Halifax, but removed to Norwich, where he died, on the anniversary of his birth-day in 1682, leaving a reputation which will endure, as Dr. Johnson expresses it, 'while learning shall have any reverence among men.' His 'Religio Medici' was first published without his consent in 1642, followed in the same year, on account of its many corruptions, by a genuine edition. In ten years, it had appeared in Latin, French, Italian, and German translations, and has ever since kept its place, at least as a curiosity, in the hands of the learned. This work has given rise to much controversy, and it figures in the 'Index Expurgatorius.' It is a subtle and argumentative production, but is far from being so absolutely paradoxical as it is sometimes represented, more especially in the second part, where the author sets forth his practical religion as the life of charity, and the love of God, in anticipation of Fenêlon; it ought to be remembered, also, that it was written, as the author declares, without a view to publication, expressing his 'Conceptions,' and containing many things that should be read in 'a soft and flexible sense.' It contains the 'Religion' of Sir Thomas Browne, so far as he really understood his own heart, and the subjects of which he treats in the more reasoning portion, may be taken as an *exposé* of his mental habits—his manner of considering difficulties, his way of dealing with paradoxes and mysteries. It is only in this light it can be read fairly. His greatest work, the 'Pseudodoxia Epidemica,' or 'Inquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors,' first published in 1646, has been frequently reprinted, and is still a text-book; it well deserves to be characterized in the words of Coleridge, who describes the author as 'rich in various knowledge, exuberant in conceptions and conceits, contemplation, and imagination.' The popular legends considered in this work, and the author's manner of dealing with them, are things as curious and entertaining in their way as anything in the pages of Pliny, though very different in the end of their narration; it was answered by Alexander Ross in 1647. The other works of Sir Thomas Browne are an account of 'Urn Burial,' and 'The Garden of Cyrus,' besides a number of Tracts and a vast mass of MSS., including his correspon-

dence with Evelyn, Dugdale, and others; these are preserved in the British Museum and in the Bodleian Library. A collected edition of his works, including Sir Kenelm Digby's 'Annotations on the Religio Medici,' appeared in 1686: a modern edition was published in 4 vols. 8vo, 1836. [E.R.]

BRUAT, Admiral, late commander of his country's fleet in the Black Sea, was born at Colmar in 1796, and obtained his first command in 1829, when his ship the Silene was wrecked on the coast of Africa. On this occasion he became a prisoner at Algiers, and was released when that city was captured by the French. In April, 1845, he was appointed governor of the Marquesas, and in April following of all the French establishments in Oceanica. In 1854, he became second in command of the squadron in the Black Sea, and succeeded Admiral Hamelin as first commander, when the latter returned home. He was present at the bombardment of Sebastopol, Oct. 17, and left for Toulon, Nov. 4th, 1855. Died on board the Ulm, in the roadstead of Messina, Nov. 25th.

BUCHAN, Peter, a Scottish antiquarian, disting. for his researches in ballad poetry, d. 1854.

BUCKINGHAM, James Silk, born in the village of Flushing, near Falmouth, 1786, was the son of a retired officer, formerly in the merchant service. In the age of Elizabeth one of his ancestors served in the fleet by which the Spanish Armada was discomfited, and a like adventurous career seems to have had irresistible attractions for all in his line of descent. Of seven children, James inherited the most of this passion, and his roving disposition and love of enterprise made him the frequent and favourite guest of Sir Edward Pellew, on board the Indefatigable. It is not surprising, therefore, that he went to sea while quite a child, but he had also, at the ripe age of ten, passed through the experience of a love adventure and been made prisoner; he was then, he tells us in his charming 'Autobiography,' considered a handsome boy, and as he lived to be a fine old man, the truth of this can hardly be doubted. In a few more years we find him settled with a bookseller in Devonport, and at fifteen he submitted to the manager of the theatre his tragedy, entitled 'The Conquest of Circassia;' presently, however, he left his master, went to sea in a man-of-war, and when tired of the service ran away in disguise, and gave his attention, for a year, to the study of the law. With all this diversity of pursuits he found time to fall in love, and, before he was twenty years of age had a wife to support: for which luxury, we may state, he had to pay in manual labour, and worked some time in London and Oxford as a compositor. At length the sea drew him again into the service of man on a larger stage, and he went as a naval officer to the West Indies, and finally to Calcutta, where he endeavoured to establish himself by setting up his printing presses and exposing the abuses of the Indian government;—of course, his presses were seized, and the wide world was still before our bold adventurer. We cannot, for want of space, follow him in his ensuing travels through the East, but the title of his works will afford some idea of their extent. In 1822, he published 'Travels in Palestine,' and 'Travels in Arabia;' in 1827, 'Travels in Mesopotamia and the Adjoining Countries;' in 1830, in 'Assyria and Media.' Meanwhile, in 1825, Mr. Buckingham had established in London 'The Oriental Herald,' and at a later period he travelled again,—this time far and wide on the American continent. He was now well known as a man of letters, an able lecturer, and an indefatigable projector of social and legislative improvements; and with the latter character as his special recommendation, he was elected member of parliament for Sheffield, and sat in the house from 1832 to 1837. No man, as it has been expressed, was more before the public in his day, and few, we think, have been more misrepresented. In 1843, he established a literary club in Hanover square, called 'The British and Foreign Institute;' its object being a social *ré-union*, in which persons of all nations might meet as on common ground, to enjoy literary society and promote certain public uses and reforms intimately connected with the progress of the age. This design was carried out with Mr. Buckingham's usual zeal till 1846, when the institution was dissolved, partly as a consequence of the scandalous attacks that had been made upon it in the pages of *Punch*. In his 'Address to the British Public,' Mr. Buckingham fully vindicated the honesty of his character, and enumerated, as follows, a few of the 'projects' which he had successfully accomplished:—1. Establishment of a free press in India; 2. Liberty of settling in India for all British subjects; 3. Power of purchasing lands by English colonists; 4. Establishment of trial by jury in India; 5. Abolition of the burning of widows; 6. Discontinuance of drawing revenue from idolatry; 7. Free trade for Englishmen with China; 8. Opening of the overland route to India; 9. Immediate emancipation of British slaves; 10. Establishment of temperance societies (Mr. Buckingham, we ought here to observe, was president of the Temperance League); 11. Providing public baths for the people; 12. Opening public walks and gardens; 13. Establishment of provincial museums; 14. Forming public cemeteries for interment without towns; 15. Allowance of an annual grant to Polish exiles; 16. Abolition of impressment for the navy; 17. Providing seamen's homes for the merchant seamen; 18. Formation of societies for the suppression of duelling; 19. Reduction of the tax on authors and publishers. Of course it is not to be supposed that these reforms were all alike accomplished by the unaided efforts of one man; but such were the projects with which Mr. Buckingham was busy in his lifetime, and their enumeration is interesting, as showing the measure of his sympathies, and the utility always aimed at in the diversity of his pursuits. Few men have led a more adventurous life and seen greater vicissitudes of fortune, preserving, at the same time, a constant effort to do good on the largest possible scale. His career is one which establishes (to use his own words when announcing his Autobiography) 'that there is no obscurity of birth, no privation of property, and no opposition, either of powerful individuals, or still more powerful public bodies and governments, that may not be overcome by industry, integrity, zeal, and perseverance;—no depth of misfortune from which the victim may not hope to emerge, by labour, economy, temperance, and that single-mindedness which regards the faithful discharge

of duty as the great object to which all others must be made subordinate.' Mr. Buckingham died June 30, 1855. [E.R.]

BUONAPARTE, CHARLOTTE JULIA, princess of Canino, eldest daughter of Joseph Buonaparte, king of Spain, and of Julia Maria Clary, sister of the present queen dowager of Sweden, the widow of Bernadotte. Born at Paris, 1802; married her cousin Charles, son of Lucien, prince of Canino, 1822; became princess by her husband's succession to his father's title, 1840; died 1854.

BURKE, JAMES, lieutenant in the royal engineers, memorable for his gallant bearing in the attack upon the Russian camp near Rustschouk, where he met the death of a hero, July 7th, 1854.

C

CAMPBELL, SIR JOHN, major-general, killed in the assault on the Redan fort, June 18th, 1855, was the son of Sir Archibald Campbell, commander in the first war with the Burmese. He was born in 1807, and was therefore in the prime of life when he fell. His first experience of war was obtained on the staff of his father, in the Burmese war; subsequently, he joined the 38th regiment, and served with it from 1837 to 1851, in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and Nova Scotia. In the year last mentioned he returned to England, and was appointed brigadier-general, on being sent to the Crimea; by a late brevet he became major-general. He fell gloriously, cheering on his men, and his body was found on the day following, close up to the abattis. His remains were interred at Cathcart's Hill. [E.R.]

CANDLISH, MRS., formerly Miss Jean Smith, the last of the six 'belles of Manchline' celebrated in the verse of Burns,—

> "Miss Miller is fine, Miss Markland's divine,
> Miss Smith she has wit, and Miss Betty is braw;
> There's beauty and fortune to get wi' Miss Morton,
> But Armour's the jewel for me o' them a'."

The husband of Mrs. Candlish was a medical man, and her son is the Rev. Dr. Candlish of Edinburgh.

CARBUCCIA, GENERAL, one of the commanders of the French army in the East, and a distinguished archæologist; died 1854.

CARLOS, DON, second son of Carlos IV., king of Spain, and grandson, by the mother's side, of Louis XV. of France, was born 1788. On the death of his brother, Ferdinand VII., in 1833, he disputed the succession to the throne, but was at length, in 1839, compelled to retreat into France. In 1845 he abdicated his pretensions in favour of his eldest son, Don Carlos Luis Conde de Montemolin, who has since married a sister of Ferdinand II., king of the Two Sicilies. Don Carlos died at Trieste, aged sixty-seven, March 10th, 1855.

CARLYLE, MRS., mother of the celebrated author, died 1854.

CARPENTER, R. C., an architect, 1812-1855.

CARTER, JAMES, an engraver, 1798-1855.

CARTOPHILUS. See SAINT-GERMAIN.

CATHCART, SIR GEORGE, lieut.-general, commanding the 4th division of the British army in the Crimea, was born in London, 1794, and commenced his military career in the 2d life guards, 1810. His experience of active warfare commenced after the battle of Borodino, in the grand army headed by the Emperor Alexander, who took the field in person, January, 1813. He was then a lieutenant in the 6th dragoons, and remained with the allied forces through all the following campaigns, and was present at all the great battles fought in Germany and France, and finally at the capture of Paris. After the peace of 1814, he accompanied his father, Lord Cathcart, to the Congress at Vienna, and from that city he took his departure for Brussels as extra aid-de-camp to the duke of Wellington. In this capacity he was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and afterwards remained on the staff of the duke as full aid-de-camp. After many years of regimental service he had retired on half-pay, when the rebellion in Canada broke out, the events of which placed him in command of all the troops south of the river St. Lawrence. Six years he remained in Canada, and having returned home he again retired on half-pay; but his country still demanded his services, and, in 1852, he went out as governor and commander-in-chief at the Cape, where he at length brought the Caffre war to a conclusion. His return to England was only like a flying visit on his way to the Crimea, where his career is sufficiently well known. His fall at the battle of Inkermann is thus described by the correspondent of the *Times*:—'Sir George Cathcart seeing his men disordered by the fire of a large column of Russian infantry which was outflanking them, while portions of the various regiments composing his division were maintaining an unequal struggle with an overwhelming force, rode down into the ravine in which they were engaged to rally them. He perceived, at the same time, that the Russians had actually gained possession of a portion of the hill in rear of one flank of his division, but still his stout heart never failed him for a moment. He rode at their head encouraging them, and when a cry arose that the ammunition was failing, he said coolly, "Have you not got your bayonets?" As he led on his men, it was observed that another body of men had gained the top of the hill behind them on the right, but it was impossible to tell whether they were friends or foes. A deadly volley was poured into our scattered regiments. Sir George cheered them, and led them back up the hill; but a flight of bullets passed where he rode, and he fell from his horse close to the Russian columns. The men had to fight their way through a host of enemies, and lost fearfully. They were surrounded and bayonetted on all sides, and won their desperate way up the hill with diminished ranks and the loss of near 500 men. . . Sir George Cathcart's body was afterwards recovered, with a bullet wound in the head, and three bayonet wounds in the body.' Thus fell one of the brightest ornaments of the army—a man who was fitted for any command, and worthy of the highest honours. We ought to remark that the profession is indebted to General Cathcart for a volume of commentaries, published 1850, in which the strategy of Napoleon and the allies in 1813 and 1814 is compared, and the principal battles described. [E.R.]

CATHERINE, queen of Navarre, was the sister of Francis Phœbus, whom she succeeded 1483.

In 1484 she married John d'Albert, who was crowned king with her in 1494 at Pampeluna. She died a few months after her husband, after being despoiled of the government, in 1516.

CATHERINE HOWARD. See HOWARD.

CAVAIGNAC, LOUIS EUGENE, a French general and politician, son of the celebrated conventionalist of the name. His elder brother was an eminent republican, and suffered a prosecution for the active share he took after promoting the Revolution of 1830, in attacking the measures of Louis Philippe's government. While his brother was thus occupied in the arena of politics, the future general was serving in the army, which he entered on receiving a commission from the Polytechnic School. In 1828, he held a command in the French expedition to the Morea. Returning to France, we find him, in 1830, in garrison at Arras, where, as afterwards at Metz, he openly avowed his republican sentiments. In consequence of this declaration of his political opinions, he was sent to Africa, where he gained great distinction in the Algerine wars. In 1847, he succeeded Lamoriciere in the command of the province of Oran; and in the following year was promoted to the governor-generalship of Algeria. His rule in Algeria was distinguished by great firmness and judgment. While holding that important office he was chosen a delegate to the National Assembly for the two departments of Lot and Seine. Ancestral connection induced him to sit for Lot. On the 24th February, a decree of the provisional government made him General of Division, a second decree made him Minister of War. The latter post was, however, declined by him, because he was not allowed to concentrate in Paris such a military force as he wished to maintain. It was not long after this ere events showed the necessity of placing the supreme military command in the hands of a single individual. Cavaignac was in consequence appointed Minister of War, and at once entered upon his command. It was on the 23d of May, that the President of the National Assembly delivered to him the command of all the troops appointed to guard the chamber. The 23d of June saw the Parisians once more behind the barricades. Two plans for suppressing the revolt were proposed. The executive committee was for spreading the troops over the capital; Cavaignac's plan was the reverse of this, and consisted in concentrating his troops at certain points, and bringing them into action in large masses. The insurrections of July, 1830, and of 1848, had been treated by the existing governments as larger street riots, to be quelled in police fashion. Cavaignac treated the insurrection of June as the outbreak of a civil war, and met it in true order of battle. After four days' fighting in the streets, Cavaignac found himself the absolute disposer of the destinies of Paris and France, but, true to his republican principles, he laid down his dictatorship, like some ancient Roman, as soon as he had pacified the capital. The National Assembly, however, aware of the importance of his services, appointed him President of the Council, with power to nominate his own ministry. This position was held by him until the election of the President of the Republic. On laying down his extraordinary powers, Cavaignac received the thanks of the National Assembly, and the compliments of his successor. When Louis Napoleon executed his *coup d'etat*, one of his precautions was to arrest Cavaignac in his bedchamber. The General was, however, released after a brief detention; and has resided unmolested in Paris since that time, though, in common with other distinguished Frenchmen, he never acknowledged either the Dictatorship or the Empire. In July, 1857, Cavaignac was returned as one of the ten deputies to Paris, in opposition to the imperialist party. His sudden death, on the 30th October, 1857, has, however, taken from France one of the most patriotic of her sons, and one of the ablest of her generals. In cool, resolute daring, and in the utter absence of all love of display, Cavaignac more nearly resembled the duke of Wellington than any French general. Cavaignac was buried at Montmartre: some 15,000 of the people of Paris escorted his remains to their final resting-place. Among the mourners were the chief of his old political friends, who had emerged from their obscurity to do honour to their departed comrade.

CHALON, JOHN JAMES, a distinguished painter, chiefly of landscapes and marine pictures, died at an advanced age, November, 1854.

CHAPMAN, JOHN, memorable for his exertions in the cause of India, especially for the introduction of railways and the cultivation of cotton, died 1854.

CLAYTON, A. B., an architect, 1795-1855.

CLEMENCE, ISAURUS. See YSAURE.

CLINT, GEORGE, a painter and mezzotint engraver, remarkable for his theatrical and other portraits, 1770-1854.

CLONCURRY, VALENTINE BROWNE LAWLESS, Lord, of Cloncurry in Ireland, was born in Dublin, 1773, and educated for the bar. Towards the close of the century we find him identified with the movement party of his countrymen, a member of the Society of United Irishmen, and an associate of Curran, Grattan, Emmett, O'Connor, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and George Ponsonby. In 1798 he was arrested on a charge of treason, but after several examinations before the Privy Council, he was liberated as 'imprudent rather than criminal.' Arrested again in 1799, he did not regain his freedom till 1801, and in the meantime, by the death of his father, had inherited the family title. From that time till the visit of George IV. in 1821, he remained at variance with the government, but was then graciously received by his Majesty, and lived to become a sworn member of the Privy Council. Died 1853. [E.R.]

COCHRANE, CHARLES, principal founder and president of the 'National Philanthropic Institution,' established in Leicester square for the relief of the unemployed poor, 1807-1855.

COCKBURN, SIR GEORGE, a distinguished British admiral, born in 1772, and honourably served his country from 1786 till the day of his death in 1853.

COCKBURN, HENRY THOMAS, known by his title, Lord Cockburn, as one of the lords of the court of session and a lord commissioner of justiciary, was born in 1779. He holds a brilliant place in the rank of barristers, and possessed remarkable power and eloquence as a special pleader. In political doctrines he belonged to the same

constellation of whigs as his friend Lord Jeffrey, whose life and correspondence he published, 1852. Died 1854.

COCKTON, H., author of 'Valentine Vox' and other contributions to light literature, 1808-1853.

CODRINGTON, Admiral Sir Edward, born 1770, entered the navy in 1783, and in 1794 was lieutenant on board the flag-ship of Lord Howe. From that time he took a distinguished part in many great actions, but his name is chiefly associated with the destruction of the Egyptian fleet at Navarino, October 20th, 1827. On this occasion the commands of the king are said to have been expressed in a sentence more pithy than dignified, —'Go it, Ned!' From 1832 to 1839 he sat in parliament for Devonport. Died 1851.

COLBURN, Henry, the well known publisher, projector of the 'New Monthly Magazine,' the 'Court Journal,' the 'United Service Magazine,' and the 'Literary Gazette.' Died 1855.

COLLYER, William Benjo, a distinguished theologian and popular preacher of the metropolis, was the son of a builder at Deptford, and was educated at Homerton. Died in his seventy-second year, 1854. His 'Lectures on Scripture Facts,' published in 1808, obtained for him the diploma of D.D. from the university of Edinburgh.

COLOMBIERE. See Vulson.

COLQUHOUN, James, known as the Chevalier de Colquhoun, distinguished as a diplomatist and writer on the civil law, 1780-1855. His father was the celebrated writer on the police system of the metropolis.

CONDER, Josiah, editor of the *Patriot* newspaper, was born in London, on 17th September, 1789. At an early age Josiah Conder manifested that poetical genius and literary taste which subsequently distinguished him. In 1814 he became proprietor of the *Eclectic Review*, being at that time a bookseller in London. In 1819 he disposed of the business to Mr. Holdsworth, and went to reside at Watford, in Hertfordshire, retaining in his own hands the management of the *Eclectic* till 1837, when Dr. Thomas Price became the proprietor and editor. During the twenty-three years of Mr. Conder's editorship of this monthly journal, he enjoyed the assistance either more statedly or more occasionally, of John Foster, Robert Hall, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Pye Smith, Isaac Taylor, L. Uwins, D.D., Dr. Vaughan, Charles March, and many other literary celebrities. In 1818, Mr. Conder published a work on Protestant Nonconformity. In 1824 he entered upon an engagement to compile the 'Modern Traveller.' In 1832 Mr. Conder became editor of the *Patriot* newspaper, an office which he sustained with credit for twenty-three years. Mr. Conder died on the 27th December, 1855.

CONYBEARE, The Very Rev. Wm. Daniel, Dean of Llandaff, was born June 7, 1787. His father was rector of Bishopgate. The late dean was educated at Westminster, and afterwards at Christ Church, where, in 1808, he took a first class in classics, and a second in mathematics. At Christ Church, Conybeare was the associate of the late Sir Robert Peel, and is said to have been somewhat acquainted with the opinions of that eminent statesman, whom he used always to describe as a whig at heart. From Christ Church he proceeded to Oxford, and shortly after taking his degree there, he entered upon the study of that science with which his name is inseparably associated. It was in 1814 his first communication was made to the 'Transactions of the Geological Society,' of which body he was, if not the founder, at least one of the earliest members. In the study of the new science, he was associated with Buckland and Phillips. His first paper in the 'Geological Transactions' is a tract on the origin of a remarkable class of organic impressions occurring in the nodules of flint, in the course of which he establishes that these substances are not, as was supposed, fossil corals, but produced by the infiltration of siliceous matter into shells, the calcerous matrix of which has perished. Mr. Conybeare completed his geological labours by the publication, in conjunction with Mr. Phillips, of the 'Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales.' The work was regarded as a marvel of compilation, and has often been referred to as one of the most useful manuals on the subject ever published. Mr. Conybeare was for many years rector of Sully, in Glamorganshire. In 1831 he was elected vicar of Bristol College. During that and the two following years he delivered a series of lectures at the College, which were afterwards published, accompanied by an inaugural address on the Application of Classical and Scientific Education to Theology. Originality of thought, and charm of style, gave these lectures an unusual popularity. In 1836, Mr. Conybeare became vicar of Axminster, Devon. In 1839 he was appointed Bampton lecturer to the University of Oxford. In 1847, at the instance of Dr. Coplestone, then bishop, he was instituted to the deanery of Llandaff, resigning Axminster in favour of his eldest son. Here the last eleven years of his life were passed in the prosecution of his favourite studies, and in the zealous discharge of his professional duties. The loss of a son, the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, who promised to transcend in the world of letters, even the father's fame, is understood to have hastened the death of the venerable Dean of Llandaff, which took place on the 12th August, 1857, at Itchen Stoke, near Portsmouth.

COOK, W. B., an engraver, 1778-1855.

COOPER, Bransby, a distinguished English surgeon, nephew of Sir Astley Cooper, born in 1792, and at an early age entered the naval service, but being obliged to relinquish it from weak health, he embraced the medical profession. In 1812 he entered the royal artillery as surgeon, and gained great experience in the Peninsular war. He afterwards settled in London, was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and published many valuable papers. He died in 1853.

COPELAND, Fanny. See Fitzwilliam.

COPELAND, Thomas, a writer on surgery and other medical subjects, 1781-1855.

CORRY, Armar Lowry, rear-admiral of the White, was born in 1793, and entered the naval service in 1805, under Capt. Sir H. Popham. He received his first commission, April 12, 1812, and sailed with Napier as second in command of the Baltic fleet, 1854. Died at Paris, May 1, 1855.

CORVINUS, John. See Hunniades.

COTTENHAM, Charles Christopher Pe-rys, earl of, formerly lord chancellor, was born

in 1781, and called to the bar in 1804. In July, 1831, he was returned to parliament through the interest of Earl Fitzwilliam; in 1834 became master of the rolls, and in 1835 was appointed, in conjunction with others, a commissioner of the great seal. In 1836, this high responsibility devolved on himself alone. He continued in office till 1841; resuming it again while the whigs held the reins of government, from 1846 to 1850. Died 1851.

COTTLE, JOSEPH, one of the earliest and most faithful friends of Coleridge, 1769-1853.

CRICHTON, REV. ANDREW, a Scottish divine, many years editor of the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, author and translator of many valuable contributions to history and biography. Died 1855.

CROKER, THOMAS CROFTON, whose name is identified with the fairy legends and traditions of the Celtic race, was the son of Major Croker, of the 38th regiment of foot, and was born at the house of his maternal grandfather, in Cork, 1798. He was a descendant of an old Devonshire family, some of whom had settled in the south of Ireland in the times of Elizabeth and Cromwell; and, notwithstanding his high connections, was educated for a mercantile life. He passed much time in the south of Ireland in the period 1812 to 1815, collecting the legends and songs of the peasantry; at the same time employing occasionally his talent for sketching; yet his first work, 'Researches in the South of Ireland,' did not appear till 1824. In the spring of the following year, he became renowned by the publication of his 'Fairy Legends,' to which he was indebted for the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, who met him with several other celebrities of the day at a breakfast party, at Mr. Lockhart's, in Pall Mall. The occasion is interesting, as it forms the subject of a notice in Sir Walter Scott's journal, who characterizes Mr. Croker as 'the author of the Irish Fairy Tales, little as a dwarf, keen-eyed as a hawk, and of easy, prepossessing manners, something like Tom Moore.' Other interesting particulars concerning this interview will be found in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xlii., p. 452. It may be added, that the best published likeness of him is said to be in Maclise's 'Snap Apple Night.' It would exceed our limits to specify all the legendary and other amusing or learned works we owe to the subject of our notice; but we may briefly mention his contributions to the annuals, 'Daniel O'Rourke,' and 'Legends of the Lakes,' in which he was aided by the MSS. of Mr. Lynch. In 1832, he essayed his hand as a novelist, but was more himself in 1839, as editor of 'The Popular Songs of Ireland.' This year also he took part in the formation of the Camden Society, and, in 1840, was still more active in founding the Percy Society, both of which were benefited by his antiquarian knowledge and literary talents as editor. Died at his house in Brompton, after a short illness, August 8, 1854. [E.R.]

CROLL, FRANCIS, an engraver of Edinburgh, who was rapidly rising to eminence when he died, at the early age of twenty-seven, 1854.

CUDDY, LIEUT.-COLONEL, a gallant officer, killed while leading his men up to the Redan fort, September 8, 1855.

CUITT, GEORGE, an artist distinguished for his etchings, author of 'Wanderings and Pencillings amongst the Ruins of Olden Times,' 1779-1854.

CURTIUS, QUINTUS. See QUINTUS.

D

DACRE, BARBARINA BRAND, Dowager Baroness Dacre, chiefly celebrated for her dramatic writings, was born in 1757. Her father was the brave Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle. Her works began to appear in 1821, and include translations from Petrarch. In 1831, she edited 'Recollections of a Chaperon,' and in 1835, 'Tales of the Peerage and Peasantry,' both written by her daughter, Mrs. Sullivan, the author of 'Ellen Wareham.' Died 1854.

D'AGUILAR, SIR GEORGE, lieut.-general in the British army, memorable for his services in the Chinese war, 1785-1855.

DARTMOUTH, WILLIAM, fourth earl of, distinguished as a liberal promoter of popular institutions; born 1784, succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father 1810; died 1854.

DAVID, M. D'ANGERS, the well known French sculptor, died at Paris at the age of sixty-five, Jan., 1856. He was a pupil, and nephew by marriage, of David the painter, and was an ardent republican, as shown by the long list of great names who did honour to his funeral.

DAVIES, GRIFFITH, F.R.S., a distinguished actuary, born at Caernarvon 1788, died in London 1855.

DAVY, LADY JANE, daughter of Charles Kerr, Esq., of Antigua, and widow of the celebrated Sir H. Davy, remarkable for her accomplishments and conversational powers, died 1855.

DAWNAY, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM HENDRY, seventh Viscount Down, born 15th May, 1812, died 26th January, 1857.

DE BIELKE, RODOLPH, an eminent Danish diplomatist, was the successor of Count Reventlow as charge d'affaires in this country, and is memorable for his services during the Schleswig-Holstein agitation, and the troubles of 1848. After leaving England, he became Danish minister at the court of Berlin, and from thence had retired to Italy to recruit his health, where he was seized with cholera, and was so greatly reduced that he died at Padua, July 26, 1855.

DE LA BECHE, SIR HENRY THOMAS, a distinguished geologist, at whose instance the Museum of Practical Geology was instituted, 1796-1855.

DEMAINBRAY, THE REV. S. G. F. T., one of the chief promoters of the allotment system, author of a pamphlet entitled, 'The Poor Man's Best Friend,' 1759-1854.

DENISON, EDWARD, late bishop of Salisbury, was born in London, 1801, and at the time of his appointment to the bishopric, March, 1837, held a small college living at Oxford. He was in favour of reviving the synodical powers of the church, and was remarkable for his sincerity and clearness of judgment. He is the author of several works, chiefly in practical religion. Died March 6, 1854.

DENMAN, THOMAS, Lord, born in London 1779, was the son of a physician distinguished by the patronage of the court, and grandson of a

country apothecary. His first teachers were Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld, then keeping school in Norfolk; his education was continued at Cambridge. In 1806, he was called to the bar; and in 1818, took his seat in parliament as member for Wareham; in 1820, for Nottingham. The same year, having boldly ranged himself with Brougham and the other advocates of popular rights, he was also appointed solicitor-general to Queen Caroline, the advocacy of whose cause left him proportionately out of favour with the court. In 1828, his star began to rise under favour of Lord Lyndhurst; and, at the period of the reform bill, his brilliant qualities, no longer under eclipse, carried him to office. At the close of that struggle, therefore, we find him, November 8, 1832, appointed successor of Lord Tenterden as lord chief justice of the King's Bench; soon after which he was made a privy councillor, and eventually, in 1834, raised to the peerage. Lord Denman performed the functions of the high office to which he had been called with rare devotion to his duties and independence of character till March, 1850, when he retired on the ground of ill health. He died at Stoke Albany in Northamptonshire, aged seventy-six, September 22, 1854. [E.R.]

DENNISTOUN, JAMES, an historical writer and amateur of art, was born in Dumbartonshire in 1803; died in February, 1855. He was distinguished by his acquaintance with the literature and history of Scotland, and contributed some interesting papers to the reviews. His 'Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino,' is a well known and admired work; since which we have from his pen one of the most interesting biographies that has appeared for many years, in the 'Life of Sir Robert Strange,' the eminent engraver, and of his brother-in-law, Andrew Lumisden, secretary to the Stuart princes. Sir Robert Strange was the grandfather, on her mother's side, of Mrs. Dennistoun.

DEPPING, G. B., a Fr. antiquarian, 1784-1854.

DILLWYN, L. W., a Welch magistrate and naturalist, characterized as the father of English botany, author of several important works, 1778-1855.

DOBSON, A. R., a young architect of much promise, son of a gentleman of the same name, long known at Newcastle-on-Tyne, perished in the fire at Gateshead, aged twenty-six, 1854.

DOD, CHARLES ROGER, whose name is familiar to the public as the founder of the 'Parliamentary Companion and the Peerage,' was born in his father's vicarage of Drumlean in 1793. He was educated for the bar, but abandoned his legal studies for journalism, and was for many years a writer in the *Times*. Died 1855.

DONATO, NCHOLAS, doge of Venice, succeeded John Bembo, 1618, and died the month following. He was succeeded by Antonio Priuli.

DONE, JOSHUA, a pianist and composer of music, chiefly of songs, died in poverty, occasioned by his irregular habits, aged about sixty, 1848.

DOVASTON, J. F. M., an essayist and poet, author of 'British Melodies,' and other poems, and of a life of Bewick, the naturalist, with whom he was intimately acquainted, 1782-1854.

DUCIE, EARL, a distinguished English agriculturist and free-trader, 1802-1853.

DU PLAT, GEORGE GUSTAVUS CHARLES WILLIAM, brigadier-general in the British army, died at Vienna, where he had proceeded, after the commencement of the late war, as military commissioner, December 21, 1854. General Du Plat had been nearly forty years in the service, and was recently consul-general at Warsaw. His son, Capt. Du Plat, is an equerry to Prince Albert.

DUPONT. See PONTE, PONTIUS.

DUPONT, (DE L'EURE,) JACQUES CHARLES, chief of the provisional government of France in 1848, was born at Neubourg, in the department of Eux, 1767. He became mayor of his native place in 1792, and continued to fill numerous offices in the magistracy till the revolution of 1830, when he became minister of justice. The reaction under Louis Philippe soon deprived him of this position, and he then identified himself with the opposition in the chamber of representatives. He was proposed to the people by Lamartine, and hailed with universal applause as head of the government after the revolution of February; died 1855.

DUPUY. See PUY, PUTTEN.

E

EGERTON, FRANCIS, the first earl of Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, county Salop, and Viscount Brackley, of Brackley, Northamptonshire, was born on the first day of January, 1800. He was the second son of George Granville, marquis of Stafford, who was afterwards created duke of Sutherland. His grandfather, the preceding marquis of Stafford, had married the daughter, and eventually co-heir, of Scroope, the first duke of Bridgewater, to whose estates the late earl succeeded on the death of his father, assuming then the sole name of Egerton, in place of his patronymic of Leveson Gower. The Ellesmere peerage was a revival, having been first conferred on Thomas Egerton, lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I. The chancellor was created baron Ellesmere and viscount Brackley, but died before the promised earldom was conferred, which James granted to his son under the title of earl of Bridgewater. In the works of Bacon, as well as in the historical annals of the time, the name of lord Ellesmere frequently appears; and a still more interesting literary association is, that his appointment to the presidency of Wales and the Marches was the occasion of Milton writing his masque of *Comus*. The fourth earl of Bridgewater was created duke in 1720, the ducal title becoming extinct in 1803, though the earldom remained till 1828 in another branch of the family. The princely property of the Bridgewater peerage, including the magnificent collection of pictures, was devised by the last duke to his nephew the duke of Sutherland, with remainder to his second son, the deceased earl of Ellesmere.—From Eton, where he received his early education, Lord Francis Leveson Gower went up to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the B.A. degree in 1821. In 1822 he was returned to parliament, and became a devoted supporter of the policy of Canning. When the London university was projected he became one of its most zealous promoters, despite the outcry about its hostility to the church and to

Oxford and Cambridge. In 1820, as Lord Francis Egerton, he was chief secretary for Ireland; under the duke of Wellington, in 1830, he was secretary at war. On the formation of Peel's government in 1841, he declined a seat in the cabinet. On the bill for the repeal of the corn laws being introduced he moved the address in reply to the royal speech. From 1829 to 1834, he sat for the county of Sutherland, and from 1834 to 1846, for South Lancashire, which he represented at the time of his elevation to the peerage. From an early period Lord Ellesmere cultivated literary tastes, and published several works both in prose and poetry. His lordship's name will, however, be more widely known in connection with art than literature. To the splendid collection of pictures he inherited he made numerous important additions, and the Bridgewater Gallery, said to be worth more than a quarter of a million, is the finest private collection in Great Britain. The late earl was a fellow of several of the learned societies, was vice-president of the Literary Fund; was one of the royal commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and a trustee of the British Museum. Few noblemen have better discharged the duties of their order. He died in 1857.

ELCHINGEN, Duc D', the younger son of Marshal Ney, and the inheritor of his father's title, died at Gallipoli, on his way to take a command in the East, July 14, 1854.

ELDON, John Scott, second earl of, grandson of the illustrious chancellor of that name, member for Truro from 1829 to 1831, died in 1854, having nearly two years before become of unsound mind.

ELLIOT, Sir Henry Miles, foreign secretary to the government of India, author of a 'Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Mahommedan India, and a Glossary,' 1809-1854.

ELTON, Sir Charles Abraham, a classical scholar and poet, died 1853.

ESCOTT, Bickham, a political speaker and magistrate, member for Winchester, 1802-1855.

ESTCOURT, Major-General James Bucknall, born 1802, died of cholera in the camp before Sebastopol, June 23, 1855. This gallant officer was appointed on the staff of Lord Raglan, and shared the glories of the principal actions in the Crimea; previously, in 1835, he had accompanied the expedition to the Euphrates.

EVANS, Arthur Benoni, late head master of Market Bosworth school, distinguished as a profound classical scholar and author, was born in Berkshire, 1781; died at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, November, 1855. Dr. Evans was at once a linguist, naturalist, numismatist, musician, mechanic, anatomist, artist, and divine; and with all these talents he had a large share of those better qualities which gained for him the love and confidence of his parishioners. He belonged to the high church and conservative party.

EWING, James, lord provost of Glasgow, returned member of parliament for that city at the general election in 1832; distinguished for the munificent aid he afforded to various philanthropic movements; 1776-1854.

EZZELIN. See Romano.

F

FABER, George Stanley, the celebrated writer on prophecy, was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Faber, and was born in 1774. In 1805 he became the vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees, but exchanged this living for that of Long Newton in 1811. The latter he retained till 1832, when he was appointed master of Sherburn's Hospital, near Durham. Here he died, aged eighty, January 27, 1855. His chief work, which has gone through five editions, is entitled 'Dissertations on the Prophecies that have been Fulfilled, are now Fulfilling, or will hereafter be Fulfilled, relative to the great period of 1260 years; the Papal and Mohammedan Apostacies; the Tyrannical Reign of Antichrist, or the Infidel Power; and the Restoration of the Jews.'

FAUCHER, Leon, a French journalist who rose into notice after the revolution of July by devoting his pen to the doctrines of free trade and political economy, died at Marseilles, Dec. 15, 1854. M. Faucher became home minister under the presidency of Louis Napoleon, and was removed from office previous to the *coup d'etat* of Dec. 2.

FAUCIT, John Saville, stage manager and author of several plays, father of the celebrated Miss Helen Faucit; died 1854. The most popular of his productions are 'The Miller's Maid,' and 'Wapping Old Stairs.'

FAULKNER, Thomas, an industrious writer on topographical and antiquarian subjects, formerly a bookseller of Chelsea, 1776-1855.

FELLOWES, Sir Thomas, a distinguished British naval officer, 1778-1853.

FERDINAND, duke of Genoa, younger brother of Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, born 1822, married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the present king of Savoy, 1850; died 1855.

FERRIER, Susan, died at Edinburgh, on the 5th of November, 1854, at an advanced age. Miss Ferrier's novels were three: 'Marriage' (1818); 'The Inheritance' (1824); and 'Destiny; or, The Chief's Daughter' (1831). These works, of which the first was especially popular, had their chief excellence in the vigorous faithfulness and dry humour with which they portrayed characters and scenes of common and real life. The authoress of 'Marriage,' greeted by the author of 'Waverley' as 'a sister shadow,' maintained a dignified and lady-like privacy, on which it would be unseemly to intrude. It may be enough to say, that her father was one of Sir Walter Scott's official colleagues, a principal clerk of the court of session in Scotland; and that, through one of her brothers, she was connected by affinity with the family of Professor Wilson. [W.S.]

FIELD, George, memorable for his successful application of chemistry to the arts; author of 'Chromatics,' 'Outlines of Analogical Philosophy,' and other works; 1777-1854.

FIELDING, Copley Vandyke, late president of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, remarkable for the beauty of his marine subjects and landscapes, 1787-1854.

FITZCLARENCE, Lieut.-General Lord Frederick, son of the duke of Clarence and Mrs. Jordan, grand master of the Scottish free-

masons, and a devoted officer of the Indian army, 1799-1854.

FITZWILLIAM, FANNY ELIZABETH, late of the Haymarket theatre, was born in 1803; died at Putney, of cholera, September, 1854. Mrs. Fitzwilliam made her first appearance in public in 1814, as Miss Fanny Copeland, and was particularly successful at the Surrey theatre as Effie Deans in the 'Heart of Midlothian.' She married Mr. Fitzwilliam, an actor of Irish characters, in 1822. Her most popular performances were at the Adelphi, especially with Mr. John Reeves in the 'Wreck Ashore.' Being an admirable mimic she often performed more than one character in the same piece.

FONTAINE, L., a Fr. architect, 1760-1854.

FONTAINE, LOUIS, a French architect, and member of the Academy of Fine Arts, 1764-1854.

FORBES, EDWARD, F.R.S., born in the Isle of Man in 1815, died in Edinburgh, November, 1854. The taste for Natural History which characterized Professor Forbes, and ultimately raised him to the rank of one of the first and most philosophic naturalists of the present day, showed itself in early life. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of the late Professors Jameson and Graham, and studied the kindred sciences of Zoology, Geology, and Botany, with marked success. At the early age of eighteen he visited Norway on a Natural History excursion, and made many observations on its native productions and glaciers. In 1841 he was appointed naturalist to H.M.S. Beacon on the surveying expedition to the Mediterranean, and made a tolerably extensive tour through Asia Minor. During this expedition he carried on an important series of dredging operations, which gave rise to his brilliant theories on the nature and distribution of submarine life in reference to geological changes. In 1843 he was elected Professor of Botany in King's College, London, as successor to George Don. He became secretary and curator to the Geological Society, and in 1845 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. On the establishment of the Government School of Mines in connection with the Ordnance Geological Survey under the direction of Sir Henry de la Bèche, Professor Forbes became Palæontologist to that institution; and when the new museum was opened in Jermyn street, he was appointed Professor of Natural History there. In this situation he remained for some time, giving lectures to crowded audiences; and at the same time worked hard in various parts of the country in connection with the Geological Survey. On the death of Professor Jameson of Edinburgh, in the year 1854, Forbes was immediately elected his successor, and entered on the duties of the chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh at the commencement of the summer session. There he was pre-eminently popular, and bade fair to raise his own reputation, as well as that of the University of Edinburgh, to a high pitch; but, alas! a disease, the seeds of which had been sown in his constitution some years previously, cut him off, after a very short but severe illness, and after he had filled the chair only a few months. Forbes's works are very numerous, but chiefly consist of detached memoirs in many of the leading scientific journals of the day. His first published separate work was the 'Malacologia Monensis,' a description of the shells of the Isle of Man. His next was the very pleasingly written 'History of the British Star-fishes;' then came his 'Travels in Lycia,' in company with Lieut. Spratt; the 'Natural History of the British Mollusca,' in conjunction with Mr. Sylvanus Hanley; and the 'Natural History of the British naked-eye Medusæ,' published by the Ray Society. He died, much lamented, at the early age of thirty-nine years. [W.B.]

FORESTER, FANNY. See JUDSON.

FORREST, ROBERT, a self-taught Scottish sculptor, died 1853.

FOURDRINIER, HENRY, celebrated for his improvements in the means of manufacturing paper, was born in London 1766. He patented his machine for the manufacture of paper between the years 1800 and 1807, and after various vicissitudes of fortune, his claims were acknowledged by the house of parliament in 1840. Died 1855.

FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN, the lamented arctic voyager, was the son of W. Franklin, Esq., of Moor's Enderly in Lincolnshire, and was born in that county, 1786. He entered the navy in 1800, and served in the action of Trafalgar, and the expedition against New Orleans. At three different periods, previous to his last fatal enterprise, he penetrated the arctic ocean; the first in 1818, the second extending from 1819 to 1822, the third from 1823 to 1827. After his return from the latter in 1828, he married the present Lady Franklin, then Miss Griffin, whose touching appeals and untiring efforts to procure his rescue, have given her a distinguished place in the catalogue of devoted wives. It was on the 19th of May, 1845, that the ships Erebus and Terror sailed from the Thames, with official instructions which directed Sir John Franklin to proceed through Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits, to Cape Walker, and to use every effort to penetrate from that point to Behring's Straits; at the same time, in case of circumstances rendering this course impossible, he had full liberty to try any other passage. The voyage as far as Baffin's Bay was prosperous; and the ships were last seen, with all well on board, moored to an iceberg in the middle of that bay, and about 200 miles from the entrance of Lancaster Sound: this was on the 26th of July of the same year. Ever since, their fate has been shrouded in darkness; for notwithstanding the discoveries that have been made and the tales that have been related by the Esquimaux, there is nothing better than surmise in regard to the manner in which they perished,—for this much it would be folly any longer to doubt. We may add, that Sir John Franklin's expedition was provisioned for three years, but, with careful management, it is possible he may have made them last four. [E.R.]

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, king of Saxony, born 1797, succeeded his uncle 1836, having six years previously been appointed co-regent of the kingdom. He was killed by an accident which overturned his carriage in Aug., 1854, and was succeeded by his brother John.

FULCHER, GEORGE WILLIAMS, a tradesman and magistrate of Sudbury, known as a poet and occasional writer, 1799-1855.

FULLERTON, JOHN, a Scottish lawyer, and one of the lords of the court of session, 1775-1854.

FULTON, JOHN, a native of Ayrshire, remarkable for his self-acquired superiority in the acquisition of languages and the construction of mathematical instruments; died 1854.

G

GABRIAS. See BABRIAS.

GAISFORD, THOMAS, dean of Christ Church, distinguished for his profound and varied erudition; editor of many classical works, 1779-1855.

GARDINER, WILLIAM, a writer on music and connoisseur in the fine arts; author of 'Music and Friends,' and a work of travels, entitled 'Sights in Italy;' 1764-1854.

GAVIN, HECTOR, a physician and sanitary reformer, author of many valuable works, died from an accidental shot at Balaklava, April 20, 1855. His most remarkable labours were in connection with the inquiries into the causes of disease in Newcastle and other towns of the north, during the late visitation of cholera.

GAY. See GIRARDIN.

GENNADIUS. See SCHOLARIUS.

GERVILLE, CHARLES ALEXIS ADRIAN DUHERISSIER, Mons. De, a distinguished archæologist and antiquarian, author of numerous works, including a memoir of his own life; 1769-1853.

GIFFARD, HENRY WELLS, commander of H.M. ship Tiger, son of admiral John Giffard, died at Odessa from wounds received in defending his ship, June 1, 1854. Captain Giffard entered the navy in 1824, and was appointed to the rank of commander in February, 1838. In 1840 he accompanied the expedition against China, and was present at the capture of Chusan, at the blockade of Ningpo, and at Amoy; his ship was the Cruiser, 16. In 1846, he commanded the Penelope steam frigate, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Charles Hotham, on the coast of Africa. The accident by which his vessel was stranded in the neighbourhood of Odessa, is too recent to require particular notice. Every effort that could be made to get the ship off proved unavailing, and in a few hours, the Russians having brought their field guns to bear, opened a murderous fire from the cliffs, which compelled the Tiger to strike her flag. The crew having surrendered, became prisoners at Odessa, where it appears they were treated most kindly. Captain Giffard survived nineteen days, and was buried with military honours, Gen. Osten-Sacken attending the funeral. [E.R.]

GIFFARD, JOHN, a veteran admiral, whose son, Captain Giffard, is the subject of the foregoing notice, died in Southampton, aged ninety, Sept. 25, 1855. Admiral Giffard was a whig in politics, and was for many years the leader of that party in Southampton.

GILBERT, J. F., a landscape painter, 1791-1855.

GILLKREST, JAMES, a veteran medical officer and professional writer attached to the army; d. 1854.

GILLMAN, JOSEPH, a native of Little Over, near Derby, born 1759, died in the ninety-sixth year of his age, June, 1855. This veteran was one of the foremost mutineers at the Nore, and is said to have dictated the last and effective message to Mr. Pitt. He served under Rodney, Hood, and Nelson, and was one of the forlorn hope in the storming of Seringapatam.

GILLY, WILLIAM STEPHEN, a dignitary of the Church of England, author of several popular works, especially concerning the Vaudois Christians; born in Essex, 1789, died in his vicarage of Norham, 1855.

GIRARDIN, MADAME DE, formerly Mdlle. Delphine Gay, celebrated among the literati of France for her poems and other popular works, was born about 1803. She was remarkable for her beauty when very young, and received a special prize from the Academy, and a pension from the crown, for her first poems in 1822. In 1831 she was married to the celebrated Emile de Girardin, and after that period frequently wrote for the *Presse*. Died 1855.

GIRY. See SAINT-CYR.

GODWIN, MAJOR-GENERAL, an Indian officer, commander of the Bengal division of the army in the recent Burmese war, 1785-1854.

GOLDIE, THOMAS LEIGH, brigadier-general in the army of the Crimea, killed at the battle of Inkermann, in the same struggle in which General Sir George Cathcart fell, November 5, 1855.

GOSSET, MONTAGUE, a distinguished surgeon of London, author of several valuable papers in surgical literature, 1792-1854.

GOULBURN, HENRY, late member for the university of Cambridge, and a statesman of the Peel party, was born in 1784. He graduated M.A. in 1808, a year after his return as member for Horsham, and first took office as home secretary in 1810, under the duke of Portland. From 1812 to 1818 he sat for the borough of St. Germains, now disfranchised, and in the latter year was returned for West-Looe. In 1821 he became Irish secretary, and a privy councillor, an office which he vacated in 1828 for that of chancellor of the exchequer under the duke of Wellington, retiring with the rest of the cabinet in 1830, when Lord Grey became premier. In the interval from 1826 to 1831 Mr. Goulburn had sat for Armagh, but in the general election of the last-mentioned year he was returned for Cambridge, and retained his seat till his death. In 1834 he became home secretary under the administration of Sir Robert Peel, and in Sept. 1841 chancellor of the exchequer, since which he lived almost retired from the arena of political agitation; 1789-1856.

GREENOUGH, GEORGE BELLAS, an eminent geologist, born 1777, died at Nice 1854, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Greenough inherited an ample fortune, and sat for some time in parliament. He soon, however, forsook the tangled maze of politics, and devoted his time to scientific pursuits. Geology and geography were his favourite studies, and along with several other kindred spirits, he established the Geological Society of London. Of this he was the first president, and filled the chair several times on subsequent occasions. He also held the office for two years of president of the Geographical Society, and at his death bequeathed his extensive collection of maps to be divided between these two societies. He was a fellow of the Linnæan and Royal Societies, and is the author of 'A Critical Examination of the First Principles of Geology,' which has been translated into German, 'A Geo-

logical Map of England and Wales, with an accompanying Memoir,' which has gone through two editions, and 'A General Sketch of the Physical Features of British India.' During his long life Mr. Greenough employed his time, his money, and his talents, in actively promoting geological knowledge, and at his death left a sum of £500 to be spent in the arrangement and preservation of the maps, which we have already mentioned he had bequeathed to the Geological and Geographical Societies. [W.B.]

GRESWELL, WILLIAM PARR, incumbent of Denton, Manchester, author of several learned works, 1765-1854.

GUNNING, HENRY, a distinguished official of Cambridge university, author of 'Reminiscences of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge from 1789;' 1768-1854.

H

HALL, JAMES, a writer on art, 1797-1854.

HARDING, GEORGE PERFECT, an artist in water colours, famous for his accurate copies of historical subjects, died 1854.

HARE, CHARLES JULIUS, was born on the 13th September, 1795. He gave very early indications of being a sprightly and intelligent boy, and, like many other persons of distinction, he was much indebted for his mental training and refinement of character to the influence of his mother, daughter of Dr. Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph, as well as of his aunt, the widow of the famous Sir William Jones. At a suitable age he was entered a pupil at the Charterhouse; and among the schoolboys contemporary with him at that classical institution, were several who rose to literary eminence in after life, such as Waddington, dean of Durham, and Grote and Thirlwall, the learned historians of Greece. Having completed the usual curriculum of the Charterhouse, Hare was removed to Cambridge in 1812, and his scholarly acquirements having become well known during a lengthened residence at that university, he was elected a fellow of Trinity College in October, 1818, and four years after was appointed assistant tutor of the college. In that prominent situation he had continued ten years, when the family living of Hurstmonceux, in Sussex, becoming vacant by the death of his uncle, he was, by the urgent recommendation of friends, prevailed on to accept that rectory. His tastes were wholly academic, and it was not without a severe struggle that he brought his mind to exchange the congenial studies and society of Cambridge for the laborious duties and retired life of a country clergyman. Previous to entering on the administration of his parish, however, he made arrangements for enjoying a year's absence on the continent. Foreign scenes were not new to Hare, for he had spent several years of his youth in Germany; and it was during his residence in that country that he imbibed that profound admiration for the character and services of Luther, as well as acquired that strong predilection for German philosophy and literature which have stamped his writings with one of their most striking characteristics. Directing his travels now towards the south of Europe, he passed rapidly through France and even Switzerland, in his impatient desire to feast his eye with a sight of the classic scenes of Italy. Greece and Rome were the grand centres around which his associated ideas revolved, and in gratifying his taste with a minute survey of localities which his imagination had invested with so much interest, he passed months which glided with unnoticed rapidity away. In the spring of 1834 he set out on his homeward journey, and forthwith took up his abode in the rectory of Hurstmonceux, which, during his incumbency, displayed the appearance of a splendid mansion-house—being adorned with many rare works of the Italian masters, which, being a passionate admirer of art, he had, at great cost, collected abroad, as well as enriched with a valuable library of 12,000 volumes, a great proportion of which were in the German language. His domestic felicity was consummated by his marriage with an amiable and accomplished lady, sister of his former pupil and friend, Dr. Frederick Maurice. As a parish clergyman, Hare cannot be described as active or zealous in his work. He was, indeed, kind to the poor, when they waited on him. He was, moreover, a powerful and eloquent preacher to people of cultivated minds or philosophic taste; but his sermons were of so refined a strain, so occupied with the discussion of public questions, and protracted to so great a length, as to be altogether unsuitable for the edification of a rustic audience. In his additional office of archdeacon of Lewes, to which he was presented in 1840, he was more in his proper sphere, as appeared from the great interest which his charges to his clergy uniformly produced. It is, however, as an author in the general walks of literature that his name is most widely known. Few, indeed, there are, if any, among his contemporaries, who equalled him in the variety, extent, and accuracy of his knowledge,—in his thorough acquaintance with every form of opinion that prevailed both in this country and on the continent;—above all, with the researches and speculations of the great German writers in philosophy, theology, history, and general literature. His earliest appearances before the world as an author were in his translation of the German romances and tales of Fouqué and Tieck. And it was he who, in conjunction with Thirlwall, bishop of St. David's, had the merit of introducing the English public to an acquaintance with the important labours of Niebuhr in the field of ancient Roman history. But it was particularly in the department of theology that his familiar and minute acquaintance with German speculation was manifested; and it will not be disputed that no person in the present day exercised a greater influence than Archdeacon Hare in stimulating the ardour with which the works of the great German critics are now read and studied in Britain. Among his original works, we may particularize his 'Parish Sermons,' 'The Mission of the Comforter,' 'Guesses at Truth,' which was the joint production of his brother Augustus and himself, 'The Victory of Faith,' Vindication of Luther,' 'Biography of John Sterling,' 'The Psalms in English Verse,' papers in the 'Philological Museum,' and many other periodicals. Archdeacon Hare was a man of independent thought, and was noted for several eccentrici-

ties, one of which was his adoption, on principle, of a strange, but, as he thought, right etymology of the English. Thus, for instance, he wrote *preacht* for preached, and *publisht* for published; and while Thirlwall and Whewell, who both adopted the same peculiarity, afterwards returned to the ordinary practice, Hare, with characteristic firmness to what he conceived the truth, adhered to this singular mode of spelling, in all matters, grave or gay, common or sacred. He was taken suddenly ill in the autumn of 1854, so that it was with difficulty he delivered his last charge to his assembled clergy, and on his return home he continued for a few months in a lingering state, till he expired on the 20th January, 1855, giving to his family a cheering sign of his hope, when he had lost the power of utterance, by pointing with his finger upwards. [R.J.]

HAY, Lieut.-Gen. James, a British officer, distinguished in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, entered the army as cornet, 1795; died 1854.

HEAD, Sir George, elder brother of Sir Francis Bond Head, many years an active commissariat officer; author of several popular works, comprehending his personal memoirs and travels, and an account of the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom; 1782-1855.

HENDERSON, Lieut.-General, a gallant British officer, commander of the guards at Waterloo; died 1854.

HERBERT, Algernon, a barrister-at-law, remarkable as the author of several extraordinary works on abstruse subjects, scriptural, historical, and philosophical; died aged sixty-three, June, 1855.

HEREDIA, Diego De, a Spanish patriot, chief justice of Madrid in the reign of Philip II.

HERRIES, Hon. John Charles, a member of parliament and statesman, was the eldest son of a London merchant. He was born in 1778, and became a junior clerk in the treasury, 1798. His next appointment was that of private secretary, first to Mr. Vansittart, and afterwards to Lord Bexley, secretary of the treasury. In 1811 he was appointed, successively, comptroller of army accounts and commissary-in-chief; closing his merely official career in 1821 as auditor of the civil list. In 1822 he became secretary to the treasury and member for Harwich, which he continued to represent till 1841. In 1827 he took office under Lord Goderich as chancellor of the exchequer, but soon afterwards resigned, in consequence of a quarrel concerning the appointment of Lord Althorpe, as chairman of the finance committee. His resignation, it is said, was the chief cause of the failure of that administration, but the truth is, the cabinet of Lord Goderich was never firmly cemented, and so many opposite elements existed in it, that its dissolution was almost certain from the beginning. From 1828 to 1830 under the duke of Wellington, Mr. Herries was master of the mint and president of the board of trade. In 1835, during the brief period that Sir Robert Peel held office, he was secretary at war. In 1841, as stated above, he ceased to represent his old constituents, and took no part in political affairs till 1847, when he was elected member for Stamford. In the meanwhile, the principle of free trade had been established by the complete success of the anti-corn law league; and Mr. Herries, as a conservative, found no place in the administration till the formation of Lord Derby's cabinet in 1852, when he became president of the India board. He retired from public life in the spring of 1853. Died at his seat, near Seven Oaks, April 24, 1855. [E.R.]

HERSEE, William, a miscellaneous writer, many years editor of the *Warwick Advertiser*, 1786-1854.

HINKS, Rev. Thomas Dee, LL.D., professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages in the Royal Belfast Academy, was born in 1787, and died on the 24th February, 1857, at the advanced age of ninety. Dr. Hinks was peculiarly distinguished for his scholarship, and for the attention he paid to agricultural improvement. He commenced the Munster *Farmers' Magazine*, a work which did much to raise the standard of farming in the south of Ireland. In 1821 he was elected head master of the classical school in the Royal Belfast Academy, and in the succeeding year was appointed professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages, an appointment which he held with great credit until his death. Dr. Hinks is the father of the distinguished Orientalist of that name.

HOARE, Sir Hugh Richard, born 1784, died 10th January, 1857.

HOBHOUSE, Right Hon. Henry, keeper of state papers, and one of the ecclesiastical commissioners for England, was born in 1776, and called to the bar in 1801. From 1817 to 1827, he held the office of under secretary of state for the home department, and was appointed keeper of her Majesty's state papers after the discovery of Milton's long lost theological work among the unarranged documents in 1825. Died 1854.

HODGSON, Francis, provost of Eton, a distinguished classical scholar, 1781-1853.

HOLLINS, John, a portrait painter, 1798-1853.

HOLMES, John, assistant-keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum, and an author on several occasions, was born in 1800, and brought up as a bookseller. We are indebted to his pen for a new edition of 'Cavendish's Life of Cardinal Wolsey,' published 1852; died April, 1854.

HOOD, Francis Grosvenor, colonel in the 3d battalion of grenadier guards, born 1810, killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, October 18, 1855. He was a grandson of admiral the first Viscount Hood, and was remarkable for his gallantry. After the battle of the Alma he received the special thanks of the commander-in-chief and the duke of Cambridge for the manner in which he brought his regiment into action.

HOPE, William Williams, an eccentric character, who devoted his enormous wealth to gratify his taste for articles of vertù, and to the refinements of music, literature, and art; died in Paris, 1854. His collections have since been sold.

HUME, Joseph, was the son of a master mariner trading from Montrose, where he was born in 1777. Left fatherless at an early age, he was indebted to his mother for the training which enabled him, on all occasions, to rise superior to the difficulties by which he was surrounded. The smallness of her resources, as the mistress of a little shop in Montrose, did not prevent Mrs. Hume aspiring to a better position for her son, and she apprenticed him to a surgeon-apothecary

in his native town. In 1796, he became a member of the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh; and having obtained a professional appointment in the service of the East India Company, he left England at the commencement of the Mahratta war. On the voyage out, he performed the duties of purser, in addition to his own as assistant-surgeon; in India he mastered the native languages, and acted as interpreter of Persian to the army; being at the same time postmaster, paymaster, and commissariat officer. These multifarious occupations enabled him to return to England, in 1808, with a well-earned fortune of from £30,000 to £40,000. He then travelled a year or two in Europe and the East; and, in 1812, bought a seat in parliament, which he lost almost immediately by a dissolution. At this period of his life he became an active member of the central committee of the Lancasterian school system, and was most anxious to obtain a place in the directory of the East India Company, in which, however, he did not succeed. In 1818, he was sent to parliament as representative of the Aberdeen district of burghs, which included his native Montrose, and he continued to represent the same constituency till 1830, when he was returned for Middlesex in conjunction with Mr. Byng. In 1837, he was defeated by Colonel Wood; but was returned for Kilkenny, by the aid of O'Connell's influence, in the same month. In the conservative house of 1841 he found no place; but the following year he was returned by his old constituents of Montrose, in whose service he expired. It is almost needless to characterize Mr. Hume, whose political character and public services are as well known as the British constitution itself. Nothing could overcome his almost dogged perseverance in the course he had marked out for himself—we ought rather to say, his inflexible principles and amazing industry as a member of the House of Commons. The blue books and parliamentary papers of the last quarter of a century may be regarded as a lasting monument of his unremitting application to business, of his consistency in the cause of reform, and of his victories over innumerable abuses. From these piles of almost repulsive literature must hereafter be extracted the true story of his achievements, and the legends of the sinecurists and drones that his trenchant arm has delivered us from. Died at his seat, Burnley Hall, in Norfolk, February 20, 1855. [E.R.]

HUNT, Frederick Knight, late editor of the *Daily News*, was born in 1814, and was early thrown upon his own resources as an employé in the office of the *Morning Herald*. By the most extraordinary exertions he supported his mother and her five children, left unprovided for by the death of his father, and yet contrived, by a course of reading and self-culture, to prepare himself for a professional career. He studied medicine as well as literature; to which circumstance we owe one of his projects, 'The Medical Times.' Having become well known as a journalist, he was selected by Mr. Dickens as one of the assistant editors for the *Daily News* in 1846, and became its editor in chief, 1851. Died in November, 1854. Mr. Hunt is author of 'The Fourth Estate: a History of the English Newspaper Press.'

I

INGLIS, Sir Robert Harry, whose name will long be remembered as a zealous churchman, and supporter of the charitable institutions of his country, was the son of the first baronet, who was for many years chairman of the East India Company. He began life as a member of the bar, but declining the law, took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Dundalk in 1824. At the close of 1826 he became member for Ripon, and from 1828 to 1853 sat for the university of Oxford. Died in the seventieth year of his age, May 5, 1855.

INSOM, ——, a distinguished sculptor, settled many years past at Florence, died, 1855.

J

JAMES, Edward, a dignitary of the Church of England, well known for his classical attainments, 1790-1854.

JAMESON, Robert, a distinguished mineralogist and geologist, born at Leith 1773, died in Edinburgh 1854, in his eighty-first year. Educated for the medical profession, his attention seems to have been early directed to the study of natural history. At the commencement of his studies, the celebrated Werner was causing the sciences of mineralogy and geology to assume much greater importance than they had ever done before. Young Jameson placed himself under his guidance, became a pupil at Freyburg, where Werner had established his school, and embraced with great ardour the particular doctrines which he taught. In 1804, upon Dr. Walker's death, Mr. Jameson was elected his successor as Regius Professor of Natural History, Lecturer on Mineralogy, and Keeper of the Museum in the University of Edinburgh. The prevailing tendency of Jameson's mind was of a practical nature, and the duties attending his appointment to this chair were fulfilled with great zeal and activity for a long series of years. He rendered the study of natural history, and particularly mineralogy and geology, more popular in Edinburgh than they had ever been before, and the museum attached to the chair was immensely increased by his exertions and judicious outlay of money. At his death, the collection of minerals and rocks amounted to 40,000 specimens; the fossils to 10,000; while of crania and skeletons there were no fewer than 800. Other kingdoms of nature were in like manner represented, and he had in addition collected together numerous drawings, casts, models, maps, and instruments for surveying. Professor Jameson's works are chiefly his valuable work on 'Mineralogy,' his 'Translation of Cuvier's Theory of the Earth,' and numerous papers contributed to the 'Wernerian Society's Transactions.' He was for many years editor of one of the first natural history and scientific periodicals of the day, the 'Edinburgh Journal,' and he was a fellow of almost all the learned societies of Europe, and several in America. [W.B.]

JAY, William, an eminent dissenting minister, was born in humble circumstances at Tisbury

in Wiltshire, 1769. He began preaching when a mere youth, and was only sixteen when he was admitted into the pulpit at the Surrey Chapel. In 1791, he was settled as the minister of Argyle Chapel in Bath, where he died in his eighty-fifth year, Dec. 25, 1854. He is the author of many volumes of sermons, his last being 'Lectures on Female Scripture Characters,' published since his death, but delivered nearly half a century ago.

JERROLD, DOUGLAS, was born on the 3d January, 1803, whether in London or Sheerness is doubtful. His father, Samuel Jerrold, was manager of the theatres of Sheerness and Southend. Among the theatrical folks who played on his father's stage was Edmund Kean, who carried him on the boards in Rolla, and with whom he also appeared as 'The Stranger's Child.' Like most young men bred up amidst the associations of the sea, Jerrold's thoughts, in reference to a profession, early took a nautical turn. From this predilection his father in vain sought to dissuade him, but finding remonstrance useless, he procured for him a midshipman's commission in a man-of-war commanded by Captain Austen, brother of the great novelist. Jerrold's health physically unfitted him for the naval profession. Retiring from the sea, at his own solicitation, he was apprenticed to a letter-press printer in London. After mastering the mechanical duties of a compositor, the *cacoëthes scribendi* innate in Jerrold developed itself. An essay on the opera of 'Der Freischutz' was dropped by him into the editor's box of the *Monitor*, on which he was employed. He was made aware of the fate of his anonymous composition, not by a 'notice to a correspondent,' but by having it put into his hands to set up for the next number of the paper. The essay created a sensation, but the author preserved his *incognito*, until earnest inquiry being made, he disclosed the authorship to the editor, who henceforth employed him upon literary work. Jerrold's career as a dramatic author now commenced. When only eighteen years of age, he wrote 'More Frightened than Hurt,' a two act farce, followed soon after by 'The Smoked Miser,' 'The White Milliner,' and numerous other productions. His 'Black-eyed Susan' was produced at the Surrey theatre with the most triumphant success; for hundreds of nights it was performed without interruption; it retrieved the fortunes of Elliston, the manager of the Surrey, then all but desperate, and it gave Mr. T. P. Cooke independence. 'The Mutiny at the Nore' followed this great success; and among the numerous productions of his pen at this period the most noteworthy are 'Nell Gwynne,' 'The Schoolfellow,' and 'The Housekeeper,' the 'Bride of Ludgate;' and transcending all these efforts at length appeared his 'Rent Day,' suggested from Wilkie's celebrated pictures. For this play Wilkie sent Jerrold a handsome letter, accompanied by a couple of proof engravings, with the great painter's autograph. 'The Rent Day' proving nearly as great a success as 'Black-eyed Susan,' Jerrold resolved to take a theatre for himself, and thus reap the full advantage of his labours. In connection with Mr. Hammond he became joint lessee of the Strand theatre, and so long as Jerrold and Hammond kept by the Strand property success crowned their enterprise. Unfortunately, in an evil hour, they exchanged the Strand for Drury Lane, which proved as signal a failure as the former had been a success. About this time 'The Heads of the People' was published. In it Jerrold wrote 'The Pew Opener,' 'The Lawyer,' 'The Pawnbroker,' and other less known papers, all marked by his well known and peculiar powers. When *Punch* was started, Mr. Jerrold was absent from England, but so soon as he returned he became one of its most brilliant contributors. His early contributions to *Punch* were signed 'Q,' and among these appeared that most memorable of them all, 'On the Custom of Blessing Colours for the Army,' which the Society of Friends had reprinted and posted throughout the kingdom. '*Punch's* Letters to his Son,' 'The Story of a Feather,' and the 'Candle Lectures,' will keep green the memory of Jerrold's connection with that amusing and instructive serial. From some cause or other none of Jerrold's separate ventures were very successful. The *Illuminated Magazine*, the *Shilling Magazine*, and his *Weekly Newspaper*, were all of them more or less pecuniary failures. It was in the *Illuminated Magazine* that Clovernook, perhaps the most finished of his works, appeared. Jerrold's *Shilling Magazine* first gave the world the tale of 'St. Giles and St. James,' in which, more completely than anywhere else, may be found Jerrold's views of social ethics. When he had ceased connection with his *Weekly Newspaper*, he became editor of *Lloyd's*, which, under his management, attained an enormous circulation. He died on Monday, 8th June, 1857, in the full vigour of his powers. To the last all about him had hopes of his speedy recovery, even the doctor shared the delusion: he alone seemed to know that his end was near. When asked how he felt, he replied, 'As one that is waiting and waited for.' His dust reposes in Norwood cemetery. His literary friends have presented a testimonial to his widow in the form of an annuity, the proceeds of various performances for her benefit.

JEW, WANDERING. See SAINT-GERMANO.

JOHN, King of Navarre. See ALBRET.

JOHNSTON, GEORGE, M.D., born 1797; died 1855. Dr. Johnston was a native of Berwickshire in Scotland, studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and was a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Abercromby of that town. After taking his degree of medicine, he commenced practice at Belford in Northumberland, but shortly afterwards removed to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he continued to reside as one of the principal medical men of that town till the day of his death. As a medical man he was very successful in his practice, and procured the love and confidence of his patients; but it is as a naturalist that he will be best known to posterity. Botany being a part of the curriculum of the Edinburgh School of Medicine, and an attendance upon the lectures on that science being imperative upon students, Dr. Johnston was first led, like many of his contemporaries, to follow that study, and his 'Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed' is a proof of his earnestness and zeal in prosecuting it. While preparing materials for that work he was at the same time paying particular attention to the natural history of the marine invertebrate animals inhabiting Berwick Bay; and his numerous papers in 'Jameson's Philosophical Journal,'

'London's Magazine of Natural History,' and the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' attest the amount of labour he bestowed upon their habits and characters, while the illustrations from the pencil of Mrs. Johnston conferred additional value on the important papers so published. Dr. Johnston's observations upon these comparatively speaking obscure animals were continued for many years, and perhaps no man since the celebrated Colonel Montagu has done so much to advance our knowledge of this neglected field of zoology. His more mature works are his 'History of British Zoophytes,' which has passed through two editions; his 'History of British Sponges and Corallines,' a work long ago out of print; his 'Introduction to Conchology,' which has been translated into German; and the first volume of the 'Natural History of the Eastern Borders,' which for many years of his life formed his chief solace in the midst of the harassing calls of his profession. This volume contains the 'Flora of the district,' and has been characterized as one of the most delightful botanical works which has ever appeared. The 'Fauna' was to have followed, but his death prevented its completion. A 'Monograph of British Annelides,' written as one of the series of catalogues of animals contained in the British Museum, was nearly completed, and we believe is now in the press. Dr. Johnston was one of the editors of the 'Magazine of Zoology and Botany,' afterwards called the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' which he continued to be till his death. He was the founder of the 'Berwickshire Naturalists' Club,' and of the 'Ray Society,' both of which institutions have done good service to natural history; was a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; LL.D. of the Marischal College of Aberdeen; and had been twice elected mayor of the town of Berwick, to the interests of which he devoted much attention. [W.B.]

JOHNSTON, James F. W., a popular writer on chemistry and some of the allied subjects, was born at Paisley in 1786; and became reader of chemistry and mineralogy in the university of Durham on its foundation in 1833. In 1843, he was elected chemist to the Agricultural Society of Scotland, an appointment which did not interfere with his former office, which he resumed till his death in September, 1855. Professor Johnston had the honour of studying chemistry under Berzelius. The most popular of his works is the well known 'Chemistry of Common Life.'

JONES, Richard, a minister of the Church of England, and professor of political economy and history in Haileybury college, memorable for his part in effecting the tithe commutation, 1791-1855.

JOWETT, William, a minister of the Church of England, author of several practical works, 1787-1855.

JUDSON, Emily C., formerly Miss Chubbuck, a graceful American writer, was born in the state of New York about 1814. She was first known to the public about 1843 by her *nomme de plume* of 'Fanny Forester.' A collection of her sketches and poems was published at Boston in 1846; died 1854.

JULIA SABINA. See Sabina.

K

KAY, John, D.D., bishop of Lincoln, a learned prelate of the Church of England, 1783-1853.

KEMBLE, Charles, the last surviving brother of that distinguished family of actors, was born at Brecknock in South Wales, 1775; died, aged seventy-nine, November, 1854. He possessed remarkable powers as a comedian, and acted the subsidiary characters of the drama with surprising effect. His career on the stage closed in the spring of 1840; but he occasionally appeared before the public as a reader of Shakspeare. The celebrated Miss Fanny Kemble, now Mrs. Butler, is his elder daughter.

KEMBLE, John Mitchell, the eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar and archæologist, was born 1806. Mr. Kemble was the eldest son of the late famous actor, Charles Kemble, and was educated, during his earlier years, by Dr. Richardson, author of the Dictionary of the English Language. In 1826, Mr. Kemble entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and there graduated B.A. and M.A. At Cambridge he obtained a prize for English composition, and became eminent as a speaker at the "Union," a literary society, consisting of Tennyson, Charles Buller, Maurice, Sterling, French, and others hardly less distinguished. Soon after Mr. Kemble had taken his degree, he, with a college friend, who now holds a high position in the English Church, and some other Englishmen, were induced by General Torrijos to engage in an enterprise for the deliverance of Spain from the tyranny of Ferdinand, reimposed upon the nation by the Bourbons. The plot was betrayed to the Spanish Government, and Torrijos and his friends were shot. By a lucky accident Mr. Kemble was prevented from landing in Spain, and thus escaped the fate of his comrades. After this adventure, Mr. Kemble made a lengthened residence in Germany, where he contracted an intimate friendship with the celebrated Jacob Grimm, and was regarded by that eminent philologist as one of the most promising of his disciples. On his return from Germany, Mr. Kemble was appointed editor of the *British and Foreign Review*, established by the late Mr. Kentworth Beaumont, chiefly for the purpose of directing public attention to the aggressive policy of Russia. Whilst engaged in the editorship of the *Review*, which, in his hands, was ably conducted, Mr. Kemble produced his 'Saxons in England,' a work which at once established his reputation as a historian. This work was founded, in a great measure, on his *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, a collection of documents relating to the Saxon period, which he had amassed from various sources with infinite labour. A great archæological work, the *Horæ Ferales*, for which he found materials amongst the ancient sepulchres of Germany and England, was left by Mr. Kemble in such a state, that a portion of it at least can be published. Mr. Kemble died suddenly, in the full maturity and vigour of his powers, in Dublin, on the 26th Feb., 1857.

KITTO, John, D.D., was a native of Plymouth, and, in his own opinion, of Phœnician descent; for 'the Greek word *Kittô*,' says he, 'is that which

Dioscorides uses for the name of a species of cassia. And this again is called in Hebrew *kiddah*, which, as well as the Greek, probably represents the Phœnician name of this aromatic. Now, the Phœnicians had much intercourse for tin with the remote part of Cornwall, from which my grandfather brought his family; and the probability is, that it was at least a Phœnician name, if it does not imply a Phœnician origin for those who bear it.' Kitto's father was a master-builder, who, notwithstanding he possessed the greatest advantages for insuring success in the world, yet neglected his business—and in consequence of the unfortunate habits into which he fell, was reduced to the necessity of becoming a jobbing mason, and plunged himself and family in deep distress. Among other consequences of this domestic poverty, the education of young Kitto was neglected; for both through the inability of his parents to bear the expenses of his schooling, and the necessity for assisting his father's labours, he was removed from the care of a teacher at an age when he was but an indifferent scholar even in the common branches of learning. When he was twelve years of age, an accident happened, the consequences of which were felt through the whole of his future life. He was engaged assisting his father in new slating the roof of a house, and having ascended to the top of the ladder with a pile of slates on his head, he was in the act of stepping on to the roof, when suddenly losing his presence of mind, he fell from a height of thirty-five feet into the paved court below. For a fortnight he lay in a state of insensibility; and when at length he awoke to consciousness, it was to become aware of the dreadful fact, that he was hopelessly deaf. Various experiments were tried to restore to him the use of his hearing, but although the tympanum of his ear was not destroyed, all means proved ineffectual for the recovery of the lost sense. In other respects he continued long in a state of the greatest nervous debility, and even after his recovery, it was found that he was totally unfit for resuming the manual labours of his former trade. Happily a strong literary taste, which, during his protracted confinement, was not created so much as it was more fully developed, led him to resort to books, first for pleasure, and afterwards for usefulness, till the idea gradually sprung up that it might be turned to account as a means of support, since he had become incapacitated for a more active employment. His reading was chiefly, though not exclusively, directed to sacred literature; and after two extensive tours which he was enabled successively to make through Russia, and Northern Europe, and especially in Persia and the countries of Western Asia, where his intelligent mind was struck and deeply interested with the observance among living people of manners and customs analogous to those described in the Holy Scriptures, he returned, resolved to use the literary materials he had amassed for the illustration of the sacred volume. The fruit of his observations and researches appeared first in the issue of the Pictorial Bible: and the success of this publication, though anonymous, was so encouraging, and his fame as a commentator so fully established, that he found no difficulty in procuring employment from the booksellers in other undertakings of a similar kind. A great number of small compilations, such as 'The Pictorial History of Palestine,' 'The Court of Persia,' &c., came from his indefatigable pen; for being disqualified by his deafness from mingling in society, and depending for support of himself and family entirely on the produce of his literary labours, he wrought with extraordinary industry—seldom less than fourteen hours in a day. Dr. Kitto did not confine himself to these smaller works: zealous in the diffusion of all kinds of knowledge that bore on the illustration of the Word of God, he projected other undertakings of a higher character and importance, both for learning and philosophical discussion, than had been previously attempted in this country, and which the respect entertained by biblical scholars for his editorial qualifications enabled him, with the assistance of several able coadjutors, successfully to execute. 'The Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature,' and 'The Journal of Sacred Literature,' which have contributed so much to extend the range of theological study among British divines, owe their existence to his skill and persevering industry. But the most widely popular of his works was, the 'Daily Illustrations of the Bible,' being original readings for a year on subjects from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities, and Theology, especially designed for the family circle. This work is only a compilation, for the materials are gleaned from all quarters; but they are arranged with great skill—the style is distinguished by a beautiful simplicity—and the subjects treated in such a manner as tends greatly to promote among common people the intelligent reading of the Scriptures. As a theological writer, in the peculiar department of illustration he chose, Dr. Kitto's distinguishing characteristics were patient research—a sound judgment—a strict and faithful adherence to truth, even in the most minute and trifling particulars; so that he makes his readers feel they may place implicit confidence in the accuracy of his statements. Though never in orders, he was, on account of his rare attainments in theology, honoured with the degree of doctor in divinity; and he was further rewarded by an annual pension of £100 from her Majesty. Worn out by his incessant labours, and perhaps the internal mechanism of the head having been permanently injured by the dreadful accident that occasioned his deafness, he was, for a considerable time, subject to a painful neuralgic affection, and obliged, by medical advice, to relinquish all literary exertion for the space of two years. For the benefit of the waters, he removed with his family to Cannstadt, in Germany, and had not been long established there when he died in the spring of 1855. [R.J.]

KLITZ, PHILIP, an English organist and composer, author of several famous compositions, 'Tales of the New Forest,' &c., 1805-1854.

KRASINSKI, COUNT VALERIAN, a Polish diplomatist and historical writer, one of the most distinguished of the exiles in this country, died at Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1855.

L

LAMBERT, MARK, distinguished for his excellence as an ornamental engraver, and once the assistant of Thomas Bewick, by whom the art of wood engraving was restored, 1781-1855.

LAMENNAIS, ABBE DE, the celebrated republican writer, formerly a priest of the Church of Rome, died Feb. 27, 1854.

LANDMANN, GEORGE T., lieut.-colonel in the royal engineers, died in his seventy-fourth year, Aug. 1854. Colonel Landmann saw a good deal of service, and was actively engaged in engineering works during the great war, dating from 1795 to 1812. His memoirs, recently published, are interesting for their store of anecdote and much curious matter of history.

LANDSBOROUGH, DAVID, minister of the Free Church in Saltcoats, and an associate of the Linnæan Society, author of valuable scientific memoirs, 1781-1854.

LANE, HUNTER, an English physician and distinguished professional writer, 1802-1853.

LANGTON, MISS JANE, chiefly remarkable as the god-daughter of Johnson, mentioned in 'Boswell's Life' as the subject of a well known letter written by him, 1775-1851.

LARDNER, LEOPOLD JAMES, remarkable as a linguist and bibliographer, late one of the assistants in the printed book department of the British Museum, 1815-1855.

LA RIVIERE. See BAILLIE, ROCHE.

LARKIN, NATHANIEL JOHN, well known in London a few years ago as a maker of geometrical solids, and teacher of crystallography, died in the seventy-fourth year of his age, October, 1855, in the neighbourhood of Hornsey. Besides one or two elementary treatises, he published, in 1820, 'An Introduction to Solid Geometry, and to the study of Crystallography.' The object of this work was to demonstrate some of the curious properties belonging to the Platonic bodies, and their relations one to another, independent of the sphere.

LAWRENCE, ABBOT, late ambassador to England from the United States, was born in 1793, and educated as a merchant. He had long been known as a public character and member of Congress, when, in 1843, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the settlement of the north-eastern boundary. In 1849, he accepted the post of minister at the court of London, and was well known for his public spirit and efficient services till 1852, when he returned home. The Hon. Abbot Lawrence died at Boston, Aug. 18, 1855, and is said to have bequeathed large sums to charitable and other public purposes.

LELIUS. See LÆLIUS.

LETELLIER. See TELLIER.

LICHFIELD, THOMAS WILLIAM ANSON, earl of, postmaster-general from 1835 to 1841, in which period the uniform rate of a penny inland postage was brought into operation, was born in 1795, and succeeded his father in the peerage, 1818. The assembly of O'Connell and other Irish members at his house in St. James's square, during the premiership of Lord Melbourne, gave its designation to the 'Lichfield House Compact;' died 1854.

LINDLEY, ROBERT, a distinguished violinist, died, aged eighty-three, June 30, 1855.

LISTON, MRS., formerly Miss Tyrer, and widow of the celebrated John Liston, a successful actress of comic parts, 1780-1854.

LOCKHART, JOHN GIBSON, was the son of one of the city ministers of Glasgow, who belonged to a landed family in Lanarkshire. He was born at Cambusnethan (of which parish his father was then pastor) in 1794. Presented, by the senatus of the University of Glasgow, as a distinguished student, to one of the Snell exhibitions at Oxford, he entered at Baliol College in 1809; in 1813 he took honours as a first-class man *in literis humaniоribus;* and he graduated as LL.B. in 1817. A little before this last date he had gone to study in Germany, the literature of which country he soon contributed to make known among us. He became a member of the Scottish bar, but can hardly be said to have made any serious attempt to practise the profession. Literature soon became his constant business. From an early period in the history of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' founded in 1817, he was one of its ablest and most active contributors. It was never doubted but he was the writer of some of the severest and most sarcastic of the papers, by which, in its palmy days, that energetic but unscrupulous periodical infused so much of gratuitous bitterness, both into politics and into literature; and, though Lockhart's reputation as an unsparing satirist may have brought on him the imputation of having been the author of attacks really perpetrated by others, yet there were several circumstances, and among others the unfortunate affair ending in the death of John Scott, which indicated that he considered himself as bearing a large share of the responsibility involved in the management of the magazine. At all events, no one questioned the high talent, scholarship, and accomplishments, which he brought to bear on literature. Much of these, with a strong party spirit, but without the worst of the magazine-features, was exhibited in 1819, in his anonymous work, 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk.' In 1820, he married Sophia, the eldest daughter of Sir Walter Scott. Afterwards he published, or rather collected from the magazine, his very fine and spirited versions of 'Spanish Ballads:' while, from 1824, appeared, successively, his striking novels, 'Valerius,' 'Reginald Dalton,' 'Adam Blair,' and 'Matthew Wald.' His 'Life of Burns,' in 1825, made a volume in 'Constable's Miscellany.' In 1826, a year or two after Gifford had retired from the editorship of the 'Quarterly Review,' Lockhart was very deservedly chosen to be his permanent successor; and London was thenceforth his place of residence. There is not, probably, among competent judges, any dissent from the opinion, that in his hands the 'Quarterly Review' was the most skilfully edited periodical of its day. On the death of his celebrated father-in-law in 1832, there was devolved on him a task which a more chivalrous man might have executed in a more generous spirit, and perhaps, also, with more of real wisdom and discretion. But the task involved difficulties which, probably, no man whatever could have vanquished completely; and, whatever may be its faults, whether of shortcoming or of excess, Lockhart's 'Life of Scott' must long hold its place, as a singularly

though painfully interesting monument in our literary history. In 1843, Lockhart's income, long (it is to be believed) abundant beyond that of most literary men, was increased by some hundreds of pounds, on his appointment, by Sir Robert Peel, to the sinecure office of auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall. In 1853, he was compelled, by ill health, to retire from the management of the Review. He sought renovation of strength by a visit to Italy, but in vain; and he died, on the 25th of November, 1854, at Abbotsford, which by that time had become the residence of his son-in-law. His wife had long predeceased him; so had his elder son, the boy to whom the 'Tales of a Grandfather' were dedicated; a younger son had followed in early manhood; and Sir Walter Scott's family is now represented by Lockhart's daughter, Mrs. Hope Scott. [W.S.]

LONDONDERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM, third marquis of, a gallant Peninsular officer, author of a 'Narrative of the War' in which he served; distinguished for his public spirit on several occasions, and especially for his friendly interference in behalf of Abd-el-Kader; born 1778, envoy at Berlin 1813, succeeded his brother in the peerage 1822, died 1854. We are indebted to his pen for a valuable contribution to English history in the correspondence of his brother.

LOW, RIGHT REV. DAVID, a Scottish prelate, remarkable for his acquaintance with the traditions of the last two centuries, the most valuable of which were embodied by Mr. Chambers in his 'Histories of the Rebellion;' died in his eighty-eighth year, 1855.

LUCAS, FREDERICK, a Roman Catholic polemical writer, elected in 1852 member for Meath, died in his forty-third year, Oct., 1855.

LYONS, EDMUND MOUBRAY, commander in the royal navy, son of vice-admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, was born in 1819. Died of a wound received in the attack on Sebastopol, June 23, 1855. The operations of Captain Lyons in the sea of Azoff are fresh in every one's memory; and he was equally successful in the expedition of the previous year to the White Sea. One of his officers writes: 'The navy has lost its greatest ornament; and we have lost one who, to us, was more than a friend; he was so brave, so great, so good, and so amiable, that we all loved him much more than we knew.' His body was interred at Therapia, the greatest honour being shown to his memory by the officers who attended, and the crowds of people who flocked to his funeral. [E.R.]

M

MACDONALD, WILLIAM RUSSELL, a journalist and miscellaneous writer, late editor of *Bell's Life in London*, and author of many pleasing productions for the young; 1787-1854.

MACKAY, CHARLES, an eminent Scotch actor, was born in Edinburgh, October, 1787. When only nine years of age, he left Dunedin for Glasgow, but finally returned to his native city about the close of the year 1818. It was in the spring of 1819 that 'Rob Roy' was first produced in Edinburgh. Mr. Mackay, who had already made a reputation in Aberdeen, now joined Mr. Murray's company; and, as Bailie Nicol Jarvie, earned the highest laurels. 'One would think,' said Sir Walter Scott, 'the part made for him, and him for the part. He is completely the personage of the drama—the purse-proud, consequential magistrate, humane and irritable in the same moment; and the true Scotsman in every turn of thought and action.' So complete was Mr. Mackay's identification with the character, that he became known among his acquaintance by the familiar cognomen of the 'Bailie.' As a delineator of Scottish character as developed in the several dramas founded on our great romancist's novels, Mackay stood unequalled and unapproached. With his retirement, a certain set of characters disappeared from the stage, as completely as the true Lady Macbeth died with Mrs. Siddons. The Bailie was, no doubt, his masterpiece; but who ever played Peter Peebles, Dumbiedykes, Meg Dods, Jock Howieson, and the rest, as he played them? His humour was intensely Scottish, dry, shrewd, rich, and pawky, yet independent, reserved, genial. His accent and pronunciation were perfect. His Scotch was not a vulgar, coarse, broad Scotch, but an easy, unaffected, natural dialect, spoken as a native language, not as an imitated *patois*. In his acting he never overstepped the modesty of nature; content to be appreciated by those who knew and enjoyed true dramatic talent, without prostituting his humour to draw the laughter of the vulgar. Mr. Mackay continued a hardworking and respected member of the Edinburgh theatre till 1841, when he ceased to belong to the regular company, after twenty-two years' honourable and successful service. In 1848, he resolved upon retiring from the stage. Mr. Wilson, the distinguished vocalist, made an offer of his services on the occasion, and in the name of the dramatic company, presented the veteran performer with an elegant cup. On some few occasions after this, did the Bailie revisit the scene of his former triumphs. Mr. Mackay died at Edinburgh, on the 2d November, 1857, in his seventy-first year. His departure snaps another of the now rapidly lessening links that bound the present generation to the generation of Scott and his contemporaries.

MACKENZIE, THOMAS, a Scottish architect, especially distinguished for his restorations of the old baronial castles of his country; died in the prime of life, 1854.

MACKESON, COLONEL, an officer in the East India Company's service, distinguished as a diplomatist; assassinated at Peshawur in 1853.

MADOX, WILLES, a painter of portrait and history; born 1813, died at Constantinople, 1854.

MAI, ANGELO, Cardinal, a distinguished classical scholar, memorable for his discoveries of lost portions of the classics, late chief librarian of the Vatican, was born in the diocese of Bergamo, 1782. His remarkable discoveries date from 1814, when he was keeper of the Ambrosian Library at Milan, and an historical account of them written by Mr. Archdeacon Nares, was communicated to the Royal Society of Literature in 1824. A collected edition was published in ten quarto volumes, in the years 1825 to 1838. Cardinal Mai died at Albano in his seventy-third year, Sept., 1854.

MANBY, Captain George William, the inventor of several kinds of apparatus for saving lives in case of shipwreck, died at Southtown, near Great Yarmouth, in the ninetieth year of his age, November, 1854. He was the son of an officer in the army, and in 1803 was appointed barrack-master at Yarmouth. The wreck of the Snipe gun-brig, of which he was an eye-witness, causing a great loss of life, was one of the causes that set his inventive faculties at work in devising some means of affording aid to the sufferers by similar disasters. In this endeavour he was assisted by grants from the government, and lived to be recognized as the benefactor, not of his own country only, but of all Europe. He had the happy consciousness of having saved upwards of 1,000 lives by his various inventions.

MANCHESTER, George Montague, sixth duke of, memorable as a leader of the English protestant party, and for his learned and thoughtful works upon the Scriptures; 1799-1855.

MANIN, Daniel, the distinguished Italian patriot, was born in 1804. When only in his seventeenth year, he was received as a doctor of law at the university of Padua. Being unable to practise as an advocate before the age of twenty-four, he devoted the seven intervening years to the study of jurisprudence, and to a translation of the Roman law. Manin married early; and in one of the most retired quarters of his native city, passed his early manhood among his family, his books, and friends. It was in this humble retreat that the future president of the Venetian republic dreamed of the emancipation of his country. Manin was the opposite of all we associate with the stock-notion of an Italian revolutionist—grave, sober, moderate, a lover of law, and a zealous supporter of order. He was never mixed up with any of the secret societies. A legist by profession, it was his aim to combat Austria with legal weapons. He seized upon the weaknesses of the imperial government, and made a handle of the laws which Austria herself had nominally granted without permitting them to be actually put in force. For Venice and Lombardy he asked a separate government, a revision of codes, an annual budget, freedom of worship, and freedom of the press. The revolution of 1848 found Manin in prison; and liberated by a decision of the tribunal, he was immediately placed at the head of affairs, and made dictator of the republic, proclaimed only a month afterwards. That Venice stood a year's siege against the power of Austria, was mainly due to the genius of Manin. After the capitulation of Venice, in 1849, Manin retired to France, where he lived a quiet life, still full of hope for the future. Health had, however, long been failing him, and the death of his wife and daughter hastened the hour that released this high-souled patriot from the tumult and unrest of earth. He was buried at Montmartre. His funeral was public, the French government, this time, abstaining from any interference.

MANNERS, Lord Charles, a Peninsular officer and member of parliament, 1780-1855.

MARIA, queen of Portugal, daughter of Pedro, the late emperor of Brazil, was born at Rio de Janeiro, 1819, and left her native country for Europe in 1828. Her succession to the crown was disputed by her uncle, Don Miguel, who declared himself king of Portugal, and contested her claims till the taking of Lisbon in 1834. Her reign was afterwards a stormy and unhappy one, disturbed by civil war and endless political intrigues, the end of which was the triumph of the duke of Saldanha in 1851. Died Nov., 1854.

MARIA ADELAIDE, queen of Sardinia, daughter of the archduke Reignier of Austria, born 1822; married to her cousin, Victor Emmanuel, 1842, who became king when his father abdicated in 1849; died 1855.

MARIA THERESA, queen dowager of Sardinia, daughter of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, born 1801; married to Charles Albert, then prince of Savoy-Carignan, 1817; left a widow 1824; died 1855.

MARKHAM, Frederick, successor of General Pennefather as commander of the second division in the Crimea, was born in 1805, and first saw actual service in the field during the rebellion in Canada in 1837, when he was severely wounded. As lieut.-colonel, he served in the Punjaub campaign, 1848-1849, and was present at the siege of Mooltan and the battle of Goojerat. He was on his way to take the command at Peshawur, when the exigencies of the Russian war caused his recall, and he made a hasty journey into the Crimea. The previous state of his health led to his recall home after the fall of Sebastopol, and he died in London, Nov. 21, 1855.

MARTIN, John, the celebrated painter of 'Belshazzar's Feast,' was born at Haydon Bridge in Northumberland, July, 1789; died at the house of Thomas Wilson, Esq., Douglas, Isle of Man, 1854. His father, who was a teacher of fencing in Newcastle, apprenticed him to a coach-builder and painter, but the indentures being subsequently cancelled, he finally placed him with an Italian artist, named Muss, who brought him to London to assist in painting on enamel. Here he married at the age of nineteen; and with this spur to exertion he painted, as early as 1812, his first picture, 'Sadak in Search of the Waters of Oblivion,' which was sold for 50 guineas. Between this period and 1814, he produced 'Paradise,' 'The Expulsion,' and 'Clytie.' In 1818 and 1819 he painted 'Joshua' and the 'Fall of Babylon.' In 1820, 'Macbeth,' which he regarded as his most successful landscape; and in 1821, 'Belshazzar's Feast,' for which he received the premium of 200 guineas from the British Institution. His other great works date between this period and 1828; the last of the series being the 'Fall of Nineveh.' We must not omit, however, three remarkable pictures of later date recently exhibited in London, with the faults as well as the beauties of which every one interested in art must be familiar. Art-writers are generally agreed in admitting—what it is impossible to deny—the original genius and imaginative power of Martin. Among painters he well merits the appellation of a Dante or Milton,—the same mystic grandeur and supernatural terror, contrasting with exquisite touches of nature's loveliness, characterizing his productions. His pictures of 'Pandemonium,' the 'Belshazzar,' and others of similar character, are not simply striking—they are almost as startling in their effects as visions, and can never be forgotten by those who have once seen them, or even the

engravings from them, many of which were executed by the artist himself. The illustrations of Milton, for which he received 2,000 guineas, were actually drawn by him on the plates. Martin hitherto has been more popular with the public than with the critics of art, for the simple reason, perhaps, that he followed not their rules, and possessed few points of character with which they could sympathize; his talents, however, were substantially recognized by the government of Belgium, and he was elected a member of their Academy. His genius, perhaps, was essentially inventive and architectonic; in proof of which he submitted to the government, some years ago, a magnificent design for the improvement of the metropolis, including the embankment of the Thames. [E.R.]

MEDWYN, LORD, the title assumed by JOHN HAY FORBES, Esq., as a judge of the court of session, and lord of justiciary, was born in 1776 at Edinburgh. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1799, and appointed judge in 1825. Died in 1854, two years after his retirement from the bench.

MELLONI, MACEDONIO, a celebrated Italian philosopher, who several times received the Rumford gold medal. Born at Parma 1801, died at Portici in 1854.

MERLE, GIBBONS, an English journalist and author, best known as one of the editors of *Galignani's Messenger*; died 1855.

MILL, WILLIAM HODGE, D.D., a dignitary of the Church of England, professor of Hebrew, and a distinguished mathematician and Orientalist, was born in 1791. From 1821 to 1838 he resided in India, as principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta; and contributed towards the evangelization of that country a work in Sanscrit, entitled 'Christa Sangrita.' He succeeded Dr. Lee as regius professor of Hebrew in 1848. Died 1853.

MILLER, HUGH, *Author*, *Journalist*, and *Geologist*, born at Cromarty in 1802, was the descendant of a race of sailors, most of whom had made the ocean their tomb, not once during an entire century had a male member of the family been laid in the family burial vault. After many hair-breadth escapes his father ultimately met the common doom of his race, perishing in a storm off the coast of Peterhead while the subject of this brief sketch was yet only some five years of age. On his widowed mother now devolved the chief if not exclusive care and training of Hugh Miller. At the school of Cromarty the boy was no remarkable prodigy, a love of story-telling and a love of adventure were at this period his chief characteristics. Having acquired the usual education received by the peasantry of Scotland in her public schools, to which in his case was added a smattering of Latin, young Miller was sent to earn his bread at the craft of a mason, a profession in which he acquired considerable dexterity and excellence. The calling he had chosen developed the taste and furnished the opportunities of scientific investigation. In 1829, he published a small volume of poetry, but poetry was not his forte,

> "Scarce hauflins warmed wi' minstrel fire,
> An' little skilled in lear o' rhyme,"

it was manifest that he would reap but few laurels on Parnassus. His next publication, 'Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland' at once revealed his peculiar powers. This work the late Baron Hume, nephew of the historian, a man of consummate taste and soundest judgment, said was written in an English style which he had begun to regard as one of the lost arts. About this time Hugh Miller withdrew from the drudgery of manual labour as a mason, having received an appointment in the Commercial Bank at Cromarty. In this situation he continued until called to Edinburgh to edit the *Witness* newspaper, a journal which the leading members of what was known as the evangelical section of the Church of Scotland were about to establish. The ability displayed by Mr. Miller as editor of the *Witness* is well known. The influence he exerted on ecclesiastical and educational events in Scotland was of no common order. His paper speedily attained a commanding circulation, and it is with some little feeling of pardonable pride, that in his autobiographical memoir the self-educated editor records the fact that the *Witness* was read by a greater proportion of college bred men than probably any other Scottish journal. It was in 1840 that Hugh Miller's name first began to be known beyond his native land. At a meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science held that year in Glasgow, Sir Roderick, then Mr. Murchison, ever ready to draw attention to rising merit, gave an account of the striking discoveries recently made by Mr. Miller in the old red sandstone of Scotland. Agassiz, who was present, pointed out the peculiarities and importance of these discoveries, associating the name of the modest journalist with the wonderful fossil now known as the Pterichthys Milleri, specimens of which were then under the notice of the section. Dr. Buckland following Agassiz, said he had never been so much astonished in his life by the powers of any man as he had been by the geological descriptions of Mr. Miller. He described these objects with a felicity which made him ashamed of the comparative meanness and poverty of his own descriptions in the 'Bridgewater Treatise,' which had cost him hours and days of labour. The publication of the 'Old Red Sandstone' with the details of the author's discoveries and researches more than justified all the anticipations that had been formed. The 'Old Red Sandstone' was followed, in 1847, by 'First Impressions of England and its People,' the result of a tour made during the previous year, and suggested to him, we believe, by his partner as a fitting theme on which he might contribute a few interesting papers to the *Witness*. Parts of this work abound in the finest descriptive writing to be found within the compass of the English language. 'Footprints of the Creator,' written in reply to that fascinating and highly popular work 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation' still further extended his scientific fame, exhibiting its author as one not merely possessing in a high degree the purely scientific faculty, but as uniting to the most rigid scientific precision all that love of theological and metaphysical disquisition which distinguish the mental philosopher and theologian. His latest work, 'The Testimony of the Rocks,' is written in the same spirit and with the same aim as the 'Footprints of the Creator,' and has met a most unprecedented circulation; the sad circumstances of his death no doubt contributing to deepen the interest of this his latest

labour. For some years previous to his decease, it was apparent that in Mr. Miller the vital forces had been sadly overwrought. The immense literary labours he had undergone had relaxed the muscular energy of his powerful frame, and it was not difficult to detect even by his gait that the editor of the *Witness* had become the prey of those diseases which seem the heritage of the man of genius, just as surely as the gout seems the heritage of the high liver. Having conquered for himself a position, gained a most honourable competency, known as the ablest literary defender of ecclesiastical opinions dear to a large section of Scotchmen, and having earned a European reputation as the most eloquent expositor of the truths of geological science, it might have been anticipated that his sun which had hitherto shone with so lustrous a light, would yet for years to come have culminated in the horizon of human thought. But it was not to be; and in the mysterious dispensations of providence it came to pass that he, whom so many hearts so warmly loved and whose dying eyes so many thousands of his countrymen would have felt honoured to have closed, perished silent and alone. On the evening of the 23d December, though in a state when all literary work should have been forgone, Mr. Miller corrected the last proofs of 'The Testimony of the Rocks.' In the morning, that noble heart which erewhile heaved with such generous emotion, was found torn by bullets and shattered by a revolver. In a paroxysm of insanity he had done the fatal deed. Thus gloomily perished this self-tanght genius, the greatest man after Scott and Burns Scotland has produced. A collected edition of Mr. Miller's works is now being published by the Messrs. Constable, which will, we believe, include selections from his contributions, literary, ecclesiastical, and political, to the *Witness* newspaper.

MITFORD, MARY RUSSELL, was born on the 16th of December, 1786, at Alresford in Hampshire. Her father was a physician, a man of good family, and related by the marriage of a niece to the ducal house of Atholl; her mother was the daughter of a clergyman in Hants.—The student of literature might gain an instructive lesson in the art of idealizing, if he were here to institute a double comparison. The materials for it would be furnished, on the one hand, by some of the pictures which Miss Mitford has painted in her prose works; and, on the other, by the originals of the objects as they really existed, or even as they were described by the author when she ventured on disclosing a part of the truth. Dr. Mitford, if we take him even as his daughter is compelled to describe him in her autobiographical memoirs, would offer a striking contrast to the ever wise and amiable father of the half-imaginary groups: a contrast yet more melancholy would be found to separate the rural ease, and plenty, and happiness, depicted and hinted at in 'Our Village,' from the struggles and anxieties, the alternations of prosperity and distress, which made up the real history of the family. Dr. Mitford may have been, and probably was, a pleasant person in companionship; but, even from the facts reluctantly communicated by his daughter, he must be pronounced to have been, in the extreme, thoughtless, extravagant, and selfish. He received a large fortune with his wife; and he appears to have had, more than once in his life, a good professional practice. Other sums of money likewise came into his hands—the largest item being £20,000, gained in a lottery, by a ticket which, at a time of pressing difficulty, he had insisted on purchasing for his daughter, then a little girl. One supply after another disappeared nearly as fast as it was obtained; the family migrated from place to place, shifting painfully between opulence and poverty; and at length the daughter had to support, first her father, and afterwards herself, by the hard earnings of literary labour. In 1842, when Dr. Mitford died, a subscription was raised by the friends of the family; and soon afterwards Miss Mitford received a pension from the government.—In early life Miss Mitford's literary inclinations leant decidedly towards poetry and the drama. Her first publications were three volumes of poems, 'perpetrated,' to use her own good-humoured phrase, 'in less than two years,' and all published in 1806. Two of them were poetical narratives: 'Blanche, a Spanish Story;' and 'Christina, the Maid of the South Seas.' They were followed, in 1812, by 'Wellington Hall, a Poem,' which described a coursing-match, and showed the predilection for greyhounds with which the readers of her prose works have been made so familiar. Her love for dramatic poetry and acting, nourished in her childhood by a governess, whom she describes pleasingly, and strengthened, as she tells us, by her presence at performances of classical plays in Dr. Valpy's school at Reading, was allowed full scope for some years of her life. If her tragedies have not kept possession of the stage, this is no more than must be said of other poets of our age who are more celebrated. 'Julian' (1823) is really a fine drama for the closet; 'Foscari' (1826) is not much inferior; and 'Rienzi' (1828) was, for a time, very successful in the theatre. 'Charles I.' was refused a chance,—by the silly scruples which were the rule of action for George Colman, the licenser: the oriental opera of 'Sadak and Kalasrade' failed, but perhaps through the music; and several other plays, with fragmentary dramatic scenes, may be read in a collected edition.—Long, however, before the appearance of Rienzi, Miss Mitford had, fortunately (in the end) for her own fame, been compelled to step aside into other paths. In her own brave words, 'the pressing necessity of earning money, and the uncertainties and delays of the drama at moments when disappointment or delay weighed upon me like a sin, made it a duty to turn away from the lofty steep of tragic poetry, to the everyday path of Village Stories.' The vein thus happily struck by Miss Mitford, presented itself to her in an extensive and various course of contribution to magazines and annuals. The earliest of her rural sketches were refused admission into the 'New Monthly Magazine,' during Thomas Campbell's nominal editorship. They first appeared, in 1819, in no more distinguished a vehicle than 'The Lady's Magazine.' They formed afterwards the first portion of 'Our Village;' and the series was completed in five volumes in 1832. The town of Reading, near which the author lived for many of the latest years of her life, was the original of another series, 'Belford Regis,' published in 1835. A good many other stories and sketches of the

same sort are scattered through periodicals; and a few have been collected. Miss Mitford's prose pieces are wearisome to many readers, and must be so to all who crave strong excitement. They have, indeed, two sources of weakness: the lingering fondness and endless repetition with which she dilates on inanimate objects and groups; the constancy (an odd feature in a practised writer of tragedies) with which she shuns and keeps back everything that is painful or even deeply pathetic. But her descriptions have both great truth, and, for lovers of nature of a certain kind, lively interest; and over every character and incident she throws a semi-transparent veil of cheerfulness, which irradiates her pages as if with a continual flood of sunshine. It would be a curious thing to know how far she was indebted to reality, for the amiabilities, and generosities, and felicities of her personages; or how far she practised, on any or all of her originals out-of-doors, the process of beautifying which we know her to have applied to her own fireside and its occupants.—In 1852 appeared, in three volumes, Miss Mitford's 'Recollections of a Literary Life; or, Books, Places, and People.' The work contains very few personal details; but it is a remarkably pleasant series of extracts, chiefly poetical, and of light criticism, almost always laudatory, especially of her own friends. Particulars of her life were prefixed by her more fully to the two volumes of her collected dramas in 1854. In the same year, too, were published her last works, 'Atherton, and other Tales.' In her 'Recollections' she had described, with a half-comic pathos, the miseries of an invalid, compelled to quit an old and favourite, but decaying abode. In her new house, Swallowfield Cottage, not far from the former, and, like it, near Reading, she spent her last days, in the cheerful contentment natural to her character, and with all the happiness that could be made for her by many and distinguished friends. She died there on the 10th of January, 1855. [W.S.]

MITZKIEVITCH, Adam, a Polish poet, formerly professor of the Sclavonic language and literature in the college of France. Died at Constantinople, 1855.

MOLÉ, Louis Mathieu, Count, the celebrated French statesman, was descended from the old noblesse of that country, and was a youth when his father was beheaded in the reign of terror. Inheriting the talent which had rendered his ancestors illustrious, he had therefore to make his way under very different circumstances, and at the age of twenty-five published a work, 'Essai de Morale et de Politique,' which attracted the attention of Napoleon, who appointed him, together with MM. Portalis, jun., and Pasquier, one of his Maitre des Requêtes,—by which may be understood the functions of a law officer attached to the Council of State, somewhat resembling those of our masters in the Court of Chancery. In this character he was appointed, together with his colleagues, one of Napoleon's commissioners in the Grand Sanhedrim of the Jews which was convened in Paris in 1806, with the ultimate object, probably, of their restoration to Palestine, but with the preliminary view of inducing them to enter the army. After this M. Molé was made Prefect of Dijon, and while holding this appointment wrote the life of his great ancestor Mathieu Molé, who was president of the parliament of Paris during the wars of the Fronde: his subsequent honours under the empire were those of Conseiller d'Etat and Director-General des Ponts et Chaussées, with the title of Count,—supreme judge and minister of justice after the campaign of 1812, and president of the Council of Regency when Napoleon took the field in person again. In this character he remained faithful to the Empress Marie Louise, till released from his duty by the recommendation of Napoleon himself, and was then forced on Louis XVIII., who could not tolerate the renegade nobility, by Talleyrand; nevertheless, he became one of Napoleon's peers during the hundred days, and at the same time resumed his old functions of Director-General des Ponts et Chaussées, which he continued to exercise under the second restoration. In this period of his career M. Molé acted with the opposition against Polignac, and was of course a foremost man when Louis Philippe became king, who immediately appointed him foreign minister, and at a later period prime minister. The brilliancy of his reputation was now greatly enhanced by the ability with which he sustained himself against the attacks of MM. Thiers and Guizot; and as this is the most fitting place to speak of his general character, we may describe him concisely in the words of Lamartine—'a man of political temperament, of ability for a crisis, agreeable to the Court, honoured by conservatives, and loved by the superior bourgeoisie; one of those national aristocrats whose character accords with their birth, and whose native superiority wins for them honour and affection even from the most zealous democracy.'—(*Rev. of* 1848.) Like several other of the chief statesmen of France, he made what effort he could to save the monarchy in 1848, and those failing, he afterwards lived almost retired, saving that he appeared once more as auditor to the Council of State during the Presidency of Louis Napoleon. His last hopes, it is believed, were fixed on the restoration of Henry V. Count Molé died suddenly of apoplexy, Nov. 24, 1855. [E.R.]

MOLESWORTH, Sir William, justly characterized as the liberator and regenerator of our colonial empire, was born in London, 1810. He was descended from an ancient family, in whose ranks have been numbered colonial governors, courtiers, and naval officers, the barons of Pencarrow, since the time of Elizabeth. Sir William became baronet at the age of thirteen by the death of his father, and was just rising to his majority at the period of the reform agitation, in which cause he made his maiden speech at a county meeting in 1831, having recently returned from his travels on the continent. In 1832, he was returned with Mr. Trelawney as M.P. for the eastern division of Cornwall, and kept his seat till 1837, when his local influence failed to make head against the conservative feeling that prevailed: the same year, however, he was returned for Leeds in conjunction with Mr. Edward Baines. In 1841, foreseeing the defeat of the liberal interest, Sir W. Molesworth declined the contest, and, retiring a while from the bustle of political life, he girded himself, by hard political study, for future action. Southwark, in fine, had the honour of sending him to parliament in 1847,

and the same constituents have twice re-elected him,—first, in 1853, when he became first commissioner of public works; and again, on his recent appointment as secretary of state for the colonies. The laborious zeal in one great cause, the political talents, and the persevering singleness of purpose by which Sir William Molesworth at length attained this eminence, gave high promise of his administrative abilities in office; but he had scarcely time to realize his position when he was surprised by death, October 22, 1855. His early loss will be long and deeply lamented,—and by none so much as our expectant fellow-subjects in the colonies. Order and constructive ability, combined with integrity, independence, and unflinching perseverance in the investigation of difficulties, are rare political qualities, and the less brilliant some of the practical talents may be which go to make up such a character, the more unselfishness we may claim for their exercise. Another kind of tribute is still due to his memory. Sir William Molesworth is only recognized in one-half his character as a politician or statesman: he was also the cultivated philosopher and man of letters. In 1839, he commenced publishing at his own cost, and has since completed, the works of Hobbes, in a beautiful library edition, English and Latin; he has also left in MSS. the materials, far advanced towards completion, for a life of that philosopher. [E.R.]

MONTGOMERY, James, the last survivor but one, and a worthy member, though not among the greatest, of the great company of poets who glorified the first generation of our century, has recently gone to his rest, full of years, and of the honour that belongs to good men.—He was born at Irvine in Ayrshire, on the 4th of November, 1771. His parents, who were of the sect of Moravians, emigrated in his boyhood on a missionary enterprise to the West Indies, where both of them soon died. Their son was left for education in a seminary of the Brethren at Fulneck, in Yorkshire; and there he spent ten years of his early youth. Much of the plaintive and devotional sweetness which breathes through his poems may be attributed to the influence of the Moravian spirit; but the Moravian rules were far from being directly favourable to the cultivation of those literary and poetical tastes, which were early developed in his mind, and had to be indulged by stealth when yielded to at all. His superiors wisely yielded to his reluctance to the ministry, for which they had designed him; but no better place could be found for him than one behind the counter of a miscellaneous shop. Thence, after a year's servitude, he eloped, his possessions consisting of three shillings and sixpence, and a volume of manuscript poems. Starved out before being able to reach the great mart of letters, he took another place of the same sort as before, writing to his preceding master for a character, and (to the credit of both parties) receiving one, with an invitation to return. A few months afterwards he found his way to London; and, although he failed to gain a publisher for his poems, he obtained a place for himself as shopman to a bookseller in Paternoster Row. —Soon he returned to Yorkshire, and, in 1782, entered the employment of Mr. Gale, of Sheffield, a bookseller, who was also proprietor of a newspaper, then called the *Sheffield Register*. Montgomery began to write for the newspaper; and when, its politics being too liberal for the age, Gale found it convenient to quit England, his young assistant took the editorship. He re-named the print the *Sheffield Iris*, a name which in more recent times he made so respectable and so respected. In the meantime, however, troubles came over him. Although his writings are believed to have been exceedingly moderate in tone, and are very unlikely, from his character and disposition, to have been otherwise, yet the jealous government of the day prosecuted and punished him twice in the course of twelve months. In January, 1795, for having printed (not written) a song on the fall of the Bastile, he was sentenced to imprisonment for three months, and fined twenty pounds: in January, 1796, his sentence was a fine of thirty pounds, with imprisonment for six months, for having offended, by an account of a riot in the streets, a zealous volunteer officer, who was also a magistrate. These events gave birth to a short series of poems: 'Prison Amusements, written during nine months of imprisonment in the castle of York'.—Montgomery's larger poems soon began to appear: 'The Wanderer in Switzerland,' in 1806; 'The West Indies,' in 1809; and 'The World Before the Flood,' in 1812. A second series of the same class was formed by 'Greenland,' published in 1819; and 'The Pelican Island,' in 1828. A good many of his early essays in the *Iris* are said to have been collected and reprinted; and within the last thirty years have appeared his 'Prose by a Poet,' and 'Lectures on Poetry and Literature.' His prose writings, however, are of small account: nor have his more ambitious works, in verse, vitality or substance enough to float them down the stream of time. His name is preserved, and made dear to the lovers of poetry, inspired at once (a rare union) by genius and by devotion, through his minor poems of a lyrical and reflective kind. Such pieces as 'The Grave,' and 'The Common Lot,' are familiar to every one who loves poetry of a religious cast. His poetical works were collected into four volumes in 1841, and into one volume in 1850; and, in 1853, he published 'Original Hymns, for Public, Private, and Social Devotion.'—His retirement from the editorship of the *Iris* took place in 1840; and the newspaper did not long survive the loss. For the last few years of his life he possessed a government pension. He died at his house in Sheffield, April 30, 1854. [W.S.]

MONTGOMERY, Robert, author of the 'Omnipresence of the Deity' and other well known works, died at the beginning of December, 1855. Mr. Montgomery was educated at Oxford, and ordained about the year 1835. He was some time minister of St. Jude's episcopal chapel at Glasgow, but the last years of his life he rented Percy street chapel in the metropolis, where his eloquence in the pulpit and his amiable private character made him highly popular.

MOORE, Lieut.-Col. Willoughby, an aged officer memorable for the noble performance of his duty on board the transport ship Europa, which was destroyed by fire on the night of May 31, 1854, being then on her voyage to the East, and about 200 miles from Plymouth. He remained on board the burning vessel to the last, making the

best arrangements in his power for removing the men (a detachment of the 6th dragoons), and is stated to have been at length driven into the mizen chains by the violence of the flames and to have there perished.

MOORE, Mrs. Willoughby, lady superintendent of the officers' hospital at Scutari, died at her post of duty, Nov., 1855.

MORGAN, John Minter, a well-known philanthropist, author of a project for a self-supporting village, was born in 1783. His father was a wholesale stationer in the metropolis, and at his death left Mr. Morgan in possession of an ample fortune. Naturally benevolent, and desirous of active occupation, his attention was arrested by the projects of Robert Owen, on which he published his comments in a pamphlet, 1819. The year following he published his famous little work entitled 'The Revolt of the Bees;' and thenceforth, by poems, lectures, or addresses, seizing with avidity on every opportunity presented by circumstances, he sought to obtain a hearing for his plans. The essential point in which he differed from Mr. Owen was in the recognition of religious principles as the basis of his calculations. In 1842 he petitioned parliament for an inquiry into his project, entitled the 'Church of England Agricultural Self-Supporting Institute;' and, besides addressing large public meetings on the subject, he promulgated his views by the press in his 'Christian Commonwealth' His plan was received with some favour in Germany, where an opportunity existed for comparing it with the Moravian establishments, and in this country it was viewed with favour by a scattered few of the clergy. Competition was the great evil it proposed to extinguish, and therewith much of the misery that afflicts society; but the difficulty of raising a sufficient capital (£40,000 was the sum proposed), no less than the prejudices of society, and perhaps the formality that characterized Mr. Morgan's plan, ever prevented the establishment of a model institute. The projector sought what consolation he could in the hope of a better future, and published, in 1850, a series of works bearing on the renovation and progress of society, called 'The Phœnix Library,' 13 vols., 12mo; this series included the productions of his own pen, and, of course, 'The Revolt of the Bees.' Mr. Morgan died at his residence in Stratton street, Piccadilly, December 26, 1854, shortly after establishing an institution on Ham Common, called 'The National Orphan House.' [E.R.]

N

NACHIMOFF, Admiral, well known as the commander of the Russian fleet when the Turkish ships were destroyed at Sinope, in Nov., 1853. Killed at Sebastopol, July, 1855.

NAPIER, Sir George Thomas, a younger brother of the hero of Scinde, General Sir Charles James Napier, born at Whitehall, 1784, died at Geneva, September, 1855. He was in the chief actions of the Peninsula, and at the siege of Cuidad Rodrigo he lost his right arm. From 1837 to 1844 he served his country as governor of the Cape of Good Hope, since which he passed most of his time abroad. The offer of his services in the Crimean war was declined.

NEWPORT, George, a distinguished physiologist and naturalist, born at Canterbury, 1803; died in London, 1854. Mr. Newport is a good example of the benefits arising from the institution of those societies for the cultivation of literature and science, which are now so general throughout the country. Engaged as a youth in a humble business, he luckily had his mind directed to scientific pursuits through the influence of the literary society established in his native town. His taste led him to anatomical and physiological investigations, and was the means of inducing him to study medicine. This profession led him to follow still further these particular branches of study, and to the prosecution of them he ultimately devoted his whole time and attention. His numerous memoirs in the Transactions of the Linnæan and Royal Societies, and in various scientific journals of the day, established his fame as an original and acute observer, procured for him twice the Royal medal of the Royal Society, caused him to be elected President of the Entomological Society, and obtained for him from the Crown a pension of £100 per annum. His last labours were a course of patient investigations and experiments to show the changes undergone in the ovum of the frog during its development; and it was to his zeal in prosecuting these researches that he owed his death. Engaged in obtaining a supply of frogs in the marshes near London, he contracted a fever which cut him off in his fifty-first year. [W.B.]

NICHOLAS, late Emperor of Russia, brother of his predecessor, Alexander, was born in 1796, and died suddenly, of paralysis of the lungs, soon after midnight, between March 1st and 2d, 1855. The career of Nicholas is one of the most remarkable in the annals of royalty, and his character one which would have stood out grandly in other ages. Previous to his accession, the name of the Emperor Nicholas hardly belongs to history, but the first events of his reign stamped his character, and served, perhaps, to decide his policy once for all, towards his own subjects. The death of Alexander, Nov. 30, 1825, proved the signal for a widespread revolt, which menaced the throne and the existing institutions of the country; for at its head were many of the officers who had marched into Germany with the Russian army in 1812, and there became acquainted with the theories of republican and constitutional government. The conspiracy was general, extending from St. Petersburg to Kief; and, in the capital, the populace were joined by the guards, under pretence of supporting Prince Constantine, who had long before, definitively resigned the crown in favour of his brother. On this occasion the young sovereign displayed all the chivalry of his character, and as much by his personal daring as the terrible use he made of his cannon in the streets of Petersburg, awed his rebellious subjects into obedience. His coronation was celebrated with unusual pomp, Sept. 3, 1826, at which time the affairs of Greece occupied the attention of the Western powers, and made manifest the ambition and the secret designs of the Russian government: for the present, however, a settlement was effected by the treaty of London, concluded July 6, 1827, between England, France,

and Russia. In the meantime, war had broken out between Russia and Persia, in which, by the victorious arms of Paskievitch the Russian frontier was advanced to the Arras (*Araxes*), as admitted in the articles of peace signed at Turcomanchai, Feb., 1828. Thus another province was added to the Russian empire, besides which, and contrary to stipulation, she retained Talish and Moghan beyond the Arras, as a means of easier entrance into the Persian dominions. On the 4th of the succeeding April, war was formally declared against Turkey, for alleged violations of the treaty of Bucharest concluded sixteen years before, and an army of 115,000 men crossed the Pruth: the sacrifice of life on both sides was very great, but Turkey was the sufferer in her possessions, and was compelled to conclude the treaty of Adrianople, Sept. 14, 1829, which handed over to Russia the Circassian coast of the Black Sea, and was even stigmatized by Lord Aberdeen for its duplicity. The interest of these events to Western Europe was soon, however, absorbed in the greater peril created by the French Revolution of 1830, and the Czar himself was immediately occupied with the last desperate struggle of the Poles, which lasted from Nov., 1830, to Oct. 5, 1831, when the wreck of the patriot army surrendered to Rudiger and Paskievitch. This cruel and decisive conflict had hardly been terminated, when the revolt of the Pasha of Egypt against the Grand Sultan afforded the emperor an excuse for sending an expedition to the Bosphorus; at which opportunity he extorted from the Porte the clandestine treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, dated July 8, 1832, the effect of which was to close the Dardanelles against the fleets of Europe, in a word, to place Constantinople by her own act, at the mercy of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. This event was followed by political complications of no ordinary difficulty, which, in 1840, had nearly produced a war between England and France, and led to our military operations in Syria, where the further advance of Mehemet Ali was checked by the operations of Sir Robert Stopford and Commodore Napier. The succeeding years, till 1848, were not marked by any event that we need notice in this summary, but the intrigues of the Russian government are supposed by many to have secretly fomented the convulsions of that year, and there is historical evidence, that the Czar, whatever his apparent moderation, was ever watchful of his opportunity to crush the free institutions of the West, or, as he latterly expressed it, to 'put a stop to the materialism of England.' The opportunity for a first advance was created by the peril of the Austrian government, and in July, 1848, the Russian troops were marched into Hungary in support of the house of Hapsburg, where Bem and Dembinski at the head of 20,000 Poles had joined the Magyars: the Hungarians, it is well known, were eventually defeated by the surrender of Georgey to the Russian General Rudiger, on the 11th of August, and the immediate gain of the Czar was the fall of a constitutional government, which had been perilous in close proximity with his dominions. The events of the late war are too familiar to require an extended notice, but it may be mentioned that the quarrel originated, substantially, in the assertion, by Russia, of a right to the protectorate of the Greek Church throughout the dominions of the Sultan; in support of which, part of the Russian army was ordered towards Moldavia, at the latter end of 1852. Two divisions actually crossed the Pruth at the beginning of July, 1853, the interim having been occupied by the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, and the naval demonstrations on the part of England and France in Besika Bay. The subsequent occurrences to the death of Nicholas, are inscribed in the annals of our country in pages which can never be pronounced inglorious, whatever faults of administration, and want of leading ability, may, at the same time, have been brought to light. The sudden death of the Czar, as he stood upright in his pride, serves to mark the character of the man, whose passions could sere his brain at the same moment that he preserved his unrelenting aspect, and moved among his courtiers and subjects with the haughty bearing of a demi-god, or a hero of the ancient world. The time, however, has not yet arrived to estimate his character fairly, and it must be conceded that selfishness of a merely personal nature formed no part of it. His temper and policy were alike imperial, and all his designs tended to the advancement of the glory of his country, and the improvement of his people,—so far, at least, as such designs are compatible with the absolute manner of government. [E.R.]

NICHOLSON, GEORGE, a clergyman and theological writer, died 1819.

NICKLE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT, an old Peninsular officer, late commander of the forces at Melbourne, memorable for his services at Ballarat, 1785-1855.

NIXON, SAMUEL, a sculptor of London, whose principal works are 'The Four Seasons' in Goldsmith's Hall, 1803-1854.

NOLAN, LEWIS EDWARD, captain in the 15th hussars, killed in the famous cavalry charge at Balaklava, was the son of the late Major Nolan, some time vice-consul at Milan. He obtained his first commission in the army of Austria, but entered the service of his country in 1839 as ensign in the 4th foot. He was a man of varied accomplishments, skilled in many languages, Eastern and European, besides being a matchless cavalier and swordsman. In 1853 he published a work on the 'Organization, Drill, and Manœuvres of Cavalry Corps,' having first visited the principal military posts in Russia, besides other parts of Northern Europe. The fatal mistake under which the light cavalry were ordered to charge the Russian guns has been amply discussed in the public journals. Captain Nolan was killed by the first shot as he rode in advance of his men. [E.R.]

NORBURY, LORD. See TOLER.

O

O'CONNELL, MAURICE, eldest son of the celebrated Daniel O'Connell. He was called to the Irish bar in 1827, and became member for Clare in 1831 on the nomination of his father, after which he was seldom without a seat in parliament. Died in June, 1853.

O'CONNOR, FEARGUS, the chartist leader, was born in 1796, at Dargan Castle, county Meath. He was known in 1832 as one of the supporters of O'Connell, and obtained a seat in the first reformed parliament for the county of Cork. At the general election of 1835, he was elected for Cork a second time, but was unseated on the petition of Mr. Longfield: in the same year he contested, unsuccessfully, the borough of Oldham. From that period till 1847, though he was once or twice a candidate, he did not go to the poll, but he was then returned by the chartists of Nottingham, and was still member in 1852, when his mental aberration became manifest. At the time of his greatest influence, Mr. O'Connor was proprietor and editor of the *Northern Star*, a weekly journal devoted to the political interests of the working classes. It was under the direction of this journal that the movement was set afoot which resulted in the famous petition for the charter, and the gathering in London of a large body of the working classes, April 10, 1848. Though since made a subject of ridicule, there was so little sense of security in the public mind at the time, that a large provision was made for the defence of the government and the capital by the duke of Wellington; the people, however, dispersed quietly under the honest advice of their leader, and the petition was wisely abandoned when it was discovered that the mass of signatures was vitiated, by many that were either false or ridiculous. The political career of Mr. O'Connor was now at an end, and the total failure of his land scheme, followed by the unmerited disgrace and calumny to which he was subject, seem to have overturned the balance of his reason His insubordination in the House led to his committal by the speaker during the session of 1852, and he was finally consigned to the care of Dr. Tuke of Chiswick, where he died, Aug. 30, 1855. Mr. O'Connor, like many of his countrymen, was a man of violent passions, but thoroughly honest in his intentions, and so far from mercenary that his devotion to the cause he espoused left him a beggar. The remnant of his followers expressed their sense of his disinterestedness in the motto displayed at his funeral, 'He lived and died for us' [E.R.]

OCTAVIUS. See AUGUSTUS.

OLAUS, MAGNUS, an archbishop of Upsala who lived during the first half of the 16th century. He is known throughout Europe as a legendary writer, his stories of Lycanthropy, of Mermen, and similar marvels being frequently cited. An English version of his work was published in 1658.

OMMANEY, SIR JOHN ACKWORTH, K.C.B., rear-admiral of the Red, was born 1783, and died on 8th July, 1855, at his seat, Warblington House, Havant, Hants.

O'NEILL, JOHN BRUCE RICHARD, third viscount and baron, memorable as the last of the hereditary chiefs of Ulster, 1780-1855.

O'REILLY, THE HON. DOWELL, for nearly a quarter of a century attorney-general of Jamaica, and president of the legislative council there, was born in 1795; died at his residence, St. Andrew's, Kingston, Jamaica, in October, 1855.

ORMOND, JOHN BUTLER, second marquis of, distinguished for his contributions to the *Belles Lettres*, born in Dublin, 1808; died suddenly while bathing, 1854.

OXLEE, JOHN, a learned divine, remarkable for his industry and great literary capacity, born in Cleveland 1779, died 1854. He was master of 120 languages or dialects. His principal work is entitled 'The Christian Doctrines of the Trinity and Incarnation.'

P

PACIFICO, DON, well known for his claims upon the Greek government, which had well nigh provoked a war, died in London at an advanced age, 1854.

PAGET, LORD. See ANGLESEY.

PAILLET, M., a distinguished French barrister and member of the assembly, died 1855.

PAPWORTH, GEORGE, distinguished as an architect and engineer, 1801-1855.

PARK, PATRICK, a sculptor, died 1855.

PARKER, VICE-ADMIRAL HYDE, was the son of admiral Sir Hyde Parker, who died in 1807, and grandson of vice-admiral Sir Hyde Parker, who was lost in the Cato in 1782. He first entered upon active service in the navy in 1799, and attained the rank of post-captain after the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. Since the peace he served some years on the Mediterranean station, and in 1845 commanded an experimental squadron. In 1852 he attained the rank of vice-admiral, and took office as one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, under the duke of Northumberland; died 1854.

PARKER, CAPTAIN HYDE, son of the preceding, was born 1825, and obtained his first commission April 5, 1844. Two years subsequently he joined the Constance, 50, Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, and in 1847 obtained the rank of commander. He was entrusted with an important command as captain of the Firebrand in the Black Sea fleet, and exhibited the highest qualities of the seaman. The squadron blockading the Danube was under his orders, and in a short period the military stations and batteries which had been the chief impediments to the free navigation of the river were destroyed. In a fortnight after these achievements, Captain Parker entered the river with a boat expedition, his object being to reconnoitre a battery commanding the quarantine ground. The pinnace in advance grounded, and a destructive fire was poured upon the boats. At this moment our young hero resolved to storm the forts; and advancing at the head of his men, he received a ball in the heart, and fell dead in the arms of his coxswain. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* thus alludes to his noble end, and sums up his character:—'Belonging to a family long distinguished in our naval annals, Captain Hyde Parker gave promise of equalling any of his race in services to his country. On receiving the news of his death, "Any one but him!" was the universal cry throughout the combined fleet. "I have no one left like him!" said our sorrowing admiral. The undaunted courage he had shown, added to his consummate ability, had already won for him a name which will not readily be forgotten. He was indeed no common man. We lament that there has passed from among us that genius which grasped instinctively questions which required from

others months of study—that strange fascination of manner which made all who came into contact with him love and yet respect him—that active intellect at home on every subject—that generous spirit far more careful for others' welfare than his own—that mind, so continually occupied in his country's service. Such was one who may perhaps be the last of his famous name. There gathered round to grace that funeral train the men of almost every nation; the strong sons of his own land—the brave children of our loved and noble ally—the dark Italians—all mingled, in martial pomp, with the troops of the Moslem, who then, for the first time, saw how France and England honour their warriors dead. But one feeling animated all, from the ambassadors and representatives of the four great nations who bore his pall, down to the Turks and Greeks who, moved far beyond their wont, gathered round us in sympathizing crowds. Even their women cast aside their wonted reserve for the moment; the tear was dropped over the fallen stranger who was to rest so far from his own land; from many a lip we heard the low murmur, "Kardesh, kardesh," "Brothers, brothers." His body was interred in the English cemetery at Pera.' It may be interesting to add that the fort against which he was gallantly advancing when he received his death-wound, was soon after in possession of his men, led by Captain Powell. [E.R.]

PARMA. Ferdinand Charles de Bourbon, duke of Parma, born 1823, was the son of Charles II. and the Princess Theresa of Sardinia, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel. His father became duke of Parma on the death of Marie Louise, the widow of Napoleon, in 1847, and abdicated in favour of his son, who assumed the title of Charles III. March 14, 1849. He was assassinated March 26, 1854, and his widow became regent during the minority of her son.

PARRY, Sir William Edward, rear-admiral of the White, was born at Bath, where his father was in practice as a physician, 1790. In 1803 he entered the navy as volunteer on board the Ville de Paris, 110, and in 1810 was commissioned as lieutenant. His first acquaintance with the northern seas was in the ordinary service, affording protection to the Spitzbergen whale fishery, and collecting observations towards the improvement of the admiralty charts. From 1813 to 1817 he was engaged in active service on the North American station, and at the close of that period was soliciting for employment in African discovery. At this time, however, the Royal Society had memorialized the government to prosecute certain discoveries in the arctic regions, and as Parry had expressed himself equally 'ready for hot or cold,' he sailed for the north with Captain Buchan in May, 1819. This expedition returned in November, 1820, and Lieutenant Parry was soon after rewarded with the rank of commander. Three other expeditions in the arctic seas were undertaken by him as captain of the Hecla; the first extending over the years 1821 to 1823; the second from 1824 to 1828, reckoning the whole period till the Hecla returned to England,—her companion, the Fury, Captain Hoppner, having been wrecked; the third, completed in 1827, in which, defiant of every risk, he advanced to the highest latitude ever reached, 82° 45'. Captain Parry was now rewarded with the honour of knighthood, and shortly after went out to New South Wales as commissioner for managing the affairs of the Australian agricultural company,—an appointment which he retained till 1834. In 1835 he became assistant poor law commissioner in Norfolk, and in 1837 was employed by the admiralty to organize the packet service. Two other functions of his extend over several years,—that of hydrographer to the admiralty from 1823 to 1829; and that of comptroller of the steam department of the navy from 1837 to 1846. In 1853 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hospital, shortly after his promotion as rear-admiral of the Blue. Died in July, 1855. Sir Edward Parry is the author of a small work, entitled 'Thoughts on the Parental Character of God,' besides narratives of his voyages. [E.R.]

PASCO, John, rear-admiral, memorable as having performed the duty of signal officer at the battle of Trafalgar, when Nelson gave the order, 'England expects every man to do his duty;' 1776-1854.

PAUL, Hamilton, a Scotch journalist, known as the college friend and companion of Campbell, editor of an edition of Burns, 1774-1854.

PEPE, Guglielmo, a native of Calabria, well known as a general of the Neapolitan army, and a leader of the revolutionary party in Italy, was born in 1783, and first entered the army when Murat was king of Naples. He continued in the service after the restoration of the Bourbons, and was exiled for his share in the revolutionary movements of 1820-21. In 1848 he returned to his country, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army sent to central Italy against the Austrians. At Bologna he was ordered to return, but instead of doing so he repaired to Venice, and served as commandant till the surrender of the city in 1849. Died near Turin, Aug., 1855.

PEREIRA, Jonathan, an eminent physician, distinguished in the metropolis as a lecturer on chemistry, botany, and the materia medica, died, in consequence of an accident, in his forty-ninth year, Jan., 1853. Dr. Pereira, by his labours on the materia medica, has the reputation of having developed what was practically a new science. His 'Elements of Materia Medica' was published in its improved form in 1839.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, well known as an essayist and journalist, was the son of a tradesman, and was born in 1815. Having failed in an endeavour to carry on his father's business, he devoted his time to literature, and appeared as the author of 'Caleb Stukely,' in 1842. Subsequently he wrote for the *Morning Herald*, and was appointed literary reviewer on the *Times*. Died 1854.

PONSONBY, Lord, a diplomatist, 1771-1855.

PORTSMOUTH, Newton Fellowes, fourth earl of, M.P. for Andover, 1772-1854.

POTTINGER, Sir Henry, a distinguished English diplomatist, died 1856.

PRIULI, the surname of several Venetian doges. Lorenzo, who reigned from 1556 to 1559. Jeromino, brother and successor of the preceding, died 1567. Antonio, successor of Nicholas Donato in 1618. In his reign, that dangerous conspiracy was formed, of which St. Real has written the history; died 1623.

PROSSI, TOMMASO, one of the most disting. authors and poets of modern Italy, 1789-1854.

PUSEY, PHILIP, an eminent practical agriculturist, late editor of the 'Agricultural Society's Journal,' 1799-1855.

R

RADOWITZ, JOSEPH VON, a Prussian general and military writer, was born in 1797, and was descended from the lesser nobility of Hungary. He received his military education in France at the time Jerome Buonaparte was king of Westphalia, and commenced active service as an artillery officer in 1812. After the peace, he devoted himself to religious and mystical studies, and having enemies at court, passed some time in honourable banishment, but was recalled to Berlin in 1840, when a war with France was imminent. In the revolutionary year 1848 he retired from the Prussian service, and became a member of the national assembly of Frankfort, the eventualities of which forced him to Berlin in the character of the king's friend and minister. Died Dec. 25, 1854.

RAGLAN, LORD, late commander-in-chief of the British army in the Crimea, was born 1788, and was first known as Lord Fitzroy Somerset. His father was the fifth duke of Beaufort, his mother a daughter of Admiral Boscawen; he belonged to the highest class of the English aristocracy. Having entered the army at an early age, he was selected by the duke of Wellington to serve on his staff in 1807, and was accordingly under fire for the first time in the attack of the British upon the Danish troops, in the expedition to Copenhagen. He accompanied our great captain to the peninsula, being first appointed one of his aides-de-camp, and afterwards his military secretary. In the words of Lord Hardinge, 'during the whole period that the duke of Wellington was in the peninsula—with the exception, perhaps, of a short time when he was in England for the benefit of his health—Lord Fitzroy Somerset was at his right hand;' he was present in all the great actions of the peninsular campaign, and ever foremost in the field; at Badajoz, he was among the first to mount the breach, and it was to him that the governor delivered up his sword; at Busaco, he was slightly wounded, and at Waterloo he lost his right arm. His rank at this time was that of lieut.-colonel in the 1st foot guards. His embassies and other minor services to the state, we pass over to mention that he held the office of military secretary, at the horse guards, for twenty-five years, being from 1827 to 1852,—the year in which he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, and raised to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Raglan. Events were now ripening, which, it is impossible to deny, have shed a fresh lustre on the name of the gallant Fitzroy Somerset. In February, 1854, he was appointed commander of the forces proceeding to the East, and in the month of May succeeded the marquis of Anglesey as colonel of the royal horse guards (blue). At the beginning of May, he arrived with Lord de Ros, and the principal officers of his staff, at Gallipoli. At the end of August, and beginning of September, the allied armies were embarked for the Crimea, and at daybreak on the morning of September 19th the tents were struck, and the armies put in motion, with the view of securing the desired basis of operations, and opening a communication with the fleet. The first great battle was now fought, in which Lord Raglan displayed all the valour of his younger days; at the critical moment he dashed forward at the head of his staff, many of whom fell around him, and having crossed the bridge of the Alma, obtained a point of view which enabled him to win the victory with a less sacrifice of life than would otherwise have been possible. At Balaklava, as usual, Lord Raglan and his staff were in advance of the troops—at one moment under command of the guns of Sebastopol, at another, in front of a sudden apparition of Russian infantry. The same personal devotion marked his conduct at Inkermann, for shot and shell were falling thick around him, when Colonel Gambier received his orders to bring up the two heavy guns (18 pounders), which aided so materially to decide the fate of the day. At one moment a shell exploded in the midst of the staff, killing or wounding many. After these hairbreadth escapes, it is singular to record the death of the veteran soldier from natural causes, and the more so, that he still held the post of danger and of duty at the last hour. On the 29th of June, 1855, eleven days after the unsuccessful attack upon the Redan and Malakoff, Lord Raglan breathed his last in perfect tranquillity; a short illness, aggravated by mental anxiety, being the only prelude of his fate. His remains were brought to England. [E.R.]

RATTEE, JAMES, distinguished for the beauty of his carvings, and other enrichments in the style of mediæval architecture, 1820-1855.

REHAUSEN, BARON DE, successor of Count Bjornstjerna as Swedish minister in London, 1802-1854.

RENOUARD, ANTOINE AUGUSTIN, an eminent French bibliographer, author of a valuable annotated catalogue of books—'Annales de l'Imprimerie des Aides,' 'Elemens de la Morale,' and other works, died in Paris, aged ninety-eight, 1854.

RHODES, JOSEPH, an artist and art teacher, who had sustained his reputation in Yorkshire for more than half a century, died 1855. His figures, landscapes, and flowers, afforded equal evidence of his skill in execution.

RIDDLE, EDWARD, a mathematician and astronomer, late head master of the Greenwich Hospital schools, author of astronomical and other professional works, 1788-1854.

RIGOLLOT, MARCEL JEROME, a French physician, distinguished also as a naturalist and antiquarian, 1786-1855.

ROBERTSON, PATRICK, Lord, a judge of the court of session, author of poems, 1794-1854.

ROGERS, P. H., a landscape painter, d. 1853.

ROGERS, REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT HEWLEY, born August, 1783, died 8th January, 1857.

ROGERS, SAMUEL, living to reach his ninety-third year, linked together in the history of English literature four successive generations. He witnessed in his old age the era of poetical interregnum, in which there is claimed for Tennyson the place of dictator: he had passed his own brightest days in the reigns of Scott, and Byron, and Wordsworth: his first volume had been printed in the

same year with the first volume of Burns: and he had even, in still earlier youth, looked up with awe to the critical throne of Samuel Johnson. Rogers was born at Stoke-Newington, near London, on the 30th of July, 1763. He was the son of a London banker, whose association with his fellow-dissenters made 'Watts' Hymns' to be the first poetical studies of the schoolboy; while his political activity may have aided in generating the poet's mildly Whiggish opinions. His life was, even for a literary man, singularly uneventful. He had neither difficulties to combat, nor misfortunes to suffer. He was accomplished, both through education, society, and foreign travel: he was always affluent, so far at least as to possess means more than sufficient for the luxurious life of a bachelor, who loved alike fashion, literature, and art; and all the days of his long life were spent in the pleasant employments of an amateur in letters and in painting and music, and of a friend or patron of literary men and artists.—His own literary productions showed, from beginning to end, a strongly imitative turn. They are the effusions of a man finely impressible by poetical ideas; decidedly not of one who could himself either create novel images, or strike out new channels of feeling. Some passages of his poems are very pleasing, seldomer through any vigorous pictures than through some touch of emotion deeper than the usual vein. But even in such passages we feel ourselves to be listening to what is merely an echo. Yet it is curious and interesting to mark how, in period after period, the echo was caught from the present as well as from the past. One characteristic, however, of the English poetry of the eighteenth century, clung always to Rogers. His verses were elaborated, both for diction and for melody, with a care which scarcely any writer of our age has dreamt of, and which most of them have despised. His principal poems were polished and repolished for years before being thrown on the world; and while there was thus gained a remarkable sweetness both of phrase and of rhythm, the charm was but too often purchased by an augmentation of that natural feebleness, from which, perhaps, the writer could hardly in any circumstances have altogether escaped.—In 1786, Rogers published, with other poems, his 'Ode to Superstition.' In it the influence of Gray is strongly perceptible: and Goldsmith was as plainly the model for his most popular poem, 'The Pleasures of Memory,' which appeared in 1792. In 1798, in his 'Epistle to a Friend,' he had still received no teaching more recent than that of Pope and his followers. Aspirations more active, but far from successful, were evinced in 1812 by the fragmentary 'Voyage of Columbus;' and his subsequent works showed still more how he had been impressed by the more energetic school, which had grown up since his youthful taste was formed. In 1814, his 'Jacqueline' was printed with Byron's 'Lara,' a companionship which proved fatal to a weakish, yet pretty tale. In 1819, appeared 'Human Life,' which many readers hold to be his best work; but surely this place is better deserved by 'Italy,' which, first privately printed, then much altered and corrected, from first to last, for ten or more years, was in part offered to the public, in 1823. Vigorous or essentially original it is not, either in imagery or otherwise; but it is full of fine taste, and of sympathy for beauty both in nature and in art, not unaccompanied with active observation; and the polishing in which the timid poet so much delighted, was here performed with even more than his ordinary skill. With this poem Rogers's authorship may be said to have closed.—During the time it lasted, he was the friend of many among the leading men of letters; Byron, Moore, and Campbell being on terms especially intimate with him. He associated much also with some of the leading statesmen of the Whig party, especially Fox, Sheridan, Lord Holland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne. But likewise, from before Fox's death, his house in St. James's place continued to be for more than fifty years a place of meeting for all who, through genius, fashion, or celebrity of any kind, could interest his curiosity and grace his classic board. Rogers's breakfasts were things especially famous. A volume of 'Table-Talk,' already published since his death, has furnished the uninitiated with some specimens of the anecdotes, oftener (it should seem) pointed than good-natured, with which he was wont to entertain his guests. The tone of his conversation is hinted in a line of Moore's Diary: 'Rogers amusing and sarcastic as usual.' He possessed a large and exceedingly choice collection of works of art, from which three paintings were bequeathed by him to the National Gallery. He was a kind patron of living artists, and spent £10,000 on illustrated editions of his poems. To literary men, also, and others in difficulties, he was generous: he relieved Sheridan's distresses; Moore was obliged to him in the crisis of his Bermuda affairs; and a loan from him enabled Campbell to purchase a share in the 'Metropolitan Magazine.'—Rogers's attendances at picture sales and exhibitions, and at operas and concerts, and those other light devices in which he whiled away his time, lasted till he was extremely old. Indeed, they were stopped only when, being run over by a carriage in the street, he received an injury which confined him to his own house for the last few years of his life. He died there, on the 18th of December, 1855. [W.S.]

ROSE, Sir George Henry, well known as having filled various diplomatic and other offices of state, author of several pamphlets; died at an advanced age, 1855.

ROSMINI, Abbe, distinguished in Italy as a writer on moral philosophy, and the founder of an order called after him the Rosminiani, 1797-1855.

ROSSI, Countess. See Sontag.

ROUSSIN, M., a distinguished French admiral, born 1781, entered the service in 1798 and was permanently employed during the war. On the establishment of peace he was engaged in scientific surveys, and in 1831 made a peer of France. He died in 1854.

ROUTH, Martin Joseph, late president of Magdalen College, and a learned writer, died in the hundredth year of his age, December, 1854. His principal works are, the 'Reliquiæ Sacræ,' published 1814-1815, and an edition of Burnet, 1823. His memory is associated with the friendship of Dr. Parr, Porson, and many other names of another generation.

ROWE, Rev. Samuel, a topographical writer and liturgist, 1793-1853.

ROWSON, FREDERICK, one of the directors of the National Freehold Land Society, author of 'The Debater,' 'The Female Poets of Great Britain,' &c., died 1855.

RUBINI, GIAMBATISTO, the famous tenor singer, was a native of Italy, born 1795. He commenced his musical career by playing the violin in the church of Romano, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1815 at Naples. In 1825 he went to Paris, and in that capital and London realized a large fortune, and acquired a brilliant reputation. Died March 2, 1854.

RUTHERFORD, ANDREW, Lord, an eminent Scottish judge, 1791-1854.

RUTLAND, JOHN HENDRY MANNERS, fifth duke of Rutland, born 4th January, 1778, died 20th January, 1857. The duke of Rutland was known as one of the best landlords in England, and was deservedly popular among his numerous tenants. His Grace took little active part in politics, but on all important questions generally voted with the conservative party.

S

SAINT ARNAUD. See ARNAUD.

SAINT HILAIRE, AUGUSTE, an eminent Fr. naturalist, distinguished for his researches into the vegetation of the Brazils and of South America, 1779-1853.

SALE, LADY FLORENTIA, widow of Major-General Sir Robert Sale, remarkable for the daring constancy with which she accompanied her husband in all his campaigns, died at Cape Town, 1854. At the period of the Cabool disasters, she became the prisoner of Akbar Khan, and afterwards gave the world an interesting memoir of her captivity. Lady Sale was in receipt of a pension of £500 a-year.

SALTOUN, ALEXANDER GEORGE FRASER, sixteenth lord, distinguished for his gallantry as a peninsular officer, and for his defence of Hougoumont at the battle of Waterloo, 1785-1853.

SAULL, WILLIAM DEVONSHIRE, well known in the metropolis in connection with popular subjects of debate, as the working man's friend, died, aged seventy-two, 1855. He was a geologist and antiquarian, and has left a valuable museum.

SAUNDERS, THOMAS, a citizen and antiquarian of London, memorable for his exertions in procuring the restoration of 'The Ladye Chapel,' in Southwark, 1786-1854.

SAVILLE. See FAUCIT.

SCHNEIDER, J. C. F., a German musician, 1786-1853.

SCORESBY, REV. DR. J. R. S. (formerly Captain William), was the son of an able and distinguished seaman in the northern whale fishery, and was born at Whitby, in Yorkshire. As chief mate of his father's ship, the Resolution of Whitby, in 1806, he sailed into the highest latitude then reached by navigators. In 1820, he published his account of the arctic regions, one of the most interesting records of maritime adventure ever written. On his retirement from the sea, Captain Scoresby entered into holy orders, and took a Doctor's degree. His discourses to seamen are of peculiar excellence. Dr. Scoresby, in the latter years of his life, enriched the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and other scientific periodicals, with valuable contributions. After a lingering illness, he died at Torbay, on the 21st March, 1857.

SELWYN, WILLIAM, an eminent lawyer, author of a valuable professional work, known as 'Selwyn's Nisi Prius,' 1774-1855.

SHADFORTH, THOMAS, lieut.-colonel of the 57th regiment, killed in the attack on the Redan fort, June 18, 1855, was the son of Colonel Thomas Shadforth, now of Sydney. He entered the army in 1825, and fell gallantly in the fifty-first year of his age. While he was highly esteemed by Lord Raglan, circumstances prove that he was equally beloved by his men, whom he kept in a remarkable state of efficiency.

SHEEPSHANKS, RICHARD, a Church of England minister, who devoted himself wholly to scientific pursuits, author of several articles on astronomical instruments, and similar subjects, in the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' 1794-1855.

SIBOUR, MONSEIGNEUR MARIE DOMINIQUE AUGUSTUS, archbishop of Paris, born 1792, assassinated by Verges, a priest, in the church of St. Etienne du Mont, Paris, in 1857.

SIBTHORP, CHARLES DE LAET WALDO, the well known member of parliament for Lincoln, and colonel of the Lincoln militia; was descended from an ancient family settled in Nottinghamshire. He was born in 1782, and first became member for Lincoln in 1826, since which he was constantly re-elected, excepting only in the year 1833. He was a staunch protestant and conservative, thoroughly honest, independent, and blunt in expressing his opinions. Died Dec. 14th, 1855.

SMECTYMNUUS. See STURSTOW.

SMEDLEY, REV. EDWARD, a learned minister of the Church of England, was the son of a minister of the same name, who was one of the masters of Westminster school. He was born in 1789, and was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1812. Between that period and 1828, he took four of the Seatonian prizes for English poems, and published a history of the Reformed Religion in France. He also edited the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana.' Died at Dulwich in July, 1836.

SMIBERT, THOMAS, a Scottish journalist and miscellaneous writer, died 1853.

SMITH, RICHARD JOHN, the celebrated actor of the Adelphi, was born at York, 1786, where at that time his father and mother were staying, then engaged in their professional vocation as actors. He made his first appearance as a regular actor at Sheffield, where he played the Coward in 'Douglas,' 17th September, 1804. His first appearance in London was at the Surrey theatre, in May, 1816, where he took the part of Farouche in the 'Black Forest.' His connection with the Adelphi dates from October 12th, 1829. Died in March, 1858. Mr. Smith was devoted to his profession, and possessed an antiquarian's knowledge of armour, costume, and prints.

SMITHSON, MISS. See BERLIOZ.

SONTAG, HENRIETTA, the famous soprano singer and actress, was born at Coblentz in 1805, of parents both belonging to the theatrical profes-

sion. Her wonderful talents for song were developed by a musical education at Prague, and her first subsequent appearance on the stage was at Vienna in 1820 or 1821. In 1823 and 1824 she was chosen successively by Weber and Beethoven to take a part in their operas, and finally appeared in Paris and London. Soon afterwards she was married to Count Rossi, and was thus lost to the stage. The political events of 1848 compelled her to resume her profession, and she succeeded Mdlle. Lind at her Majesty's theatre, afterwards visiting many parts of Europe and America. Died of cholera in the city of Mexico when about to appear in 'Lucretia Borgia,' 17th June, 1854.

SOUTHEY, Mrs. Caroline, widow of the late poet-laureate, to whom she was married in 1839, died at Buckland, near Lymington, in the sixty-eighth year of her age, 1854. It has been stated that she was related to the poet William Lisle Bowles; but this is an error, arising from her father's name, who was formerly a captain in the army. Mrs. Southey was a poetess, and also a graceful prose writer. She enjoyed a pension of £200 a-year from the Queen, granted two years prior to her decease.

SOWERBY, George Brettingham, an eminent conchologist; born 1790; died in London 1854. He was the son of James Sowerby, well known as the proprietor and publisher of the 'English Botany,' edited by Sir J. E. Smith. He seems to have inherited his father's taste for natural history, but it was chiefly to the study of conchology he devoted his time and attention. He dealt largely in objects of natural history, but chiefly shells; and to him is due, to a great extent, a better knowledge in this country of the celebrated Lamarck's arrangement. Mr. Sowerby contributed numerous papers on conchological subjects to the scientific periodicals of the day, and he was the originator and publisher of the 'Zoological Journal.' His principal work, however, and by which he is best known is his 'Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells,' in two volumes; but which, unfortunately, was never completed. [W.B.]

SPRATT, James, a captain in the royal navy, dist. for his gallantry in the action at Trafalgar, died at Teignmouth, aged eighty-two, June, 1853.

STANGER, William, M.D., an English naturalist, attached to the Niger expedition in 1841; 1812-1854.

STEVENSON, S. W., a scholar and numismatist, author of 'A Dictionary of Roman Coins,' and 'Travels,' 1785-1854.

STOCKS, John Ellerton, M.D., a zealous and practical botanist. Born near Hull, 1820; died 1854. Dr. Stocks held a medical appointment in the service of the East India Company, and devoted his leisure time to the study of botany. During his service in India, he was for some time inspector of forests in Scinde, and was thus led to travel much through that country and Beloochistan. He fulfilled the duties also for some time of conservator of forests and superintendent of botanic gardens in Bombay, in the absence of Dr. Gibson, who held that appointment. In the course of his official duties he had opportunities, which he did not neglect, of forming an extensive collection of plants, with a large series of drawings made by native artists, all of which he brought to this country in the beginning of 1854, along with materials, in a forward state of preparation, for a general work on the natural history, manners, customs, arts, manufactures, and commerce, agriculture, &c., of science. These collections he had commenced arranging and putting in order, when illness supervened, and he was carried off by a fit of apoplexy, in August, 1854, at the early age of thirty-four. Dr. Stocks was a man of great and varied attainments in literature, and had his life been spared, the science of botany, especially, would have been enriched by his valuable contributions. His published papers are chiefly contained in Sir W. J. Hooker's 'London Journal of Botany,' and 'Kew Garden Miscellany.' [W.B.]

STORER, James Sargeant, an English draughtsman and engraver, famous for his accurate delineations of the antiquities of our country, and for his topographical views, 1772-1854.

STRANGFORD, Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, sixth viscount, a distinguished diplomatist and man of letters, was born 1780, and succeeded his father in the peerage 1801. In early life, diplomacy and literature divided his attention at the court of Lisbon, and his translations from Camoens at that period are warmly eulogized by his countryman, Thomas Moore. In 1808-9, when, in consequence of the Portuguese revolution, the Prince Regent removed his court to the Brazils, and thus founded the Brazilian empire, Lord Viscount Strangford was residing in Lisbon with the rank of minister plenipotentiary, and appears to have enjoyed the full confidence of the royal family of Portugal; in fine, he joined them in the emigration—one of the most remarkable circumstances of modern times—and remained many years at Rio Janeiro, performing the same functions as at Lisbon. His subsequent missions were to the court of Flanders, 1817; to the Ottoman Porte, 1820; and to St. Petersburg, 1825, where he was succeeded by Lord Heytesbury. In 1828 he went on a special mission to the Brazils, in which year Don Pedro agreed to a treaty of peace with Buenos Ayres, and acknowledged the independence of Monte Video, and the Banda Oriental: with this mission his diplomatic career terminated. Since that period Lord Strangford attached himself almost solely to literature, and at the time of his death had made a large collection of documents towards the biography of his ancestor, Endymion Porter. Died May 29, 1855. [E.R.]

STRANGWAYS, Thomas Fox, brigadier-general commanding the royal artillery in the British army in the Crimea, was born 1790, and entered the artillery service in 1806. In 1813 and 1841 he was with the allied army in Germany, and distinguished himself in the battles around Leipzig. For these services the Swedish order of the sword was conferred on him. He served also in the decisive campaign of 1815, and at Waterloo was slightly wounded. His death at Inkermann was caused by a round shot, which blew away his leg. Mr. Russell relates: 'The poor old general never moved a muscle of his face. He said merely, in a gentle voice, "Will any one be kind enough to lift me off my horse?" He was taken down and laid on the ground, while his life-blood ebbed fast, and at last he was carried to the rear. But the gallant old man had not sufficient strength to undergo an

operation, and in two hours he had sunk to rest, leaving behind him a memory which will ever be held dear by every officer and man of the army.' [E.R.]

STRUTHERS, JOHN, a minor Scottish poet and historical writer, born in Lanarkshire, 1776, died at Glasgow, August, 1853. His best poem is 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' first published in 1804, at which time the author obtained his living as a working shoemaker. For the last twenty years of his life he held the appointment of librarian at Stirling's library, Glasgow.

STUART, LORD DUDLEY, the friend of Poland, son of John, first marquess of Bute, and of a daughter of Thomas Coutts the banker, was born in 1803. He commenced his public career at the critical period of 1830, when he became member for Arundel, of course in the liberal interest. Home politics, however, did not engage much of his attention, his enthusiasm being excited by the arrival in England, at this time, of Prince Adam Czartoryski, and the wreck of the Polish army. Lord Dudley Stuart felt that the liberties of Europe were menaced by the advance of the Russian empire, and that the restoration of Poland was the only barrier that could be raised against her; this feeling, and a deep sense of the wrongs which the Poles had endured, took full possession of his heart and mind, and dictated his whole course of action. He fought the battles of the Poles almost alone in the House of Commons, keeping his seat for Arundel till 1837, when he was defeated by Lord Fitzallan. He then remained out of parliament for ten years, and eventually, in 1847, was returned at the head of the poll for Marylebone; in 1852 he was re-elected without opposition. Lord Dudley Stuart rejected every proposal to take office, always declaring that he would accept no other than that of ambassador at the court of Warsaw. Zealous in this cause to the last hour, he left England in September, 1854, to recruit his health, and bent his steps to Denmark and Stockholm, where he might use his influence in procuring the adhesion of those powers. Though suffering from illness, he had two audiences of the king, and was so weak when he last visited the palace that he was carried up and down the stairs. These exertions, added to his extensive correspondence, proved too much for his exhausted constitution, and he expired in Stockholm on the 17th of November. The immediate cause of his death was the deposition of water in the cellular membrane of the lungs. In early life Lord Dudley Stuart passed some years in the south of Europe, and was married to the daughter of Lucien Buonaparte, prince of Canino. [E.R.]

SULLIVAN, JOHN, a member of the supreme council of Madras, distinguished for his knowledge of Indian affairs and his unflinching advocacy of the native population, died 1855.

T

THACKERAY, ELIAS, cousin to the popular author of that name, a minister of the Church of England, 1771-1854.

THIERRY, AUGUSTIN, historian of the Norman Conquest, was born at Blois, on the 20th May, 1795, of poor and humble parents. He passed through his studies with distinguished success at the college of his native town. In 1811, on quitting his college, M. Augustin Thierry entered the normal school, where, after passing two years, he was appointed professor in a provincial college. The invasion of 1814 brought him to Paris. Fired with all the ardour of youth, and versed in the most varied studies, he had as yet no particular predilection for any distinct branch of science, and his political ideas, though fervent, partook of the confusion which characterized the period. 'I yearned,' says Thierry, 'for a future, I knew not exactly what; for a liberty, whose definition, if I give it at all, assumed something of this form:—a government with the greatest possible amount of individual guarantees, and the least possible amount of administrative action.' There was at this time living in comparative obscurity in Paris, a celebrated political economist, whose Memoirs, recently published, have created a sensation in England (St. Simon). The freshness and daring scope of the views of this thinker fascinated the youthful Augustin, who, quitting the university, devoted himself with all the fervour of his nature to the study of the loftiest social problems, and attached himself to St. Simon as secretary and disciple. Thierry's co-operation with St. Simon was, however, of but short duration. In 1817, we find he has joined the *Censeur Européen*, which enjoyed the reputation of being the most important and high-minded of the liberal journals of the period. The new school of French history had not at this time raised its head. The annals of France lay utterly disfigured beneath the dull and arid nomenclature of the elder historians. Garnier, Millot, Anquetil, reigned supreme. No historian had yet thought of moving out of the beaten track, when M. Thierry, having occasion to seek in the history of the past materials for the polemics of the day, first descended into the arena, and young, ardent, and yet unconscious of his vocation and destiny, entered upon that study which resulted in the establishment of the new doctrines and the new principles. Aristocracy, assailed and dominated from the days of the Grand Monarque until the epoch of the Restoration, had yet learned nothing and forgotten nothing. With the return of the Bourbons it once more raised its voice. These were the words which, through its most eloquent champion, it addressed to new France: 'Enfranchised race, slaves wrested from our grasp—depressed people—leave was granted you to be free, but not to be noble: for us, all is of right; for you, all is of favour!' This pride of birth with which Montlosier assailed the Revolution, met in M. Thierry an antagonist 'too proud to care from whence he came.' The pretensions and insolence of Montlosier were wholly based on the old right of conquest. A century before this epoch Boulainvillier had sought to construct an historical system, based upon the distinction between the conquered and the conquerors in France. The Abbé Dubois, a man of the people, stood forward to combat the theory by nearly as great a fallacy, by denying the fact of a conquest at all. Montlosier had reproduced the theory of Boulainvillier, but he encountered an antagonist not more sincere, perhaps, than the abbe, but incomparably more able. M.

Augustin Thierry proudly accepted the fact of the conquest as the premises on which to found his claims in favour of the conquered. Not content with establishing the original iniquity of the conquest, he denounced it as the source of not merely the evils of the past, but of all present difficulties. 'The genius of conquest,' said Thierry, 'has made its mock of nature and of time; it still hovers over this unhappy country; it is under its influence that the distinctions of caste have succeeded to those of blood; those of orders to those of castes; those of titles to those of orders.' It was in the demolition of the theories of Montlosier, and defending the Revolution, that Thierry's great work, the 'Histoire de la Conqueste de l'Angleterre par les Normands,' was produced. The immense sensation which it created, is known to all in any measure acquainted with the new school of French history. The great labours to which its author had subjected himself impaired at once the health and the sight of the accomplished historian. After a journey into Switzerland, and a visit to Provence, he returned to Paris somewhat invigorated in general health, but his sight still declining, and almost blind, he resumed his labours in the field of history. At this period a young man, then unknown, but destined ere long to take a brilliant position in literature and journalism, Armand Carrel, became his secretary. Young Carrel, by his friendly earnestness of purpose, rendered the necessity of reading with the eyes of others less painful to Thierry than it had formerly been. His next publication was the 'Lettres sur l' Histoire de France.' Shortly after the appearance of this work he was elected a member of the Institute. But assailed by a nervous malady of the severest kind, he had once more to quit his beloved Paris, and betake himself to the baths of Juxenil. It was at these baths he became acquainted with and married the lady who was to alleviate his sufferings, by aiding him on his way through the evil days of premature old age. Shortly after this the Academie Francaise awarded him the Gobert prize of £400, which he held till death. Almost at the same time this honour was conferred upon him, M. Guizot recalled him to Paris to preside over an undertaking honourable alike to the historian who conceived it and the historian who directed it,—the task being to form a collection after the manner of the great Benedictine compilations devoted to the nobility and the clergy, of all the materials to be found throughout France bearing upon the history of the third estate. Combating alike blindness and paralysis, Thierry continued to the last to prosecute his favourite studies. He died in Paris, in May, 1856. His genius has been accurately summed up by one who knew him well: 'No historian, ancient or modern, has exhibited in a higher degree than he, that human sense which is the very soul of history. I mean that comprehensive sensibility, synthetic without losing aught of the true, which leads a writer to attach himself to the destiny of a whole people as to the destiny of an individual; following this people, step by step, through ages, with an interest as earnest and emotions as vivid as though he were following the steps of a friend engaged in a perilous enterprise.'

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, alderman and member of parliament for London, was born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, 1792. From 1820 to 1826 he sat in parliament as member for Callington, and from that period to 1831 he represented the city, where in the interim he had 'passed the chair,' as lord mayor. From 1832 to 1837, he was the popular candidate in Sutherland, but having changed his politics, he retired in 1841, and afterwards represented the county of Westmoreland. Died 1854.

THORN, SIR NATHANIEL, K.C.B., K.H., col. of the 3rd buffs, had been more than fifty years in the British service. He entered the army in 1802, went, in 1808, with the buffs to the Peninsula, shared in most of the engagements from that time to 1814. He was at Busaco, Badajoz, Talavera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He had just returned from his investiture as a Knight Commander of the Bath, when he was suddenly taken ill, and died at his residence, near Taunton, on the 28th January, 1857.

TORRENS, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, born 1809; died at Paris, where he was residing as military commissioner for this country, August, 1855. General Torrens is memorable for his gallant conduct at Inkermann, where he received a wound while cheering on his men, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He received the thanks of parliament and was promoted in December, 1854.

TRURO, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS WILDE, first Baron Truro of Bowes, was born July, 1782, and educated at St. Paul's school. Early in life he adopted the avocation of his father, who was a solicitor, but ultimately he relinquished it for the higher branch of the same profession. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, in 1817, and rose to great eminence as a *nisi prius* advocate. After a singularly rapid rise at the bar, he was appointed solicitor-general in 1839, and in 1841 he became attorney-general. In 1846 he was raised to the bench as chief justice of the court of common pleas; in 1850 he became lord chancellor, and was created a peer with the title of Baron Truro. In politics Lord Truro was a strenuous supporter of the whigs. His powers as a debater were very superior. Lord Truro died on the 11th November, 1855, at his residence, Eaton square, London.

TULK, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, a magistrate of Middlesex, author of several religious works, 1786-1849.

TYLDEN, WILLIAM BURTON, brigadier-general in the royal engineers, died of cholera in the Crimea, September 22, 1855. He was honourably mentioned by Lord Raglan after the battle of the Alma; and it was owing to his exertions that Varna was saved from destruction when the powder magazines were in danger of ignition.

U

URE, ANDREW, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Glasgow, in May, 1778, founded the Observatory of Glasgow, author of 'Ure's Dictionary of Chemistry,' and other well known works. Since 1830, Dr. Ure resided in London, where he died on the 2d January, 1857.

UXBRIDGE, EARL OF. See ANGLESEY.

V

VALPY, ABRAHAM JOHN, famous for his editions of the classics, died in his sixty-eighth year, 1854.

VAN EYCKEN, JOHN, a distinguished painter of Belgium, died in Brussels, Dec., 1854

VEDDER, DAVID, distinguished as a poet and graceful prose writer, was born in the Orkneys, 1790, his father being a small laird in the island. Left an orphan at an early age, he became a seaman, but at the age of thirty took a situation on land as tide surveyor, and remained in the service of the customs till about two years before his death. His works are, the 'Covenanters' Communion,' 'Orcadian Sketches,' 'Lays and Lithographs,' and his popular translation from the German of 'Reynard the Fox.' Died 1854.

VICO, LIEUT.-COL., joint commissioner for France with Lieut.-Col. de Lagondie, at the headquarters of the British army in the Crimea, died before Sebastopol, July 10, 1855.

VISCONTI, M., a distinguished French architect, died 1854.

VOROSMARTY, MICHAEL, a famous Hungarian poet, 1800-1855.

W

WADMORE, JAMES, a well known patron of the fine arts, possessor of many great works of the old masters, and some fine pictures by Turner; 1782-1853.

WAKEFIELD, EDWARD, author of 'Ireland, Political and Statistical,' died at Knightsbridge in his eighty-sixth year, May 18, 1854.

WALKER, R. F., an Oriental scholar and translator from the German, died 1854.

WALLICH, NATHANIEL, a celebrated botanist, born 1796; died in London, 1854. Dr. Wallich was a Dane by birth and parentage, and served in early life in the Danish settlement of Serampore in India. At the conquest of that place by the English, he was allowed to enter the E. I. Co.'s service, and being a devoted botanist, he obtained the appointment of superintendent of the botanical garden at Calcutta. He was the author of the 'Flora Indica,' and the 'Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores.' The former work was written while he was in India, in conjunction with the celebrated Dr. Cary, and the latter was published by him after his coming to England. It is in three folio volumes, with 100 coloured plates, and is a monument of labour and perseverance. [W.B.]

WALWORTH. See RICHARD II.

WARNEFORD, S. W., a clergyman, distinguished as a benefactor to colleges and schools, 1763-1855.

WARNER, MRS., the celebrated actress, was born in Dublin, where her father was in business as a chemist, and when only fifteen years of age took a part with Macready at the Plymouth theatre. In 1836, she was engaged in Drury Lane by Mr. Bunn, and obtained great success in the 'Wrecker's Daughter.' She was afterwards engaged at the Haymarket, and in the Patent theatres (when under the management of Mr. Macready), where she divided the Shaksperian drama with Miss Faucit. At Saddler's Wells she was associated with Mr. Phelps in sustaining the legitimate drama, and subsequently made a similar effort at Marylebone. Died of cancer in the breast, Sep. 25, 1854. MRS. Warner was the last great actress of the English stage, and is still without a successor.

WARNER, SAMUEL ALFRED, well known as Captain Warner, was a master in the royal navy, and the son of a master mariner. His famous invisible shell was the subject of an experiment in 1841, at which Sir Robert Peel was present, and again, in 1844, off Brighton, when the 'John o'Gaunt,' a vessel of 800 tons measurement, was blown to pieces. A government commission had previously decided against his claims, and his 'long range' was never brought to trial. Nothing certain is known of his inventions by the public, but they are regarded as the offspring of monomania. Captain Warner died suddenly of apoplexy in 1854.

WAT TYLER. See RICHARD II.

WATSON, JOSHUA, well known as a devoted and learned lay member of the Church of England, born in London 1776; died at Clapton, January 30, 1855. Few men in recent times have equalled Mr. Watson in their devotion to the charitable uses and institutions of the church, or in the capacity to serve her. Mr. Watson was alike prodigal of his money, his influence, and his special talents in the cause he loved.

WATSON, WALKER, 'the poet of Kirkintilloch,' author of 'Jockie's far awa,' and many well known popular songs, died at an advanced age, 1854.

WEBB, PHILIP PARKER, an author of several works on botany, remarkable for their scientific accuracy, and the extensive reading displayed in them, 1792-1854.

WEST, WILLIAM, formerly a bookseller, author of several county histories, and of an amusing work, entitled his 'Recollections,' 1770-1855.

WHARNCLIFFE. See WORTLEY.

WHISH, SIR W. SAMPSON, a gallant general in the service of the E. India Company, 1787-1853

WHITTAKER, JOHN WILLIAM, a controversial divine, author of several learned works, and an interesting essay on Ancient Etymologies, 1790-1854.

WILDE. See TRURO.

WILKE, JOHN, a member of parliament, best known as a collector of books and autographs, 1765-1854.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD, the once celebrated *Iolo Fardd Glas*, a Welch bard and writer, died in the workhouse of Pen-y-bout, Glamorganshire, at the advanced age of eighty, 1854. He was by trade a cooper, and adhered to it as a means of gaining his livelihood till the infirmities of age rendered it impossible to do so any longer.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, member of parliament for Macclesfield from 1847 to the last general election, 1851, when he was defeated by Mr. Egerton. Born of poor parentage in Denbighshire, 1799; died suddenly, Nov. 29, 1855.

WILLIAMS, S., a wood engraver and designer, celebrated for his illustrations in periodical and other works, born at Colchester, 1778; died 1854.

WILSON, HARRY BRISTOW, D.D., an anti-

quarian and religious writer, was born in London 1774, and in early life was appointed one of the masters of Merchant Tailors' School, of which institution he afterwards wrote the history. In 1816 he became rector of the united parishes of St. Mary, Aldermary, and St. Thomas the Apostle. In this living he remained till his death, Nov. 21, 1854.

WILSON, JOHN, a celebrated landscape and marine painter, born in Ayr, 1774; died at Folkestone, April, 1855.

WINDUS, THOMAS, an antiquarian and collector of articles of vertu, 1797-1855.

WING, WILLIAM, late secretary to the Entomological Society, and a clever delineator of the objects which engage the researches of that body, 1827-1855.

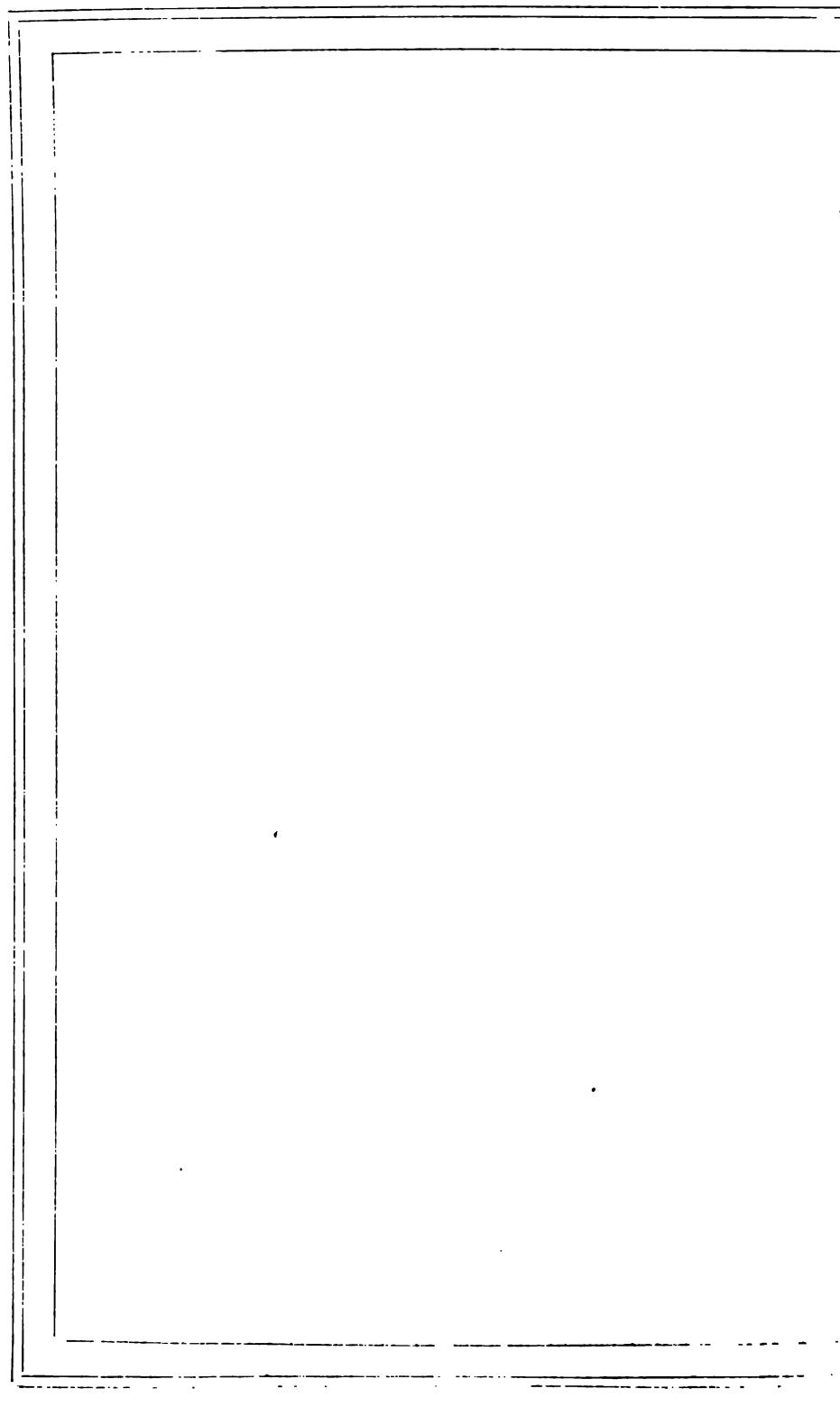
WORTLEY. JOHN STUART WORTLEY, Baron WHARNCLIFFE, born 23d April, 1801. Was member for the West Riding, Yorkshire, from the general election in 1841 to the period of his accession to the peerage in 1845. Since that time he devoted himself mainly to agricultural improvements. His death took place at his family mansion, in October, 1855.

WRIGHT, FANNY, once celebrated as a Socialist and political agitator, was born at Dundee in 1796, first attracted public attention by her book, published in 1818, entitled 'A Few Days in Athens,' and about three years afterwards gave the world her 'Views on Society and Manners in America.' In 1825 she returned to that country, and founded a colony of redeemed slaves; she even, in 1833, appeared as a public lecturer, and 'Fanny Wright societies' sprang into existence. Her establishment being broken up, she joined Robert Owen at New Harmony and edited the 'Gazette,' but contracted an unhappy marriage with a M. Darusmont. Died at Cincinnati, 1853.

Y

YATES, JOSEPH BROOKS, a presbyterian minister, archæologist, and man of letters, many years resident in Liverpool, 1780-1855.

YEA, LACY WALTER GILES, lieut.-colonel of the royal fusiliers, was the eldest son of Sir Walter Yea, and was born in Bristol, 1808. He entered the army in 1825, and won his earliest and last laurels in the Crimea. He commanded the first brigade of the light division, the advance of which at the battle of the Alma makes one of the most tragical chapters in the history of the war. The correspondent of the *Times*, who records in what confusion they advanced, relates also, 'The 7th fusiliers, led by Colonel Yea, were swept down by fifties' (letter of September 21st); and in commenting on his death passes the highest eulogiums upon him: 'A more thorough soldier, one more devoted to his men, to the service, and to his country, never fell in battle. . . . At the Alma he never went back a step, and there were tears in his eyes on that eventful afternoon when he exclaimed to me, when the men had formed on the slope of the hill after the retreat of the enemy, "There! look there! that's all that remains of my poor fusiliers! A colour is missing; but, thank God, no Russians have it!"' He fell dead under a shower of grape shot after leading his men out of the trenches on the fatal 18th of June, 1855. [E.R.]



DICTIONARY

OF

COTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY.

ABBOTT, JACOB, American writer, born at Hallowell (Maine), in 1803, studied at Bowdoin College. In 1825 he commenced the publication of that series of works, moral and religious, with which his name has now become identified—of which 'The Corner Stone,' 'The Way To Do Good,' and his illustrated 'Histories,' are the best known. The college of Andover conferred upon this popular writer the title of D.D. Precision and clearness are the grand characteristics of Abbott's style.

ABD-EL-KADER was born in the neighbourhood of Mascara, in 1807. At a very early age he successfully opposed the French in their attacks upon Algiers. His first battle was fought in 1832, and the last in October, 1843. During that period he was alternately the ally and the foe of France. In his wars with that powerful state he managed to gain followers, and to inspire them by preaching the propriety of fighting for the faith of their fathers, and not submitting themselves like cowards to the Christians. In consequence of the skilful and energetic operations of Marshal Bugeaud he was completely reduced. In December, 1843, he submitted himself to General Lamoriciere. He was well used by the French officials in Algeria, but in spite of the pledge of the Duke d'Aumale, those of them nearer home confined him in the castle of Pau. The present emperor set him at liberty in 1852. In 1853 and again in 1855 he visited Paris, and was quite a *lion* amongst the Parisians.

ABDUL-MEDJID, reigning sultan of Turkey, was born April 23, 1823, and is the eldest son of Mahmoud II., whom he succeeded on the 1st July, 1839. His father, it is said, desired that he should receive a European education; but the opposition of the Mohammedan priests prevented the desire from being carried out. Abdul-Medjid ascended the throne of his ancestors at a most critical epoch in the history of Turkey. The battle of Nezib had just been fought. The pasha of Egypt seemed to have beaten down the might of the Ottoman empire. The road to Constantinople was open to Mehemet Ali. In this critical juncture the leading European powers interfered, to prevent the dismemberment of the dominions of the sultan. The pasha of Egypt refusing to accede to the terms of the treaty of London, signed July, 1840, his obstinacy was ultimately brought to reason by British cannon. Several of the fortified towns of Syria were successfully bombarded, and Mehemet Ali was compelled to submit. It had been anticipated by the adherents of the old system of things in Turkey that those reforms initiated under the stern rule of Mahmoud would be prevented under his somewhat facile successor. But a decree, published in November, 1839, by the present sultan, gave solemn sanction to the reforms of his father, even adding something to these reforms. The result of this proclamation was a conspiracy to upset the government. The conspiracy was, however, detected, its ringleaders put to death, and tranquillity restored. It is unfortunate, however, that the reforms which it has been sought to introduce in Turkey have, practically speaking, been carried out nowhere, except in Constantinople and its immediate vicinity. As connecting itself intimately with late important events in the career of the sultan, it is worthy of note that religious liberty has been very fully enjoyed under his sway, neither of the powers that quarrelled over the guardianship of the holy places exhibiting anything approximating to the same toleration of opinion. The history of the contest of which the protection of the holy places was the occasion, as it forms no part of the personal biography of the sultan, demands no further notice here. The earl of Carlisle, who enjoyed a personal interview with Abdul-Medjid, has described him as feeble, unstrung, doomed, with no energy of purpose. But his refusal to surrender the Polish and Hungarian refugees of 1848, even in presence of the menaces of Russia and Austria, evinced a resolution which ultimately America and England became emulous to second. The war exhausted and impoverished Turkey. Efforts to introduce economy into the administration are being made, with, however, but indifferent success. Educated in the harem, the good intentions of the sultan are to a great extent neutralized by the pernicious influence of early associations. Too prone to leave matters of expenditure to the direction of his servants, the public treasury is often plundered even by his most familiar friends. The arms of England and France preserved the sick man from the suspicious attentions of Russia; but time alone will show whether permanent convalescence may be hoped for.

ABERDEEN, EARL OF, was born in 1784, succeeded his grandfather to the Scottish honours in

1801, and obtained the viscounty in 1814. He has held several of the highest offices under the crown. Once prime minister. Has a great taste for the fine arts, and in all such matters takes a lively interest. Was married twice. By his first marriage had no family, by the second has four sons and one daughter.

ADALBERT, Henri Guillaume, prince of Prussia, and cousin-german to Frederick William IV., born at Berlin, 29th October, 1811. At an early age he entered the corps de l'artillerie of the Prussian army. Subsequently he has devoted himself to travel, visiting nearly every kingdom of Europe. In 1848 he assumed the duty of organizing the national marine of Prussia, of which he was constituted commander; and in that capacity, in 1856, led an expedition against the Riff pirates.

ADAMS, John Couch, born in Cornwall in 1817. His father was a farmer, but Adams had no love for his father's calling. Cultivated a strong taste for mathematics. By some he was reckoned the discoverer of the planet Neptune. This honour, however, was accorded to M. Le Verrier instead. He spent a considerable time studying the perturbations of Uranus, but he again permitted himself to be deprived of the honours resulting from the discovery of the cause of these perturbations by the same French philosopher. He has recently been appointed to the chair of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews.

AGASSIZ, Louis, a distinguished naturalist, b. in 1807 at Motiers in Switzerland. He very early discovered great proficiency in science. He studied medicine, and at the university of Munich took the degree of M.D. He published several interesting works in natural history. Subsequently he went to the United States of America, where he at present fills the chair of comparative anatomy in the university of Charleston, and is considered one of the first naturalists of the day.

AINSWORTH, William Harrison, was born in Manchester in 1805. Was originally intended for the law by his parents. In consequence of strong literary predilections this course was abandoned, and he devoted himself entirely to literature. His great peculiarity as a novelist was his abandoning the ordinary staple of such productions—love, and betaking himself to the illustration of felony. The grand climax of his stories were not a good marriage and profitable settlement, but the gallows and Tyburn. Mr. Ainsworth has also ventured a great deal in periodical literature.

AIRD, Thomas, was born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, 28th August, 1802. A poet of considerable genius. Has been occasionally connected with the press in various parts of the country. Was a contributor to Blackwood, and in 1852 edited an edition of the select poems of Dr. Moir (Delta), with a memoir of the Doctor prefixed. Mr. Aird is editor of the *Dumfries Herald*.

AIRY, George Bidell, D.C.L., M.A., born at Alnwick, Northumberland, 27th July, 1801. In 1826 was appointed Lucasian professor in Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1828 was appointed to the Plumian professorship; part of his duties were to take care of the university observatory. In 1835 was appointed astronomer royal. He contributed to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, and has written several very useful papers on important branches of science,—gravitation, the disturbance of the compass in iron-built ships, as well as the results of some very interesting pendulum experiments in Harton coal mine, near South Shields.

ALBERT, Franz-August-Karl-Emanuel, prince consort, and duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, and consort of queen Victoria, was born August 26, 1819. Prince Albert was educated with his elder brother, the present duke regnant of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, under the consistorial councillor Florschutz, and subsequently at the university of Bonn. His studies there included the languages, history, the physical and natural sciences, music and painting. Prince Albert was married to queen Victoria in 1840, at St. James's Palace, having a few days previous to that event been naturalized by act of parliament. Almost immediately after his settlement in England, the prince read a course of constitutional history and law, with one of our most eminent legists. Prince Albert has kept himself aloof from party politics, but on all social questions he has ever taken a warm interest. As head of the fine arts commission, and as chairman of the council of the Great Exhibition, his services were invaluable. The prince is a field marshal and a colonel of the grenadier guards.

ALBONI, Marietta, the most distinguished contralto of the day, born at Citto di Castella in 1826, married Count Pepoli in 1853.

ALCOCK, Joseph François, French magistrate, was a member of the liberal opposition to the Bourbon government. At the revolution of July, 1830, he was nominated by Dupont de l'Eure 'president du tribunal de premiere instance de Roanne.' In the following year he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies. In 1837 he was nominated councillor of the royal court of Lyons. At the revolution of February, 1848, M. Alcock became procureur-general of the court of appeal in Lyons, and in May, 1849, was nominated a councillor in the court of cassation.

ALEXANDER II., surnamed Nicolaewich, the present emperor of all the Russias, was the eldest son of the late emperor Nicholas and the empress Alexandra Feodorowna, or, as she was called before her marriage with the emperor Nicholas, the princess Frederica Louisa Charlotte Wilhelmina, sister of the present king of Prussia. Alexander was born 29th April, 1818, and was highly educated. At a very early period he entered the military service, but never has exhibited any special military genius. In 1841 he married the princess Marie of Hesse. As crown prince he was represented as opposed to the warlike policy of his father; and the measures he has since adopted for the development of the arts of peace and the elevation of the serfs of Russia, would seem to indicate that he has become inspired with a conviction that peace hath her victories not less renowned than war.

ALFORD, Rev. Henry A., B.D., poet and biblical critic, was born in London in 1810, and educated at Ilmenster grammar school and Trinity College, Cambridge. His first effort in verse was a volume entitled 'Poems and Poetical Fragments,' published at Cambridge in 1831. In 1835 'The School of the Heart, and other Poems,'

appeared, in two volumes. In 1834 Mr. Alford was elected a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and from 1835 to 1833 was vicar of Wynewold, Leicestershire. In 1841-2 Mr. Alford was Hulsean lecturer in the university of Cambridge, and in 1844 he published an excellent edition of the Greek New Testament. Since 1853 Mr. Alford has been officiating minister of Quebec street chapel, where he enjoys a high reputation.

ALDRIDGE, IRA, negro actor, born 1805, is the son of a negro chief in the interior of Africa. Destined for an ecclesiastical career, he was trained in New York as a protestant missionary, but the passion for the drama growing upon him, he made his debut in that city as an actor. His appearance was an ovation, but his performances being subsequently interrupted by the police, he visited England with the view of again devoting himself to theological studies. But once more the stage vanquished the pulpit, and he appeared as 'Othello' with great success. Subsequently he received an engagement from the manager of Covent Garden, and since then has performed, not only in the metropolis, but in all the chief cities and towns of Great Britain, and also in all the capitals of the continent.

ALISON, SIR ARCHIBALD, Bart., was born in 1792 at the parsonage house of Kenley, Shropshire. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he carried away some of the highest prizes both in the mathematical and Greek classes. In 1814 he passed as an advocate at the Scottish bar. In 1834 he was appointed to the responsible judicial situation of sheriff of Lanarkshire. He has written several interesting and important treatises, but the great work of his life has been the 'History of Europe.' This work is the result of fifteen years' travelling and study, and fifteen more of composition. He is now engaged on a continuation, bringing the work down to our own times.

ALVAREZ, JUAN, Mexican general, b. 1780.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, was born 2d April, 1805, at Oderse. His parents being poor, were unable to give him a liberal education. While young he conceived a great love for a player's life. He went to Copenhagen in 1819, but his rude appearance and want of education insured his rejection at the theatre of the capital. He ultimately came under the notice of Counsellor Collin, who succeeded in getting him admitted to the government gymnasia. From this school he went to college, and afterwards travelled into several continental countries. He has written about thirty-five volumes of novels, the most of which have been translated into German, Dutch, English, and Russian.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, LL.D., born at Kilsyth in 1803, a popular Glasgow preacher, and author of various polemical works.

ANTHON, CHARLES, LL.D., was born in the city of New York, in 1797. In 1811, after receiving an excellent preliminary training, he entered Columbia College, and graduated with distinguished honours in 1815. In 1820 he was appointed adjunct professor of languages in Columbia College, which he held for some fifteen years. Almost immediately after this appointment he undertook the preparation of a new edition of 'Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.' In 1835, in connection with the publishing house of the Messrs. Harper, Professor Anthon projected and edited a classical series which includes all the more important Greek and Latin authors.

ANTONELLI, CARDINAL, secretary of state in the government of the pope, was educated at the Romish seminary founded by Gregory XVI. He assumed the purple a little before the election of Pius IX. The cardinal belongs to the reactionary party, and from his superior force of character is understood to exert a powerful influence upon the present pontiff.

ARAGO, ETIENNE, a journalist, brother of the late eminent astronomer of the name, was born at Perpignan, Feb. 7, 1803. Studied at the college of Sorreze, and held during the period of the restoration an appointment in the polytechnic school, which he resigned to enter upon a literary career. In 1840 he connected himself with the Paris press, writing for the *Siècle* and the *National*. He was also one of the founders of the *Reforme*, in which he was a copious writer.

ARGYLL, GEORGE JOHN DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, duke of, was born in 1823, is the son of the seventh duke. When marquis of Lorn, and at the early age of nineteen, he entered the arena of ecclesiastical controversy, by publishing a 'Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son,' discussing the question of non-intrusion. In 1847 the marquis of Lorn succeeded his father in the dukedom, in the sheriffdom of Argyllshire, and as master of the queen's household in Scotland. In 1848 he published 'Presbytery Examined,' a production originally meant as a contribution to one of the quarterlies, but which, having grown too bulky for its original purpose, was published as a separate treatise. The work is a good defence of Presbytery against the assaults of the Puseyite prelatic party in Scotland. In 1852 the duke of Argyll took office under Lord Aberdeen as lord privy seal; and in 1855 he became postmaster-general under Lord Palmerston. In 1844 he married the eldest daughter of the duke of Sutherland, Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Gower. As a popular lecturer the duke is much esteemed; as a statesman he has not yet secured that position which might have been anticipated from his general capacity.

ARNOLD, MATTHEW, poet, son of the late Dr. Arnold of Rugby, was born on the 24th December, 1822, educated at Rugby and Oxford. As a poet, Mr. Arnold has no sympathy with what has been designated the spasmodic school. The classical, not the romantic, is his admiration, and his poetry appeals rather to the intellect than the passions. Mr. Arnold is at present one of the government inspectors of schools.

ARNOT, NEIL, M.D., an eminent physician, born at Dysart in 1788, author of several scientific works.

AUBER, DANIEL F. E., was born at Caen, Normandy, 29th January, 1784. His father was a printseller. At the age of twenty he was sent to London to learn something of his business; but he returned, not to follow out the business, but to become a music composer for the stage. In this line his pen has been most prolific, and his reputation universal. His most popular operas are 'Masaniello,' and 'Fra Diavalo.'

AUERBACH, BERTHOLD, a German litterateur, born at Nordstetten in 1812.

AYTOUN, WILLIAM EDMONDSTOUNE, was born in 1813, and educated at the seminaries of Edinburgh. In 1840 he was admitted to the Scottish bar, and in 1845 was appointed professor of rhetoric and *Belles Lettres* in the university of Edinburgh. He has written a great deal of poetry, principally ballads. He was also a contributor to Blackwood. In 1856 he published a long poem entitled 'Bothwell.' In the early days of his career he belonged to the liberal school of politics; but he has gradually veered round to that of conservatives. As a token of gratitude for this happy change, Lord Derby, in 1852, appointed him sheriff and vice-admiral of Orkney.

B

BABBAGE, CHARLES, was born in 1790, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He devoted himself entirely to the study of mathematics and mechanics. He travelled through England, and over the continent, inspecting wheels, levers, valves, &c. In 1821 he undertook to direct the construction of a calculating machine. By 1833 a portion of this machine was put together, and performed its work with all the precision which had been predicted of it. But since that it has been allowed to stand still, although it cost the enormous sum of £17,600. In 1828 Mr. Babbage was called to fill the chair of mathematics in Trinity College. He has written several scientific treatises. In politics he is decidedly liberal.

BACK, SIR GEORGE, F.R.S., was born at Stockport, Cheshire, on 6th Nov., 1796. He entered the royal navy, as midshipman, on board the 'Arethusa,' in 1808. He was at several naval engagements; but the great work of his life, and for which he displayed a peculiar aptitude, has been travelling in the arctic regions. Since 1837 he has been permitted to live on half-pay; was knighted in 1839.

BAEHR, JOHN C. FELIX, was born at Darmstadt, on the 13th June, 1798. A voluminous author of historico-philological works.

BAILEY, PHILIP JAMES, author of 'Festus,' &c., was born at Nottingham, April 22, 1816. After receiving the education afforded by the public schools of his native town he proceeded to Glasgow, and matriculated at the university of that city. In the autumn of 1833 he entered the offices of a solicitor in the Temple, with whom he remained some two years. Subsequently he was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar by the benchers of that ancient society in 1840. His 'Festus,' published by Pickering, met with a generally enthusiastic reception in Britain and America. Mr. Bailey has since published the 'Angel World,' 'The Mystic and the Age,' a satire.

BAILY, EDWARD HODGES, R.A., was born at Bristol, 10th March, 1788. He was educated for commercial pursuits, but at the age of sixteen he abandoned the counting-house, and became a wax modeller. In this he succeeded beyond his expectation. He went to London and was favourably received by Flaxman, and commenced to work in his studio. Mr. Baily has produced a great number of very fine statues, &c., 'Eve at the Fountain,' 'Eve Listening to the Voice,' &c. His fame is European.

BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, born at Leeds, in 1799, second son of the late Mr. Baines, proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, and M.P. for Leeds. After passing through his primary studies he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the first prize for eloquence. In 1825 he was called to the bar by the benchers of Inner Temple. At the bar he soon acquired a conspicuous position as one of the first of pleaders. His great reputation at the bar opened for him the doors of the senate; and his parliamentary ability secured for him a place in the government of Lord Palmerston. From 1849 to 1855 Mr. Baines was president of the poor law board, and never were the affairs of that organization better managed than during his presidency. As a politician, Mr. Baines, without being exactly a radical, belongs to the more advanced than merely whig school. In common with the other members of the Baines' family he takes a deep interest in the educational advancement of the people.

BALFE, MICHAEL WILLIAM, was born in Dublin, 1808. Before he was five years of age he began to discover great love for music. He received his first lessons from Mr. Meadows, band master of an infantry regiment lying at Wexford. In less than three months he acquired such a facility on the violin, that his master requested his father to place him under more experienced tuition. He became a first violinist, performed as such in several of the principal London theatres. He has composed a great many operatic pieces, as well as became an excellent vocal performer in them. He travelled over the continent, receiving honours and applause in abundance.

BANCROFT, GEORGE, was born at Worcester, Massachusets, U.S., in 1800. He graduated at Harvard College. He afterwards travelled in Europe, and studied at Gottingen and Berlin. He has published poems and contributed to the 'North American Review;' but the great work which has rendered his name deservedly famous is his 'History of the United States.' In politics he is democratic, was a member of President Polk's government, and from 1846 till 1849 he represented the United States at the court of Britain.

BARAGUEY, D'HILLIERS, marshal of France, was born at Paris on the 6th September, 1795. In 1812 he was nominated a sub-lieutenant, and in 1815 raised to the rank of captain. In 1827 he became a lieutenant-colonel, and in 1830 took part in the expedition to Algeria. His success against the Arabs gained him the confidence of the government of Louis Philippe, and as the reward of his valour he was made a lieutenant-general. On the fall of the citizen king in the revolution of 1848, the provisional government appointed him to the command of the military division of Besançon. He replaced Changarnier in the command of the army of Paris, and concurred in the accomplishment of the *coup d' etat* on the 2d December, 1851. For this service he was nominated a member of the consultare commission. In the war with Russia he was commander-in-chief of the Baltic expedi-

tion, and for his good services was elevated to the dignity of a marshal of France, and received the grand cross of the legion of honour.

BARBES, ARMAND, born at the *Pointe a Petre* (Guadaloupe) in 1810. The instincts of a dreamy and enthusiastic mind made of him from a very early period a child of conspiracy. Throughout almost the entire reign of Louis Philippe he was engaged in intrigues against the government. The revolution of 1848 found him in prison and restored him to liberty. Personal gratitude to Lamartine for having at one period saved him from the scaffold, for a time restrained him from indulging that excess of fanaticism which had through life cursed his existence. He founded a club, which took his name, and in which the doctrines of socialism were mingled with the energy of republicanism. The name of Barbes sounded in the ears of the people like the tocsin against monarchy and the bourgeoisie. In 1849 Barbes was sentenced to transportation, but the punishment was commuted to perpetual detention. He was afterwards pardoned by the emperor, and is now a voluntary exile.

BARNES, ALBERT, a popular biblical commentator, born 1st December, 1798. After passing through the usual preparatory studies he was ordained a pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches of Philadelphia. As a preacher he possesses commanding eloquence; as a biblical expositor his works have been of considerable service to the Sabbath school teachers of Britain and America. Unlike a great proportion of the American clergy, Mr. Barnes has always been a strenuous foe of slavery. His works have had an immense sale not only in America, but in England and Scotland.

BARNUM, PHINEAS TAYLOR, a celebrated American charlatan, was born in the village of Bethel, in Connecticut, in 1810. From a very early period Barnum exhibited an aversion to work of the ordinary kind, which people with less power of face are compelled to follow for their subsistence. After an unsuccessful attempt in the newspaper line, he hit upon the lucky expedient of securing an old negress, whom he represented as the nurse of Washington, and 160 years of age. The story took, thousands in every town and city of America flocked to see the early guardian of their liberator. On this side the Atlantic pathetic pictures were drawn by anti-slavery orators of the degradation thus cast upon the memory of the great general of the republic. The 160 year old negress shelved, Barnum opened a cabinet of curiosities in New York. His next great card was General Tom Thumb. In 1855 Barnum published his life, giving a detailed account of how he managed to deceive the public by his various speculations.

BAROCHE, PIERRE-JULES, French advocate, born at Paris, 8th November, 1802. Devoted to professional and political life. As a member of the chamber of deputies in conjunction with Odilon Barrot he opposed the ministry of Guizot, whose system of government he stigmatized as a system of corruption. In those days the political creed of Baroche was political liberty, gratuitous education, equitable remuneration, *du travail*, protection to agriculture. Subsequently, however, he rather tarnished his reputation by taking part in the repressive measures of Louis Napoleon. On the accomplishment of the *coup d' etat* he accepted the vice-presidency of the '*commision consultative*,' and in 1855 was invested with the grand cross of the legion of honour.

BARROT, ODILON, was born at Villepot, 18th April, 1791; was educated for the law. In politics he has always belonged to the liberal opposition. He contributed much to the bringing about the revolutions of 1830 and 1848. Along with M. Thiers he tried to form a cabinet in 1848. He supported the right of the Count of Paris to the throne. For some time he held office under Louis Napoleon, but ultimately the emperor dispensed with his services.

BARTH, DR., was born at Hamburgh, 18th April, 1821. He was educated in his native town, and afterwards studied at Berlin. In 1845-6-7, he accomplished a journey round the Mediterranean, as well as through the contiguous countries of that famous sea. In 1849 he set out for Africa, in company with Mr. James Richardson, and did not return till 1855. On that vast continent he has travelled at least 12,000 miles. His journeyings were confined to North and Central Africa.

BARTHELEMY, AUG.-MARSEILLE, French poet, born at Marseilles in 1796. The satirical powers of Barthelemy frequently brought him in contact with the government of the restoration, and the revolution of July, 1830, found him in prison. Restored to liberty, he sang the victory of the people, and from Louis Philippe he received a pension of 1,200 francs; which, however, he subsequently lost, from not guiding his muse by the inspiration of the government. The latest effusions of the poet's genius are war songs celebrating the triumphs of the Crimea.

BARTLETT, JOHN R., American ethnologist, born 23d October, 1805, at Providence, Rhode Island. His chief works are, 'A Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas,' and 'The Progress of Ethnology.'

BASTIAT, FREDERIC, a French and political economist, and eminent advocate of the doctrines of free trade. His 'Popular Fallacies concerning General Interests' is one of the most powerful and logical exposures of the protectionist system ever written.

BASTIDE, JULES, French legislator, born at Paris in 1800. Distinguished at college. A career of fortune was open to Bastide had he not chosen to sacrifice fortune to opinion. After the revolution of July, 1830, Bastide, who had been most conspicuous at the barricades, opposed the royalty of the duke of Orleans. The result of this opposition was such as compelled him to seek in England a shelter from the fury of the political passions evoked on the soil of France, the part he had acted being deemed worthy of death. At the revolution of 1848, Bastide, who had returned to France after sojourning in England for a couple of years, was appointed to various important positions by the provisional government.

BECQUEREL, ANTOINE CESAR, an eminent French philosopher, was born on the 7th March, 1788, at Châtillon-sur-Loing in the department of the Loiret. Having studied at the Ecole Polytechnique in 1808, he became an officer of engineers, and served in that capacity with the imperial troops in Spain during the years from

by Captain Beechey. In 1829 he was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1842 he published the narrative of a voyage round the world. In 1843-48 he visited Labuan, rendering Sir J. Brooke most valuable assistance against the pirates that infested the Bornean archipelago. In 1852 Sir Edward commanded the government expedition sent in quest of Sir John Franklin. In addition to several volumes of travels, Sir E. Belcher has published various works of more strictly professional interest of great value.

BELL, JOHN, was born in Norfolk in 1800. Besides being tolerably conversant with literature and history, he is a sculptor who has risen to some degree of eminence. The principal feature in his character as a sculptor is his having attempted to break away from the usual subjects of his craft, and to bring out something new: in this he has so far succeeded.

BELL, ROBERT, litterateur, born at Cork in 1800, author of the 'History of Russia,' in Lardner's Encyclopædia, and editor of Parker's edition of the 'Poets of England,' &c. An erudite and accurate writer.

BENDEMANN, EDWARD, eminent painter, born at Berlin, in 1811. Grandeur of style and accuracy of design are conspicuous in all his works.

BENEDICT, JULIUS, was born at Stuttgardt in 1804. At an early age he showed a great taste for music. When sixteen years of age he became the pupil of the great Weber, and continued such for three years. On account of Weber's recommendation he was engaged to conduct German operas at Vienna, in 1824. He afterwards did the same at San Carlo, in Naples. His own operas, in consequence of their being purely German, never took at Naples. In 1830 he returned to Stuttgardt, where he met with a considerable amount of success. In 1835 he reached London, and since then he has remained in this country. His English operas have been well received.

BERGHAUS, HENRY, celebrated geographer, born at Cleves (Prussia), in May, 1797.

BERLIOZ, HECTOR, an eminent French musical composer, born December, 1803.

BERRYER, P. A., an advocate of great repute. Born at Paris in 1790. Whether under a legitimist *regime*, or the constitutional government of July, 1830, the wild republic of 1848, or the imperial rule of Louis Napoleon, he has maintained ably and firmly, but temperately, his political opinions, and obtained the respect of all governments in succession, although known to be one of the advisers and agents of the Comte de Chambord, the legitimist pretender to the crown of France. Being elected a member of the French Academy in 1855, in his speech on the occasion, he made some severe observations upon the degraded condition of France, which necessarily gave high umbrage to Louis Napoleon, who ordered its suppression, but in a few hours reversed the interdict, and Berryer applying to the emperor to be excused from presenting himself, according to the usual forms, at the Tuileries, pleading his political principles and position as a reason, the request was allowed. Berryer, consistent in his own opinions, has been the intrepid advocate of all the more illustrious victims of government prosecutions in France, from Ney to Montalembert.

BETHELL, SIR RICHARD, was born at Bradford in 1800. He was educated at the Bristol grammar school, and at the age of fourteen entered Wadham College, Oxford, where, at eighteen, he took his degree of B.A. In 1823 he was called to the bar. In 1840 he was made a queen's counsel. In 1851 he was returned to the House of Commons for Aylesbury, and at the formation of the Aberdeen ministry, he was nominated solicitor-general, and knighted.

BINNEY, REV. THOMAS, was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and educated for the ministry at Wymondley. He was first placed at Newport, Isle of Wight, from which he removed in 1829 to London. Since then he has always been recognized as one of the leaders of the English independents. He has both travelled and written, but the great source of his fame is the pulpit.

BIOT, JEAN BAPTISTE, was born at Paris in 1774. After a term of study at the college of Louis le Grand, Biot passed into the artillery; but abandoned the military service for scientific pursuits, and won so much distinction as to be appointed professor of mathematics in the central school at Beauvais. Unable to procure the scattered works of the great mathematicians, Biot wrote to Laplace requesting permission to peruse the proofs of his 'Mechanique Celeste.' The request was granted, and henceforth Biot and Laplace were fast friends. In his twenty-sixth year Biot was recalled from Beauvais and appointed to the chair of natural philosophy in the college of France. In 1803 Biot was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1806 he was chosen a member of the Bureau des Longitudes, and took part in the extension of the French arc of the meridian across Spain and the island of Formentera. The completion of the triangulation in Spain led to a desire to carry it farther north. The English arc begun by General Roy had been carried to the extremity of Scotland by Colonel Mudge. To accomplish this object Biot embarked for England. Colonel Mudge accompanied him to Scotland. The Investigator brig of war was placed at his service. The Investigator sailed north to the little island of Uist, and in this bleak region of fogs and storms his observations were completed. In 1840 the Royal Society awarded Biot their Rumford medal for his researches in connection with the circular polarization of light. Biot married at twenty-two. By his wife, the daughter of Brown, professor of natural philosophy, and contemporary with Reaumur and Nollet, Biot had two children, a son and daughter. The daughter is now a grandmother; his son, distinguished for his knowledge of Chinese, died in 1850. Biot's published contributions to the literature of science are numerous and valuable.

BISCHOFF, THEODORE LOUIS WILLIAM, an eminent anatomist and physiologist; native of Hanover; born October, 1807. He is now professor of anatomy at Munich.

BLACK, ADAM, M.P., was born in Edinburgh, in the year 1784. He was educated at the high school of his native city. When he commenced business he dealt in books of every description—old and new. After a while, his success in business warranted his removing to more extensive premises, on the North Bridge. Mr. Black has always taken

an active part in politics; and during the radical agitation boldly sided with the liberals. He has been twice Lord Provost of, and now represents Edinburgh in parliament.

BLANC, LOUIS, was born at Madrid, in 1813, and is of Corsican extraction. At the age of nineteen he came to Paris, where he wrote for several daily journals. From that period till the revolution of 1848, he continued an untiring writer for the press. His productions tended materially to bring about that event. He was a great advocate for 'organization of labour,' the attempt at which so miserably failed. Near the close of that year, in consequence of the Assembly having given orders that he should be prosecuted for conspiracy, he escaped to England, where he has since remained. He has, since his arrival, been actively employed on a 'History of the French Revolution,' which is to be completed in ten volumes; several of these have been published.

BLANQUI, LOUIS AUGUSTE, born at Paris, 1805. A prominent member of the extreme revolutionary party in France. Condemned to death for conspiring against the government of Louis Philippe,—a sentence subsequently commuted to perpetual imprisonment. Set at liberty by the revolution of 1848, Blanqui, with whom antagonism to authority had become a second nature, organized in Paris that society of the central republicans which so menaced the provisional government, by demanding from it a host of wholly impracticable measures. He is now imprisoned.

BOECKH, AUGUSTE, born 1785, at Carlsruhe, in the grand-duchy of Baden, an eminent philologist. Educated at the university of Halle, in the Prussian province of Saxony, and thence admitted into the teacher's seminary at Berlin. Subsequently he was appointed professor of the Greek language and literature in the university of Berlin, —an office he still holds. Professor Boeckh is an associate member of the Academy of Inscriptions and *Belles Lettres* of France, and a corresponding member of most of the learned societies of Europe. Professor Boeckh's principal philological and critical work is his edition of Pindar, consisting of the Greek text, with various readings, scholia, a Latin translation, a continuous commentary, notes, and a treatise on Greek versification. The work, however, that has mainly contributed to establish his reputation with the students of Greek antiquity, is 'Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener,' translated into English by the late chancellor of the exchequer, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, under the title of 'The Public Economy of Athens.'

BONAPARTE, CHARLES LUCIEN JULES LAURENCE, prince of Canino, eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, was born at Paris, 24th May, 1803. As a naturalist the prince has acquired great distinction, being regarded as one of the chief living authorities in ornithology. His chief publications are a continuation of 'Wilson's Ornithology of America,' in four folio volumes, and the 'Iconografia della Fauna Italica,' a splendidly illustrated work in three volumes folio. For many years the prince of Canino has been the chief promoter of the annual congress of the savants of Italy.

BONAPARTE, JEROME, the youngest brother of Napoleon I., was born at Ajaccio, on the 15th December, 1784. When Napoleon became first consul, he removed Jerome, then fifteen years of age, from college, and placed him in the naval service. When hostilities broke out between France and England in 1803, Jerome cruised off the West India Islands. Forced to quit that station without doing anything either brilliant or effective, he took refuge in the port of New York. While in the United States he married Miss Elisabeth Paterson, the daughter of a wealthy merchant in Baltimore. The marriage was a misalliance in the estimation of his brother, and Jerome's wife was forbidden to enter France. Under this interdict the daughter of the Baltimore merchant proceeded to England, where she gave birth to a son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. When Napoleon became emperor he caused the marriage to be annulled by a decree of the council of state; the pope, however, refused to ratify the divorce. Making no figure at sea, Napoleon transferred his brother from the naval to the military service, and in 1807 he entered the army with the rank of general. In that same year he married Frederique Catherine, daughter of the king of Wurtemberg. Napoleon now erected Westphalia into a kingdom, and created Jerome its king. Compelled to abandon his kingdom on the abdication of Napoleon, he lived in exile until the return from Elba, when he repaired to Paris, and distinguished himself at Waterloo. After the final abdication of his brother he lived chiefly at Trieste, where he purchased a palace. When Louis Napoleon became ruler of France, Jerome was recalled to Paris, and the old man who had witnessed so many changes of fortune, was created a marshal of France, president of the senate, and in failure of the direct succession, heir to the imperial throne.

BONAPARTE, LOUIS LUCIEN, second son of Lucien Bonaparte, born in Worcestershire, January, 1813, during his father's residence in England. Has written largely on science, and is specially distinguished as a chemist. On the establishment of the empire he was made a member of the senate of France.

BONAPARTE, LOUIS NAPOLEON, third son of Louis, king of Holland—this Louis was third brother of the emperor Napoleon. Louis Napoleon was born at the Tuileries, 20th April, 1808. He spent his youth in Switzerland. His first attempt on France was made at Strasburg, 30th Oct., 1836. This failed. The next was made at Boulogne, 6th Aug., 1840. In both instances he was made prisoner. For the first offence he was banished to the United States, and for the second he was confined in the citadel of Ham. On 25th May, 1846, he made his escape from Ham, and travelling through Belgium, reached England, where he remained till the revolution of 1848. In that year he was elected a representative of the national assembly, and subsequently president of the republic. On 2d Dec., 1851, he accomplished his famous *coup d'état*, and proclaimed himself dictator; and on 2d Dec., 1852, he was proclaimed emperor. He was married on the 29th Jan., 1853, and has since visited her Britannic Majesty twice. In his earlier days he wrote several volumes on what he deemed interesting topics. Since he has succeeded to power he has shown himself, in some respects, a patron of literature; in other respects he has been quite the opposite.

BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON JOSEPH CHARLES PAUL, second and only surviving son of Jerome Bonaparte by his second wife, was born 9th September, 1822. Elected a member of the legislative assembly, prince Napoleon distinguished himself by the support of the ultra opinions, but since his cousin became emperor, he has been a devoted adherent of the imperial policy.

BONHEUR, MADEMOISELLE ROSA, eminent animal painter, born at Bordeaux in 1822.

BOPP, FRANZ, an eminent philologist, born in 1791, at Mayence, in the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1812 Bopp removed to Paris, where he continued for about five years; after that he removed to London, to Göttingen, and ultimately to Berlin, where he was appointed professor of Sanscrit and the Oriental languages, a situation which he has ever since continued to fill with the highest reputation. Professor Bopp's investigations have been chiefly directed to comparative grammar,—a science which he has called into existence by the study of Sanscrit. A comparative grammar of the Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Old Sclavish, Gothic, and German languages, is his great work.

BORROW, GEORGE, is a native of Norfolk. His first publication, 'An Account of the Gypsies in Spain,' raised him at once to a high rank as a painter of men and manners. This was followed by 'The Bible in Spain,' being a description of his adventures as an agent of the Bible Society. His 'Lavengro' is understood to be a sort of autobiographical sketch of his own history, and abounds in striking descriptions, scenes, and incidents. Borrow may be considered as the Salvator Rosa of modern literature, his pictures of the wild races of gypsies and vagrants of every character are drawn by the hand of a master, and merely as artistic descriptions possess a rare and peculiar merit.

BOSWORTH, JOSEPH, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S., an eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar, born 1788. Author of numerous philological works.

BOWRING, SIR JOHN, K.B., was born at Exeter in 1792. He was for some time editor of the 'Westminster Review.' He has an extraordinary knowledge of European literature. He received from the university of Groningen, Holland, the degree of LL.D. He was various times commercial commissioner to France; in 1849 was appointed British consul at Hongkong, and in 1853 received the honour of knighthood, and was made governor of Hongkong.

BRAVO-MURILLO, JUAN, ex-president of the Spanish ministry, was born at Frejenal de la Sierra, in the province of Badajoz, June, 1803. Destined for the church, he studied theology at Seville and Salamanca. Abandoning theology he became a student of law, and in 1825 entered the College of Advocates at Seville. His great oratorical powers soon gave him celebrity among the collegians. On the death of Ferdinand VII. he was appointed attorney-general at Caceres in the tribunal of Estremadura. This official position was held by him until the extreme progressionist party came into power in 1835. He now chose Madrid as the scene of his exertions, and with his friend the jurist Pachico, began the publication of the 'Bulletin de Jurisprudence.' When the revolution of 1841 broke out Bravo was arrested as the leader of the Moderados. In 1847 he became minister of justice in the cabinet of the duke of Sotomar, but resigned when Pachico became the head of the government. In 1851 he was charged with the formation of a new cabinet, of which he was himself the head. In the spring of 1853 his cabinet fell.

BREMER, MISS FREDERICA, an eminent Swedish novelist, whom the Howitts have by their admirable translations naturalized in England; born in 1802 at Abo.

BREWSTER, SIR DAVID, LL.D., was born at Jedburgh, in Scotland, in 1781. Originally intended for the Scottish Church, he was admitted a licentiate, and in 1800 obtained the degree of M.A. from the university of Edinburgh. In 1807 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Aberdeen, and in 1808 was elected fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In the latter year he became the editor of the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' which was completed in 1830. The attention of this illustrious philosopher was early directed to the subject of optics, a science which he greatly extended, and in which many of his experiments and discoveries have been of the highest practical value. In 1811, when writing the article 'Burning Instruments' for the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' he threw out the beautiful suggestion, that a powerful lens might be constructed out of zones of glass built up of several circular segments, and which would be well adapted, from its great reflective power, to the illumination of light-houses. In 1813 appeared his 'Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments,' in which his strong practical sagacity and sound science suggested various important improvements. Brewster obtained the Copley medal from the Royal Society in 1815, as a reward for his optical researches, and was adopted into that learned body the same year. The French Institute in 1816 bestowed upon him the half of their prize of 3,000 francs, awarded for two of the most important discoveries in science effected during the two years preceding; and in 1819 the Royal Society gave him the Rumford gold and silver medals for his discoveries on that abstruse physical question, the polarization of light. In 1816 he invented the kaleidoscope, that elegant philosophical toy. Continuing with pertinacious industry his scientific labours, assisted by Professor Jamieson, he commenced the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and shortly after, the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*. In 1825 the French Institute elected him a corresponding member, and subsequently the same honour was conferred by the Royal Academies of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark. To him is owing the suggestion, in 1831, of the scientific meeting at York, from which issued The British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1832, he received the dignity of knight from William IV. Besides a large amount of contributions to scientific journals, Sir David has published the following works: 'A Treatise on the Kaleidoscope,' 'A Treatise on Optics,' 'Letters on Natural Magic,' 'Life of Sir Isaac Newton,' 'More Worlds than One;' he is also one of the editors of the *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*. In 1849 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the National Institute of France,

order in council, passed in retaliation of Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees. In the same year he entered parliament. His triumphant defence of Queen Caroline in 1820 raised him to the highest pitch of popular applause. From 1830 to 1834, Lord Brougham was identified with the fortunes of the whig cabinet, sharing alike in its popularity and disfavour. To the lord chancellor, in conjunction with Earl Grey, was committed the difficult task of carrying against the opposition of the peers the parliamentary reform bill. In the discharge of this duty he exerted all his energy and eloquence. At no crisis in his history did the daring character of the learned lord more completely disclose itself than in those repeated interviews with the king, which the ominous aspect of events necessitated. In 1834 there was a fresh ministerial crisis. The whigs were superseded in office by Sir Robert Peel, and though in a few months the great conservative statesman was compelled to retire, in the reconstructed whig cabinet Lord Brougham had no place. Since that time he has never been a member of any ministry. But though occupying no official position, the noble and learned lord has largely influenced the course of legislation, especially in educational and legal reforms. Perhaps the least worthy of his appearances in parliament were the speeches in which he denounced the anti-corn law league as unconstitutional, even while supporting its policy. On the fall of Louis Philippe in 1848, he expressed a desire to the provisional government to become a citizen of France. In the name of that body Marrast replied, that if he desired to become a French citizen he must cease to be an English peer. In addition to his great political and legal services Lord Brougham has been a voluminous author. A collected edition of his entire works was recently published by the Messrs. Griffin. Lord Brougham married Mrs. Spalding in 1819, and had one daughter, who died. His peerage terminates with his life.

BROWN, Miss Frances, blind poetess, born June, 1816.

BROWNING, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, the most distinguished of living poetesses. Born in London of a family in affluent circumstances, she gave early promise of poetic talent, and has from time to time produced works of the highest merit, equally distinguished for their learning and beauty.

BROWNING, Robert, was born at Camberwell, in 1812. He is a poet of genius, but his works have never been of such a character as to make him popular. He has written several pieces for the stage.

BRUNEL, Isambard Kingdom, son of the constructor of the Thames tunnel—eminent engineer, was born at Portsmouth. While yet a child he was taken to France, and received his education at the College of Henri IV., at Caen. Mechanical and railway engineering have been the special objects of Mr. Brunel's study. He designed the first steam-ship built to cross the Atlantic, the 'Great Western,' and the 'Great Eastern,' about which the world has heard so much, is also the product of his genius. In 1838 Mr. Brunel was appointed engineer of the Great Western Railway, and under his superintendence have all the tunnels, bridges, and other works been constructed on that line. Conspicuous as feats of engineering skill is the bridge across the Thames at Maidenhead, the bridge at Chepstow, crossing the Wye, and above all, the bridge just erected over the Tamor of the same span and height as the Britannia bridge, with a central pier rising from a depth of eighty feet of water, the deepest yet encountered in railway engineering. Mr. Brunel was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1830, and was chosen one of the council in 1844. He is also a vice-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and chevalier of the legion of honour.

BRUNOW, Baron, the celebrated Russian diplomatist, born at Dresden in 1796. Became connected with Russia in 1818. Represented Russia at London, from 1839 till 1854.

BRYANT, William Cullen, was born at Cummington, Massachusets, 3d Nov., 1797. At an early age he decided to make the law his profession. He has written a great deal of poetry, showing a considerable amount of talent. He has also been long connected with one of the leading American newspapers.

BUCCLEUCH and QUEENSBERRY, Walter Francis Montague Douglas Scott, fifth duke of Buccleuch, born 1806. Studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, entered the House of Lords in 1827. In 1855 was nominated colonel of the Edinburgh militia. The duke is a moderate conservative in politics, and takes considerable interest in social improvements and the amelioration of the condition of the Scottish peasant.

BUCHANAN, James, was born 13th April, 1791, in the county of Franklin, Pennsylvania. His father was an Irishman, a native of Donegal. Mr. B. studied law, but had a strong bias for politics. His career has been one of unprecedented success. He has been a member of the House of Representatives, a senator, a secretary of state, an ambassador to foreign courts, and is now president of the republic.

BULWER, Sir Edward Lytton, is son of the late Gen. Bulwer; was born in 1805. He has written a great many novels of various characters —romantic, incidental, sentimental, and historical. He has also distinguished himself in the political world. While still young he was deprived of his father, but his mother—the heiress of the family of Lytton of Knebworth—possessing a taste for elegant literature, imbued the mind of the future poet and novelist with a taste for literature. From the private schools where he received his earliest education, Bulwer went to Cambridge, and completed there his intellectual training in a distinguished manner, having the good fortune to be the successful competitor for the chancellor's prize medal with his English poem on Sculpture. In 1827 he began his career as a novelist by the publication of 'Falkland.' Within a year of the publication of 'Falkland' 'Pelham' appeared, which in its turn was succeeded by the 'Disowned,'—'Devereux,' 'Paul Clifford,' and 'Eugene Aram' followed. Having seen fit or necessary to pause in his career as a novelist, he became the editor of the 'New Monthly Magazine,' to which he contributed a series of papers known as the 'Conversations of the Ambitious Student,' the chief of which have since been pub-

lished in a collected form. In 1833 'England and the English' appeared, a work which excited in a peculiar degree the wrath of the critics. 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' and 'Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes,' followed. 'Rienzi' gave Bulwer a commanding position as a novelist. 'Ernest Maltravers,' 'The Last of the Barons,' 'Zanoni,' 'Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings,' 'The Caxtons,' 'My Novel,' and 'What Will He Do With It,' are his other chief works of fiction; 'The Lady of Lyons,' 'Richelieu,' and 'Money,' his most successful plays; the 'New Timon,' and 'King Arthur,' are his most ambitious poems. In 1831 the novelist entered parliament as the member for St. Ives, in the ranks of the 'English Radicals.' In 1835, when Sir Robert Peel took office, he published the 'Crisis,' a powerful pamphlet, which ran rapidly through more than twenty editions, largely influenced the elections, and won for its author a baronetcy. Excluded from parliament at the general election of 1842, for eight or nine years he remained sequestered from political life, but in 1852 he was returned for Hertford. In 1854 the associated societies of the Edinburgh University elected him as honorary president, and in 1857 he was chosen lord rector of Glasgow University, an office to which he has recently been re-elected. On the fall of Lord Palmerston, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was appointed colonial minister in the government of Lord Derby, an appointment which he still holds.

BULWER, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY LYTTON, is brother of the novelist, and was born in the same year, 1805. He has appeared as an author, but his career has been strictly political. Since 1829 he has acted as a diplomatist for his government in various countries. In his political career he has been generally consistent and successful.

BUNSEN, THE CHEVALIER DE, was born in 1790, at Korbach, in Germany. He was Prussian ambassador at Rome, Switzerland, and, from 1841 till 1851, at the court of England. Since then he has been living in a private residence on the Rhine, and occupying himself with learned studies. He has written several interesting and useful works.

BUOL-SCHAUNSTEIN, Count, chief minister of Austria, is the son of an Austrian diplomatist. On the death of Schwarzenberg in 1852, he was summoned from London, where he was then ambassador, to receive his present appointment. Count Buol has sought to strengthen the Austrian monarchy by administrative reforms at home, and by directing all his energies to the emancipation of Austria from Russian influence. In 1856, as Austrian plenipotentiary, Count Buol took part in the peace conference of Paris.

BURGOYNE, SIR JOHN FOX, entered the army as one of the corps of royal engineers, August, 1798. Served in Malta, in Egypt, in Sicily, and in Sweden, from 1800 to 1807. Served under Sir John Moore. In 1809 joined the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and continued with it, attached to the third division, until the termination of the Peninsular war in 1814. After passing through the various intermediate military grades, he attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1852, and was then created a knight of the grand cross. In 1854 he was sent to Turkey, and continued in the Crimea as chief of the engineering department of the British army till his recall in 1855.

BURRITT, ELIHU, known as the learned blacksmith, was born in Connecticut, in 1811. He received but an ordinary school education, but by perseverance and industry he has acquired a knowledge of a great many languages and dialects. He is also a proficient in mathematics. Mr. B. has made himself well known in this country and in France, by his untiring exertions to form and consolidate the league of universal brotherhood. He is also a strenuous advocate for the ocean penny postage.

BURTON, JOHN HILL, was born 22d Aug., 1809, at Aberdeen; was educated for the law; but has figured more as a historian and literary writer than as a lawyer.

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CABALLERO, FERMIN, a Spanish journalist and statesman, born 1800. His parents were peasants, but discerning the superior abilities of their child, exerted themselves to secure for him a superior education. He early manifested a predilection for geographical studies. The first work that drew upon him public attention was a series of criticisms on a geographical dictionary of the Peninsula, a work of imposing pretensions, but got up with so little care in the editing, that it was rendered nearly worthless. The wit and knowledge with which Caballero exposed the shortcomings of Minano's 'Dictionary,' brought him at once fame and wealth. In 1833, Caballero established the *Boletin de Comercio*. Subsequently when that journal was suppressed by authority, he produced the *Eco del Comercio*, a paper which, mainly from the vigour of its original writing, was speedily recognized as one of the most influential journals in Spain. On the accession of Lopez to the ministry, in 1843, Caballero became a member of the cabinet, but was expelled by Espartero. On Espartero's fall he resumed office, though but for a brief period. Caballero's most important works are geographical; his 'Manual Geographica administratino de Espana' is a work of vast and varied research. A small pamphlet on the geographical learning of Cervantes will supply some valuable notes to future commentators on Don Quixote.

CABET, ETIENNE, leader of the French communists or Icariens, was born at Dijon, January 2, 1788. Having received a liberal education, he was admitted a member of the bar. In 1816 he defended General Veux, who, in conjunction with some others, was tried for conspiracy against the restored Bourbons. The ardour with which Cabet defended his client drew upon him the suspicion of authority, and subsequently he quitted Dijon, for that focus of revolution, Paris. On the fall of the elder Bourbons he was appointed procureur-general for Corsica. Displeased with the constitution of July, one of Cabet's first acts on arriving in Corsica was to denounce the new charter. This in an official could not be tolerated, and Cabet was accordingly recalled. On his return he at once threw himself into the ranks of

the opposition, and became conspicuous in the Chamber of Deputies by the violence of his harangues. Having established a newspaper of ultra democratic tendencies, in 1834, he was prosecuted for certain libels on Louis Philippe, and condemned to two years' imprisonment. Escaped to England, he remained there until the amnesty of 1839, when he returned to Paris. It was in 1842 that Cabet first enunciated his peculiar communistic opinions; his 'Voyage en Icarie,' published in that year, attracted great attention among the workmen of Paris. Having procured a grant of a tract of country in Texas, a portion of his followers set out from France to found in the New World a social republic. Subsequently Cabet followed his disciples. In his journey through the United States he heard of the expulsion of the Mormons from Nauvoo, and in May, 1850, Cabet with his followers took possession of the city. The latest accounts of this band of voluntary exiles from the civilization of the Old World, represent them as living harmoniously enough, but steadily decreasing.

CABRERA, DON RAMON, count of Morella, one of the most eminent Carlist generals in Spain, born at Tortora, in Catalonia, in August, 1810. Devoted to the church; through family influence he obtained the reversion of a chaplaincy, but the bishop refused to consecrate him to office, because of the immorality of his life. The death of Ferdinand VII., and the breaking out of the civil war, found Cabrera ready for action. He espoused the cause of Don Carlos, by whom, in 1838, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and created count of Morella. On the fall of Don Carlos he was compelled to take refuge in France. Thinking the revolution of 1848 a favourable moment to advance the pretensions of the Carlist party, Count Morella landed in Spain, but being badly wounded at Pasteral, he was obliged again to take refuge in France; from France he passed into London, where he has married a rich English lady.

CAIRD, JAMES, M.P., and eminent agricultural writer, born at Stranraer, in 1816, educated at Edinburgh. At the general election of 1857, Mr. Caird was elected as member of parliament for the borough of Dartmouth. Mr. Caird's contributions to the *Times* newspaper, and his works on high farming, have given him an immense reputation. His presence in the House of Commons is a guarantee for the practical and intelligent discussion of agricultural questions.

CAIRD, REV. JOHN, M.A., a popular preacher of the Church of Scotland, was born in Greenock in 1823. He studied at the university of Glasgow, and in 1844 was licensed to preach the gospel. In the following year he was ordained minister of Newton-on-Ayr, and a few months subsequently was removed to Edinburgh, having been elected by the town council minister of Lady Yester's church in that city. In 1850 he removed from Edinburgh to Errol, and in 1858 he removed from Errol to Glasgow, where a magnificent church has been erected for him. Mr. Caird's pulpit appearances are marked by simplicity, earnestness, and fervour. A discourse preached before the Queen, in the parish church of Crathie, published by request of Her Majesty, has attained an unprecedented popularity, and a volume of his sermons has recently been published by the Messrs. Blackwood, which has already won almost an equal admiration.

CAMBRIDGE, H.R.H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, duke of, is the son of Adolphus Frederic, first duke, and is a grandson of George III., and cousin to Her Majesty. His royal highness was born at Hanover, March 29, 1819, and on the death of his father in 1850, succeeded to the dukedom. In 1857 he became colonel of the army, in 1845 a major-general, in 1854 a lieutenant-general, and was appointed to command the Highlanders and guards which formed the first division of the army sent to the Crimea to support the interests of Turkey. At Alma and Inkermann his royal highness displayed both ability and valour as a commander. On the retirement of Lord Hardinge the duke was appointed commander-in-chief of the British army.

CAMPBELL, SIR COLIN, lieutenant-general, K.C.B., commander-in-chief of the Indian army, was born at Glasgow. In 1808 he joined the army. Sir Colin served in the expedition to Portugal and Walcheren, and subsequently shared the fortunes of Sir John Moore in the peninsula. At the siege of San Sebastian he led the storming party; in 1815 he shared in the expedition to the United States. In 1842 he commanded the 98th regiment in the expedition to China. In the Punjaub campaign he was a general of brigade. Of his doings at Chillianwallah, Lord Gough, the commander-in-chief, thus wrote:—'Brigadier-general Campbell, with that steady coolness and military precision for which he is so remarkable, carried everything before him.' In 1854, Sir Colin was appointed to the command of the Highland brigade. At the Alma his coolness and intrepidity contributed in a marked manner to the distinguished success of the British arms. At Balaklava he held the post of honour. The 'thin red line' has become a thing of history. So conspicuous had been Sir Colin's services in the Crimea, that when the revolt of the Sepoys broke out he was at once appointed to the command of the army in the East. 'When will you be ready to start?' said Lord Palmerston. 'To-morrow,' said the veteran; 'all I want can be got in Calcutta as well as here.' What Havelock and Outram so gloriously began, Campbell has no less gloriously terminated. These three share the honour of having crushed the Indian mutiny, and avenged our slaughtered countrymen. As a reward for these last services he has been raised to the peerage as Lord Clyde.

CAMPBELL, REV. JOHN, D.D., originally a blacksmith. John Campbell, by the rough energy of his character, won his way to the position of a leader among the English independents; became editor of the 'British Banner,' 'Christian Witness,' 'Christian Penny Magazine,' &c. Dr. Campbell began his career as a minister in Kilmarnock, where he was the first congregational minister. At the period when the 'Christian Witness' was started, he had reached the acmè of his popularity. Since that time the progress of a more liberal theology than is known to distinguish the Doctor, has wrought a considerable change in the feeling with which he is regarded by the body whose representative man he had been for a series of years. In addition to his labours as a journalist,

Lord Morpeth, was born April, 1802. He entered public life as attaché to the embassy at St. Petersburg. Subsequently he was elected one of the members for Yorkshire. The earl has acquired an honourable reputation as a man of letters and general culture, has lectured to mechanics' institutions, has travelled in America and the East. As lord-lieutenant of Ireland under Lord Pamerston's administration he was extremely popular.

CARLYLE, THOMAS, was born in 1795 at Ecclefechan, a small village in Dumfriesshire, where his father held a small farm. Educated at Annan, at the age of fourteen he removed to the university of Edinburgh, where he passed through a rather extended curriculum, distinguishing himself at once in classics and mathematics. Destined for the church, but turned aside from his purpose by circumstances honourable to himself, he devoted himself to literature. His works now amount to nearly a score of volumes, and in them may be found much of the most original and powerful writing of our day. The chief of these are his 'French Revolution,' and the 'Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell.' At present he is engaged upon a 'Life of Frederick the Great,' the first two volumes of which have just been published. No other writer of our time has been so well abused by the critics, yet no other writer has exerted so potent an influence upon contemporary literature.

CARNOT, HIPPOLYTE, minister of public instruction in France under the republic of 1848, was born in 1801.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM BENJAMIN, M.D., one of the most eminent physiologists of the day. He is the son of the late Dr. Lant Carpenter. On leaving school he contemplated entering upon the profession of a civil engineer. His tastes, however, subsequently induced him to determine upon devoting himself to medical science, and in 1833 he entered the medical classes of University College, London, where he greatly distinguished himself as a student. After passing his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Society in 1805, he entered the university of Edinburgh, where he speedily attracted notice at once by the maturity of his knowledge and the originality of his views. Dr. Carpenter graduated at Edinburgh in 1839. Shortly subsequent to this he settled at Bristol, where he was appointed lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the medical school of that city. Here it was that Dr. Carpenter wrote the 'Popular Cyclopædia of Science,' and the 'Principles of Human Physiology.' These works have been the precursors of a host of treatises on cognate topics. For many years Dr. Carpenter edited the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*. He is professor of medical jurisprudence in University College, London, lecturer on general anatomy and physiology, and examiner in physiology and comparative anatomy in the university of London. In 1844 he was admitted a member of the Royal Society. In 1849 Dr. Carpenter gained a prize of 100 guineas, offered for the best essay upon the use and abuse of alcoholic liquors. A people's edition of this work, published by Bohn, has attained great popularity.

CASS, GENERAL LEWIS, a distinguished American statesman of the democratic party, and of notorious pro-slavery predilections, born at Philadelphia, in 1793.

CATTERMOLE, GEORGE, painter, born at Dickleburgh, near Diss, Norfolk, in 1800, is one of the most original of the English school of painters in water-colours. His pictures embrace a comprehensive range of subjects, historical and poetical. Scott and Shakspeare have furnished the artist with ample material on which to exercise his peculiar powers. For more than twenty years Cattermole's works adorned the Water-Colour Exhibition, but during the last five or six years he has ceased to send his pictures there. Knights in armour, brigands in their haunts, and monks in their refectories, are his favourite subjects. His pictures invariably display great imaginative power, deep poetic feeling, delicate conception, and exquisite mastery of colour and tone.

CAUSSIDIERE, MARE, French politician, born at Lyons in 1809. Condemned to imprisonment for his connection with certain revolutionary proceedings in 1834, he was restored to liberty by the amnesty of 1837. His imprisonment appears only to have strengthened the ardour of his convictions, and soon after his release from incarceration he became recognized as one of the leaders of the advanced reform party. At the revolution of February, 1848, Caussidiere was installed prefect of police. Possessing a refined mind under a rough and unpolished exterior, he served his friends less than he made them subservient to his own use. He was a man of action in contact with the people, and surrounded by a militia ready for anything. During the brief reign of the provisional government, his energy contributed to restrain the imprudence of those Polish and Italian refugees with whom Paris swarmed, and who sought eagerly to compromise the republic by involving it in wars of aggression in the interests of foreign factions. Caussidiere in his exile has published a memoir of the revolution which has perhaps not received the attention its importance deserves.

CAVOUR, COUNT CAMILLE, president of the council of ministers, and chief adviser of the king of Sardinia. At once a statesman and an orator, Cavour is the firm friend of representative government. Under his administration Sardinia has taken a more conspicuous place in the European political system than she ever formerly occupied.

CAYLEY, ARTHUR, distinguished mathematician, born on 16th August, 1821, at Richmond, Surrey. Studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree, and was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1842. In the same year he was elected a fellow of the college. Afterwards he studied for the law, and was called to the bar in 1849. Mr. Cayley has devoted himself to researches in the higher branches of pure mathematics. The *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society contain many important contributions from his pen upon his favourite science.

CHADWICK, EDWIN, C.B., a distinguished social economist, born in 1802. The public life of this well abused man may be said to have commenced with his connection with those great measures of poor law amendment and sanitary reform, with which his name is now associated. In the prosecution of these measures he exhibited

great ability and devotion—not unmixed with a certain contempt for those who differed from his views, that might have been spared. The animosity which this temper kindled, compelled his retirement from official life.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM and ROBERT, popular publishers, and originators of 'Chambers's Journal,' were born in Peebles, William in 1800, Robert in 1802. Both brothers received a good education in their native town, Robert passing through a complete classical course. Through the misfortunes of their father they were thrown, while yet in boyhood, on their own resources. The early struggles of the youths form a remarkable example of self-reliance, energy, and industry. The family having removed from Peebles to Edinburgh, William and Robert conducted separate establishments until 1832, when they united in establishing their well known *Journal*. Since that time their course has been steadily upwards. Until now their printing and publishing house in High street is one of the most remarkable and extensive in Scotland. Among the more important works they have published, are their 'Information for the People,' the 'Popular Library,' 'Instructive and Entertaining Library,' 'Repository of Instructive and Entertaining Tracts,' 'Miscellany,' 'Educational Series.' Mr. Robert Chambers has devoted great attention to literature and science. His chief works are the 'Traditions of Edinburgh,' 'History of the Rebellion of 1745-46,' 'Popular Rhymes of Scotland,' 'Life and Works of Burns,' by far the best life of Burns yet published, the 'Domestic Annals of Scotland.' His 'Ancient Sea Margins' is an important contribution to geological science. 'The Book of Scotland,' and 'Things as they are in America,' are Mr. William Chambers' chief works.

CHANGARNIER, NICOLAS AIME THEODULE, is one of the most celebrated of the African generals. In Algeria, he rose from the lowest position in the French army, to his present rank. His political power dates from the revolution of 1848. The provisional government then constituted him governor-general of Algiers. In Paris, during the insurrection of June, 1848, he took part in the suppression of the civil war, which led to the dictatorship of Cavaignac. On the election of Louis Napoleon as president of the republic, Changarnier was appointed commander of the first military division. Without bloodshed he suppressed the attempted insurrection of June, 1849. Napoleon's purpose served, he became jealous of the military talents of Changarnier, and the general was accordingly superseded in the command of the army of Paris. Since the *coup d'état*, Changarnier has been an exile; lately permission to return to France was given him, in common with the other exiled generals, but was spontaneously rejected.

CHEEVER, GEORGE BURRITT, D.D., a popular American theological writer, born in 1807, at Hallowell, Maine.

CHERNEY, COLONEL FRANCIS RAWDON, royal artillery pioneer of the overland route to India, one of the most intelligent and energetic of modern travellers, is a native of Ballyrea, in Ireland, born 1789.

CHILD, MRS., an eminent American educational writer, author of the 'Mother's Book,' 'Frugal Housewife,' &c.

CHISHOLM, MRS. CAROLINE, eminent for her efforts to improve the condition of emigrants, born at Wotton about the year 1810.

CLARE, JOHN, the peasant poet of Northamptonshire, born at Helpstone, in 1793.

CLARENDON, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS, earl of, secretary of state for foreign affairs under Lord Palmerston's administration, born Jan. 26, 1800. His first prominent public appointment was that of plenipotentiary to Madrid. In this position he was fortunate enough to secure at once the confidence of the government he represented, and also the good opinion of the inhabitants of the Spanish metropolis. On his accession to the earldom in 1838, he returned to England. Not long after he had taken his seat in the House of Lords, a speech he delivered on Spanish affairs attracted general attention, and on the re-arrangement of the Melbourne cabinet in 1840, Lord Clarendon was appointed lord privy seal. Sir Robert Peel coming into power in 1841, Lord Clarendon returned to the opposition. In 1846, however, he became president of the Board of Trade under Lord John Russell. In the subsequent year he was nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland. When he entered upon his vice-regal duties, famine and fever had induced great national distress and suffering, and the death of O'Connell then just announced in Dublin, was creating considerable excitement. The Repeal Association was daily growing more noisy and troublesome, 1848 was already casting its deep shadows over the path of the politician. The energy and prudence with which Lord Clarendon conducted himself during the crisis added much to his reputation for sagacity. Lord Clarendon held the vice-regal office until the resignation of the Russell ministry in 1852. On the formation of the Aberdeen cabinet, Lord Clarendon was appointed to the foreign office, a position which he likewise held under the government of Lord Palmerston. The noble earl has thus occupied a conspicuous political position in all the leading events of late years. Lord Clarendon married in 1839 a sister of the present earl of Verulam, by whom he has a youthful family. He was created a G.C.B. in 1838, and in 1849 received the knighthood of the Garter.

CLARK, MRS. MARY COWDEN, author of the 'Complete Concordance to Shakspere,' born June, 1809.

CLOSE, THE REV. FRANCIS, M.A., dean of Carlisle, an eminent preacher of the evangelical school.

COBDEN, RICHARD, born at Midhurst, Sussex, in 1804. Leaving home at an early age, he entered a London house, where he speedily gained the esteem of his employers. While there, combining business with intellectual advancement, he visited the United States and the greater part of Europe. Beginning business on his own account, he early gained a reputation for the production of elegantly designed printed goods. In a pamphlet entitled 'England, Ireland, and America,' and a pamphlet on Russia, he first embodied those views with which his name is now identified. Returned to parliament for Stockport, in 1841, he soon gained the ear of that most factitious of all assemblies, the House of Commons, by the admirable arrangement, direct-

ness, and force of his speeches. Throughout the anti-corn law struggle, Cobden was recognized as the leader of the enemies of the bread tax; and when Sir Robert Peel abolished obnoxious import, he pointed to Mr. Cobden as the man with whose name the honour of its abolition must be associated. At the general election in 1857, Cobden's peace principles lost him a seat in parliament. Since then he has been repeatedly solicited to offer himself as a candidate, but domestic affliction has unhappily deprived the country of his services.

CODRINGTON, Sir William John, K.C.B., was born in 1800. He is the eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. In 1821 he entered the army; and in 1836 became lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream guards. In 1846 he attained the rank of colonel, and in 1854 that of major-general. When the British army went out to Turkey, Sir William accompanied it as a spectator. Being at Varna immediately before the sailing of the expedition to the Crimea, Lord Raglan appointed him to the command of the first brigade of the light division, vacant by the appointment of General Airey to the adjutant-generalship of the army of the East. Sir William led this brigade with great steadiness and gallantry at the battle of the Alma. On the morning of the battle of Inkerman, when visiting the outlying pickets, about five o'clock, he discovered the gray columns of the Russians advancing, rode back to his brigade and instantly gave the alarm. His bravery on that dreadful day was noted by the commander-in-chief, and when Sir George Brown retired wounded to Malta, General Codrington was appointed to the command of the light division. On the death of Lord Raglan, and the resignation of General Simpson, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British army in the Crimea. For his services there he has since been made a knight commander of the bath.

COLERIDGE, Rev. Derwent, principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was born at Keswick, September, 1800. Educated at a private school at Ambleside, and subsequently at St. John's College, Cambridge. His earliest contributions to literature were made to 'Knight's Quarterly Magazine,' under the signature of Davenant Cecil. But he is best known to the reading world by his admirable memoir of his brother Hartley, whose 'Poems' and 'Biographies of Northern Worthies' he edited. Since the death of his sister Sarah, Rev. Derwent Coleridge has taken her place as editor of his father's works.

COLLIER, John Payne, eminent philologist and editor of Shakspeare, born in London, 1789.

COLLINS, Wilkie, R.A., son of the great painter, a distinguished biographer and novelist, born in London in 1824.

COMBERMERE, Stapleton Cotton, first Viscount, is the eldest son of the late Sir R. S. Cotton, M.P. for Cheshire, born 1770, entered the army in 1791, and served in the campaign in Flanders, in 1793-94. Two years later he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, under Sir Thomas Craig, in command of the 25th light dragoons, and accompanying his regiment to India, went through the campaign of 1798-99, against Tippoo Sultan, taking part in the siege of Seringapatam. In 1808 he accompanied Lord Wellington to the Peninsula, in command of a cavalry brigade, where he specially distinguished himself. In the year following the battle of Talevera he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1810 was appointed to the command of the allied forces under the duke of Wellington. In this position he continued until 1814. In 1817 he was appointed governor of Barbadoes. In 1822 he assumed the chief command of the British forces in India. On the death of the duke of Wellington he was appointed constable of the tower of London. In 1855 he was created a field marshal.

CONSTANTINE, Nicholaevich, second son of the late Emperor Nicholas, grand duke of Russia, and grand admiral of the imperial fleet, born 1827, and was declared admiral of the fleet by his father in 1831, when he was four years old. His chief naval instructor was Admiral Litke, celebrated by his voyage from Cronstadt to Kamtschatka and back in 1826-27. Constantine in his boyish studies displayed a marked predilection for everything Russian. His general reputation for talent earned him a wide popularity in Russia, more especially with the old Russian party. In 1847 he visited England, and went to all the public establishments, leaving a favourable impression upon all with whom he came in contact. Constantine married the Princess Alexandria of Saxe Altenburg. In the late war he was intrusted with the control of the defensive operations in the Baltic. The high expectations entertained respecting his spirit and ability were scarcely realized during a contest in which he gave such conspicuous proof that discretion was the better part of *his* valour.

COOK, Eliza, one of the most pleasing song-writers of the day, born in London in 1817.

COOPER, Thomas Sidney, A.R.A., a distinguished painter, born Sept. 26, 1803. His parents were in humble circumstances, and his father having, while Thomas was a child, deserted his family, the boy was early thrown on his own resources. Having taught himself to draw, he succeeded in occasionally earning a few shillings by the sale of sketches of some old buildings. Subsequently he got employment as a scene painter at the theatre, and in 1827 he went to Holland. In Holland he practised portrait painting, and studied the works of the old Flemish and Dutch masters. Mr. Cooper also mastered the methods of the living painters of Holland, especially the method of the eminent animal painter, M. Verboeckhoven. In 1831 he returned to England—resolved to adopt animal painting as his particular department of art. The novelty of his manner at once caught attention, and attracted purchasers. His first picture exhibited at the gallery of the Society of British Artists, procured him a commission from Mr. Vernon, and since that time his career has been one of unbroken prosperity.

COPE, Charles West, R.A., distinguished at once as a historic and domestic painter, born at Leeds in 1815.

CORMENIN, Louis Marie De La Haie, Vicomte De, eminent French political writer, born at Paris, Jan. 6, 1788. The son and grandson of officers of high rank. M. de Cormenin received a careful training for public life. At the early age of twenty-two he was appointed by Napoleon first secretary of the council of state,

and while in that office was charged with drawing up some of its most elaborate reports. In 1828, Cormenin was elected deputy, and continued to be re-elected during some twenty years. His intimate and comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence, his logical method, whether of speaking or writing, gave him great power. Louis Philippe had not long been seated on the throne of France ere Cormenin became bitterly hostile to the rule of the 'citizen king.' After the revolution of 1848, he diligently set himself to remodelling the constitution, being president of the commission named for that purpose. After the *coup d'état*, M. de Cormenin was appointed a member of the council of state reconstructed by Napoleon III.

COUSIN, VICTOR, the eminent eclectic philosopher, born at Paris in 1791. A translation of 'Plato' into French, published in 1812, first gave Cousin celebrity in the literary and philosophical world. In 1815 he was appointed by Royer Collard to deliver lectures on the history of philosophy in the 'Faculté des Lettres' of the university. On the fall of Napoleon, the misgovernment of the Bourbons excited his disgust, and from the professorial chair he was not seldom heard denouncing the doomed race which had 'learned nothing, and forgotten nothing.' The freedom with which he uttered his opinions on the restored monarchy, drew upon Cousin the attention of the government, which, in 1820, issued peremptory orders that he should discontinue his lectures. Thus set at leisure, he turned with renewed energy to philosophical studies. Travelling in Germany in 1834, his freedom of speech made him an object of distrust to the government of Prussia, and he was arrested accordingly; but after a brief imprisonment he was allowed to depart to Paris. In 1828 he resumed his lectures. When Guizot became a minister, Cousin was appointed inspector-general of education. In this capacity he visited Germany in 1831, and in 1832 that celebrated report on the Prussian system of education was published, which has given popular instruction such an impulse over Europe. Cousin has been the enthusiastic disciple of nearly every system of philosophy, and justifies this general devotion by professing an impartial and universal eclecticism. Sir William Hamilton's celebrated paper on the 'Philosophy of the Unconditioned' was mainly directed against the principles of Cousin, and is accepted by many of the profoundest and most cautious thinkers, as an effectual demolition of the theories of the brilliant Frenchman.

COUTTS, MISS ANGELIA GEORGIANA BURDETT, born 1814, granddaughter of the eminent banker of the name, to whose great wealth she has succeeded.

CRAIK, GEORGE LILLIE, a literary writer, and editor of the 'Pictorial History of England,' born in Fife in 1799. At the university of St. Andrews he went through the usual course of a divinity student, but did not take license as a preacher. Soon after the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge was formed. Mr. Craik wrote for it 'The Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties,' and though appearing without a name, this work established its author's reputation as a writer of extensive and varied acquirements. Since then, Mr. Craik has largely contributed to our popular literature. Scrupulous accuracy, and sound criticism, are the leading characteristics of his writings. He is now engaged on a 'History of the English Language and Literature.'

CRANWORTH, ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE, Baron, late lord chancellor of England, born 1790.

CREASY, EDWARD SHEPHARD, M.A., professor of history in the university of London, born at Bexley, Kent, in 1812, educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1837 he was called to the bar by the benchers of Lincoln's Inn. In 1850 he was appointed professor of modern and ancient history in the university of London. His chief and most popular work is 'Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World,' published in 1851, of which at least a half dozen editions have been already called for.

CRÉMIEUX, A., a French legislator, and ex-minister of justice under the provisional government of France, in 1848. Cremieux was long a member of the Chamber of Deputies, always voting with the reform party against Guizot. When it was announced that the government would put down the reform banquets, Cremieux exclaimed, 'There is blood in this!' Encountering Louis Philippe and his queen in the Place de la Concorde, on the Thursday of their flight, he urged the king to depart immediately, no hope for them being left. Afterwards he proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, and advocated the formation of a provisional government.

CRESWICK, THOMAS, R.A., painter, born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, 1811, one of the most general favourites among living English landscape painters. The first pictures by which Mr. Creswick became known, were his Welch streams; their exquisite combinations of rock, foliage, and river, excited universal admiration. In 1842 Mr. Creswick was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Creswick was the first, or at least among the first, of oil painters to introduce the now common practice of painting in the open air, direct from nature.

CROLY, REV. GEORGE, LL.D., poet, litterateur, and theologian, born in Dublin, 1785, and was educated at Trinity College. Dr. Croly was one of the earliest contributors to 'Blackwood;' as rector of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, he is much esteemed. He has written songs and sermons, novels and newspapers, and all of them well. His 'Tales of the Great St. Bernard,' 'Salathiel,' and 'Marston,' are among the best works of fiction of our time. Dr. Croly is an eminent scholar, and in early life was an admirable musician.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE, artist, born 1794. His father was an artist of considerable ability. Desirous of going to sea, his first practice was without any intention of devoting himself to professional life. But his father's death leaving his mother and a sister under his care, he entered the Royal Academy as a student. The academy was crowded at the time. Fuseli told him he must fight for a place, but being somewhat short-sighted, and the illustrative figures so indifferently placed, that little good could be got from them, George made but one drawing during his attendance of the course. To enumerate all the works he has since them illustrated would be almost impossible. He is justly entitled to be considered the

originator of the now prevalent style of illustration. A great critic has pronounced him the prince of living caricaturists, and one of the best of men.

CUMMING, Rev. John, D.D., minister of the Scotch Church, Covent Garden, London, and author of numerous devotional and controversial works, born in Aberdeenshire, Nov., 1810. Since 1833, Dr. Cumming has been a highly popular preacher in the metropolis.

CUNNINGHAM, Peter, author of the 'Handbook of London,' and editor of Murray's edition of the 'Works of Goldsmith,' and 'Johnson's Lives of the Poets,' &c., born at Pimlico, London, April, 1816.

CUNNINGHAM, William, principal of the New College, Edinburgh, born at Dunse, Berwickshire, October, 1805. Educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he greatly distinguished himself as a student. Almost immediately after receiving license to preach, he was ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. Dr. Scott of Greenock. He was afterwards translated to Trinity College Church, Edinburgh. Dr. Cunningham took a prominent part in all the discussions and controversies which preceded the disruption of the Scottish Church; and, on the death of Dr. Chalmers in 1847, was appointed his successor, as principal of New College.

CURTIS Benj., an eminent American lawyer, b. in 1809, author of numerous standard legal works.

CUSHMAN, Miss Charlotte, an eminent American tragic actress.

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DALE, the Rev. Thomas, M.A., canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and vicar of St. Pancras, poet and popular author, born at Pentonville, London, August, 1797.

DALHOUSIE, James Andrew Brown Ramsay, marquis of, is the tenth earl of Dalhousie, born 1812; was governor-general of India during the last Sikh war; to his policy Britain owes the annexation of the Punjaub. The marquis returned from his duties in the East in shattered health. Lord Panmure is the heir of his Scottish titles.

DANA, James D., a distinguished American naturalist, born at Utica in 1813; author of several standard works on mineralogy, &c.

DANA, Richard Henry, poet and novelist, is the son of Francis Dana, minister to Russia, member of congress, and chief justice of the commonwealth of Massachusetts; born November, 1787.

DANBY, Francis, A.R.A., a distinguished painter of what is styled the historical landscape, born near Wexford, Ireland, 1793. He received his earliest lessons in design in the School of Arts, Dublin, and exhibited his first pictures in 1812, at the exhibition in that city. It was not, however, until 1824 that Danby attracted much attention as an artist. In that year his 'Sunset at Sea after a Storm,' purchased by Sir Thomas Lawrence, at a price much above what the modest artist had presumed to place upon it, proclaimed his powers. Next year he exhibited 'The Delivery of Israel out of Egypt.' In consideration of the great ability displayed in this picture, the Royal Academy elected him an associate. Mr. Danby's landscapes blend great imaginative power with great poetic refinement. In his own peculiar path, Mr. Danby has long stood without a rival.

DARGAN, William, capitalist and contractor, the architect of his own fortune, and projector of the Dublin exhibition.

D'AUBIGNE, Rev. J. H. Merle, the historian of the reformation, born at Geneva, Switzerland, 1794, and professor of church history in that city.

DAVID, Felicien, eminent musical composer, was born at Casenet, in the department of Vaucluse, on the 8th of March, 1810. A peculiarity of the compositions of David is the attempt to suggest by music, operations of nature, which are obvious only to the eye.

DAWSON, George, popular lecturer and preacher in 'The Church of the Saviour,' Birmingham, born 1821, educated at Glasgow university.

DELACROIX, Ferdinand-Victor-Eugene, eminent French painter, was born at Charenton, Saint Maurice, near Paris, about the beginning of the present century. His principal pictures are 'The Massacre of Scio,' 'Dante and Virgil in the Inferno,' 'Algerian Women,' 'The Jewish Wedding.' Delacroix, though not likely to take rank in the high position his admirers claim for him, undoubtedly possesses superior power as an artist, and his influence upon contemporary French art has unquestionably been great.

DELANE, John T., acting editor of the *Times* newspaper, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree. Under Mr. Delane's management the *Times* has attained its present high position.

DEMIDOV, or DEMIDOFF, Anatol, a Russian author of eminence, is the most conspicuous member of a family of capitalists—the Rothschilds of Russia. The founder of the house of Demidov was a serf, who, in the days of Peter the Great, left his native village to escape serving in the army of the Czar. Niteita bound himself to a blacksmith at Tula, receiving for his work at the rate of about three halfpence a-week. Before the close of his career, on the birth of the prince Peter, he made the empress a present of a hundred thousand roubles. Niteita was a special favourite of Peter the Great, and under his auspices he established the first iron foundry in Siberia. The gold and silver mines of the Ural mountains were discovered by his son and grandson. Prudently enough, however, they concealed this discovery, until they had ascertained the government would allow the proprietors of the land to work it to their own profit. In 1840, Anatol Demidoff was married at Florence to the Princess Matilda de Montfort, daughter of Prince Jerome Bonaparte and of Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg. The marriage produced no children, and after five years it was dissolved by mutual consent—the Princess Matilda receiving an allowance of 200,000 roubles a-year. Demidov resides chiefly in Italy.

DEMORGAN, Augustus, a distinguished mathematician, born in 1806 at Modma, on the coast of Java, now professor of mathematics in the university of London.

DE QUINCEY, Thomas, author of a series of the most original contributions to the magazine

did it appear that the real editorial faculty was to be found. Political disquisition was not the forte of the novelist, and the connection with the *Daily News* was abandoned. 'Dealings with the Firm of Dombey & Son' was now commenced, followed by 'The History of David Copperfield,' 'Hard Times,' 'Bleak House,' and 'Little Dorrit.' In 1850 Mr. Dickens started 'Household Words,' a weekly periodical, which has been enriched by the contributions of some of the ablest and most popular writers of the day. The time has not yet come for an impartial estimate of the genius of this unquestionably most successful novelist of our own, or of any age. Wherever the English language is known, Dickens is read, and not a few of his works have been translated into the varied languages of Europe.

DINDORF, WILHELM, was born at Leipzic, in 1802, is an eminent classical scholar; has edited the leading classics for the university of Oxford.

DISRAELI, THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN, novelist, biographer, statesman, and chancellor of the exchequer, born in London somewhere about the year 1805. His first literary efforts were made in 1826, when he contributed a series of articles to a daily metropolitan newspaper, the *Representative*. The paper did not exist more than five months, but the experiment was sufficient to confirm young Disraeli's ambition to combine political with literary distinction. In 1828 he published 'Vivian Grey;' the work made a great sensation. During the three years subsequent to the appearance of this novel, Mr. Disraeli travelled on the continent, and in the East, gathering those impressions of Oriental life which have been reproduced in his works. Returning from travel at the moment the reform bill agitation had introduced a new era in British politics, he made various attempts to get into parliament. Recommended by Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell, he stood for Wycombe in Bucks, but was defeated. In 1833 he became a candidate for Marylebone. In his address to the electors he described himself as a man who had already fought the battle of the people. Again, however, he was unsuccessful. So resigning for the present all hopes of parliamentary honours, he resumed his literary occupations. After devoting himself for about two years to purely literary avocations, during which he published the 'Wondrous Tale of Alroy,' 'The Rise of Iskander,' 'The Revolutionary Epic,' 'The Crisis Examined,' and 'A Vindication of the British Constitution,' in 1835 he stood for the borough of Taunton, resolved to try his fortune in the conservative interest. O'Connell, no longer his patron, was now the object of his attack. The agitator replied to the sarcasms of the novelist in a strain of the coarsest vituperation. The quarrel led to a hostile correspondence between Mr. Disraeli and Mr. O'Connell's son. Mr. Disraeli's success at Taunton was no better than it had been in Wycombe and Marylebone. But in a letter written to the elder O'Connell after the election, he thus alludes to his repeated failures:—'I have a deep conviction that the hour is at hand when I shall be more successful. I expect to be a representative of the people before the repeal of the Union. We shall meet again at Phillippi.' Mr. Disraeli once more returned to his literary labours. 'Henrietta Temple' was published in 1836, and 'Venitia' in 1837. His political ambition was now at length about to be gratified with a seat in the House of Commons. At the age of thirty-two he was returned as conservative member for Maidstone. Unfortunately, however, the list of his failures was not yet closed. His maiden speech was accompanied throughout by the laughter of the House, and at last he was compelled to resume his seat, uttering these words—'I have begun many things several times, and have often succeeded at last, I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me.' Within two years from this prediction of future success, arising from present failure, he had begun to obtain the ear of the House, and within two years more, he was recognized as the leader of the 'Young England Party.' During the Peel ministry of 1841-46, he acquired his highest distinction as a master of sarcasm. During all the period Sir Robert Peel was developing his free trade policy, Disraeli's attacks on him were incessant, and truculent in the extreme. His brilliant invective did no good to his party, but it secured for him personal distinction and parliamentary position. On the fall of Peel he was now the most conspicuous man in the protectionist ranks, and on the retirement of the Russell cabinet in 1852, Mr. Disraeli became chancellor of the exchequer, under Lord Derby. On the break up of the Palmerston cabinet, by the ill-fated conspiracy bill, he again resumed his position of leader of the Commons, under the noble earl. In 1839, Mr. Disraeli married Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, the widow of his parliamentary colleague, at Maidstone, and through her he became possessed of the wealth necessary to his complete political success. Since Mr. Disraeli commenced his parliamentary career, he has published 'Alarcos, a Tragedy,' 'Coningsby, or the New Generation,' 'Sybil, or the Two Nations,' 'Tancred, or the New Crusade,' and a political biography of Lord George Bentinck.

DIXON, WILLIAM HEPWORTH, of the Inner Temple, editor of the *Athenæum*, born 1821, is the author of the Lives of Howard, Penn, and Blake.

DOO, GEORGE THOMAS, eminent line engraver, was born in January, 1800, in the parish of Christ Church, Surrey. The works by which this distinguished artist is best known are his 'Knox Preaching Before the Lords of the Covenant,' after Wilkie; his admirable rendering of Etty's 'Combat,' and his elaborate version of Eastlake's picture of the 'Italian Pilgrims Coming in Sight of Rome.' Raffaelle's 'Messiah,' and his 'Infant Christ Bearing the Cross,' and the 'Ecce Homo' of Correggio are also works possessing a rare order of merit. The very limited patronage which line engraving has of late years received, has almost led Mr. Doo to abandon the profession, and for some time past he has painted in oil a number of highly characteristic portraits. Mr. Doo enjoys the professional distinction of historical engraver to the queen. His engraving of Her Majesty, after Patridge, is esteemed the best portrait of our sovereign lady yet published.

DORAN, JOHN, LL.D., born in London in 1817; author of several popular historical works.

DROUYN DE LHUYS, EDWARD, a French statesman and diplomatist, was born at Paris, on

the 19th November, 1805. Having received an admirable education, at an early age he entered upon political life. In 1831 he became attaché to the French ambassador at Madrid, the Count de Ragneral, whose confidence he soon completely won. In 1833 he went to the Hague, as charge d'affaires, and had there the chief share in conducting the diplomatic transactions arising out of the dissolution of the union between Belgium and Holland. The mode in which the diplomatist conducted himself in this critical juncture was highly gratifying to all concerned. Prince Tallyrand, who had watched the progress of the conference, pointed him out to the French government as of the greatest promise. In 1842, M. Drouyn De Lhuys was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Even so early as 1842, this astute statesman saw symptoms of the coming disaster, which was to prostrate constitutional government in France, and remonstrated with Guizot upon the policy of the government. On the accession of Louis Napoleon, M. Drouyn De Lhuys was appointed minister of foreign affairs in the first government formed by him. In 1850 he was sent as ambassador to England. In 1855 he represented France in the conferences at Vienna, but the views he held being esteemed too favourable to Austria, he was superseded by Count Walewski. Subsequently he was appointed one of the vice-presidents of the senate.

DUDEVANT, MADAME AMANTINE AUSORE, better known in England by her assumed name of George Sand, was born in 1804, in the department of Indre, France. Her father served in the wars of the revolution, and was a captain in the army of the empire. His paternal ancestor was a premier general, but his mother was a granddaughter of Augustus II. of Poland. Left an orphan by the death of her father, who was killed by a fall from his horse, Mademoiselle Dupin was educated by her grandmother, the Comtesse de Horn. The comtesse was a believer in the doctrines of Rousseau, and educated young Ausore accordingly. When the girl had reached the age of fifteen, her grandmother was prevailed upon to send her to Paris. In Paris she was placed in the convent des Dames Anglaises. With all the enthusiasm of her nature she entered into the spirit of the place, and became for a time an ardent catholic. Her devoteeism went so far that, on her grandmother's death, she resolved to take the veil. The family authority was interposed to prevent this result, and at the age of seventeen she was married to M. Dudevant, a country gentleman of her native district. The marriage was not a harmonious one, and in 1831 a separation was effected, M. Dudevant being allowed to retain her fortune. At the age of twenty-seven she came to Paris. In an obscure lodging in the Quai St. Michel, she became acquainted with Jules Sandeau, a young student. To earn a living, the friends so associated betook themselves to literature. 'Rose et Blanche,' a novel, published in 1832, was the joint product of their labours. Business requiring Madame Dudevant's return to her native place, 'Indiana' was produced by herself alone, and to it, in commemoration of her friendship with the Parisian student, she affixed the name George Sand. This work at once gave her a celebrity which her subsequent writings have contributed to increase. Madame Dudevant's prolonged familiarity with the leading thinkers among the philosophical democrats, and her own ardent genius prepared her to hail, with the impassioned rapture of her nature, the triumph of democracy in 1848. For some time she edited a democratic journal in Paris. Lamartine, not quite assured respecting the course she might deem it her duty to follow, had an interview with her during his 'three months of power,' and did his best to tame her fiery spirit. He thought he had succeeded, but the deeper sympathies of her nature drew Madame Dudevant to the profession of a more unbridled democracy than Lamartine desired should become dominant. With the advent of Napoleon, the functions of Madame Dudevant as a journalist ceased, and since the proclamation of the empire she has turned from politics to literature. Her autobiography appeared some time ago. Several volumes of the work are filled with a narrative of the early life and military adventures of her father, Maurice Dupin. To justify this elaborate introduction, George Sand asserts that every isolated life is a mystery; that thoughts, beliefs, instincts, are all an enigma unless we can trace their origin in the past.

DUFAURE, M., an ex-minister of France, was born in 1789, educated for the bar. After practising his profession at Bordeaux, Guizot made him a councillor of state, and subsequently minister of public works. After the revolution of February he became a constitutional minister under Louis Napoleon. When the president of the republic resolved to usurp the supreme power, Dufaure having always supported the cause of liberty, opposed the *coup d'état*, against which he protested, in common with all the eminent statesmen of France.

DUFF, ALEXANDER, D.D., eminent Indian missionary, born at Pitlochry, Perthshire, in 1808.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, was born at Villers Cotterets, in the department of the Aisne, July 24, 1802. His father, a general of some distinction in the armies of the republic, died in 1806. Young Dumas received his education in his native town from Abbé Grégaine. At the age of fifteen he became a copying clerk. In 1820, Adolphe de Leuven, a young gentleman from Paris, who had begun to write for the theatre, proposed to him that they should unite their efforts. To write for the theatre, said Leuven, was a trade like any other, and only required practice. Thus commenced that career of romance and play-writing which has given Dumas so great a notoriety. His novels are legion, but the most popular are the 'Count de Monte Christo,' and 'Les Trois Mousquetaires.' In 1853 Dumas began to publish his 'Memoirs,' which now amount to some thirty volumes. The catalogue of his writings contains upwards of 1,200 volumes.

DUMAS, JEAN BAPTISTE, one of the most distinguished of French chemists, was born at Alais, department of Gard, in 1800. In 1814 he commenced his medical studies at Geneva, where his devotion to science drew upon him the attention of the Genevan professors. Having formed an acquaintance with Dr. Prevost of Geneva, Dumas and Prevost performed many experiments

together, and published numerous papers on physiological and pathological subjects. The fame of these papers procured him an appointment in Paris, as demonstrator of anatomy at the Ecole Polytechnique, and professor of chemistry at the Athenée. Dumas's researches upon ether, the laws of isomerism, the law of substitution, and the atomic weights of elementary substances, stand out among the researches that make the nineteenth century remarkable in the annals of science.

DUNDONALD, THOMAS COCHRANE, tenth earl of Dundonald, born 14th December, 1775. In his fifth year he was entered on the books of the 'Vesuvius,' then commanded by his uncle, Capt. Cochrane; throughout his entire naval career Lord Cochrane displayed the most consummate ability, and the most dauntless courage. Stripped of all the honours won during a brilliant life by a false charge of having contributed in 1814, to spread a report that Napoleon had fallen, in order to influence the funds, it was only in 1847 that he was reinstated in his rank in the British navy.

DUNGLISON, ROBLEY, M.D., a distinguished medical writer, born at Keswick in 1798: settled in America, and now professor of the institutes of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

DUPIN, ANDRE-MARIE JEAN JACQUES, French politician, ex-president of the National Assembly, was born at Vargy, October 6, 1784. He was educated in the institutes as well as the rudiments of law. He was with M. Berryer, the defender of Marshal Ney, in 1815; and as the steadfast enemy of the Jesuits, enjoyed an extended popularity under the restoration. Dupin has directed great attention to the productive powers of France, and has written two works upon that subject. From 1815 to 1830 he was a member of the representative chamber, and combated consistently the arbitrary tendencies of the different governments. In 1830 he became president and speaker of the new parliament. He made a show of moral opposition to the *coup d'état* when the assembly was dispersed, but he has since seen it his interest to reconcile himself to the rule of Napoleon. In point of fact, Dupin is the solitary example of the seduction of any eminent statesman of the old *regime* by the emperor. In his seventy-fifth year, childless, and gorged with wealth, this sordid soul, the defender of freedom under the first Bourbons, the friend and counsel of Louis Philippe, whose property, and the property of whose family Napoleon has confiscated, has not scrupled to stain his reputation by becoming a functionary of the emperor.

DUPONT, PIERRE, a French poet, born at Lyons in 1821. At the time of the *coup d'état* he had the honour to be arrested by order of Louis Napoleon, and sentenced to transportation to Cayenne, a sentence which, from consideration of policy only, was not carried into effect.

DYCE, THE REV. ALEXANDER, author, editor of 'Early English Literature,' and poetical critic, born in Edinburgh, 1798, received the early part of his education at the high school of that city. From Edinburgh he proceeded to Exeter College, Oxford, and having completed his curriculum, received episcopal ordination, and officiated for several years as a curate in Cornwall and Suffolk. In 1827 he came to London, and entered there upon a literary career, in which his general learning, and critical acquaintance with the older writers, have gained him merited distinction. His editions of the elder dramatists display great research, and great critical sagacity.

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EADIE, JOHN, D.D., LL.D., eminent biblical critic, was born about the year 1814, in Alva, a small town in the shire of Stirling. At a very early period Dr. Eadie began to manifest the possession of superior powers, and having been placed under the care of a distinguished classical scholar —the late Rev. Mr. Browning of Tillicoultry—the youth made rapid progress in all those branches of a liberal education that form a necessary preparation for the sacred ministry. Having completed his preparatory studies, Mr. Eadie entered Glasgow college, and pursued, with remarkable success, the various branches of a liberal education. From Glasgow university he passed with honour to the divinity hall of the U. P. Church, then under the superintendence of Drs. Dick and Mitchell. Having completed his theological curriculum, Mr. Eadie became a preacher of the Gospel. His superior powers were soon appreciated, and at the early age of twenty-one he was ordained minister of the congregation of which he is still the pastor. On the death of the late accomplished Dr. Mitchell, professor of biblical literature to the U. P. Synod, such was the estimate of Dr. Eadie's scholarship and capacity, that he was unanimously appointed to fill the chair of his quondam teacher. While discharging with high acceptability the duties of this professorate, and continuing to minister to his congregation, Dr. Eadie has also devoted himself to the production of not a few works of surpassing usefulness and ability. If we remember rightly, an abridgment of 'Cruden's Concordance' was the first work with which his name was associated, and was undertaken in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. King. This work, containing nearly all that is valuable in the work of 'Alexander the Corrector,' as old Cruden loved to call himself, and being vastly more portable, has become almost a necessary adjunct to every minister's library. Already it has passed through twenty editions. The 'Biblical Cyclopædia,' 'Lectures on the Bible to the Young,' 'Divine Love,' 'A Complete Analytical Concordance,' 'Paul the Preacher,' and a 'Life of Dr. Kitto,' are all peculiarly popular and able works. His Commentaries on Ephesians, Colossians, and Philippians are highly valuable contributions to the science of biblical interpretation. Some of the most erudite and graceful papers in 'The Journal of Sacred Literature' were contributed by Dr. Eadie. The pages of the *North British Review* have likewise been enriched by his pen. His latest production is a touching and admirable estimate of that *facile princeps* of English congregational theologians, the late Dr. Pye Smith. This monograph has been appropriately prefixed to a new edition of the 'Scripture Testimony to the Messiah' of that learned divine.

EASTLAKE, SIR CHARLES LOCK, painter,

and president of the Royal Society, born 1796. Having passed through the usual course of education at the grammar schools of Plymouth and Plympton, he decided upon adopting painting as a profession, and entered as a student at the Royal Academy, London, then under the care of Fuseli. After completing his preparatory studies, Mr. Eastlake visited Paris, to study and copy some of those great works which Napoleon had collected in that nest of the riches of nations, the Louvre. The emperor's escape from Elba interrupted the studies of the painter. Mr. Eastlake accordingly returned to England, and established himself as a portrait painter in his native Plymouth. When Waterloo had extinguished the last hope of empire in the breast of the Corsican, and Britain had decreed his exile, the ship of war which was to carry Napoleon to his ocean prison house lay off Plymouth, with the mighty captain aboard. Mr. Eastlake seized the opportunity thus afforded for securing the last portrait of the emperor obtained in Europe. As he walked the deck of the 'Bellerophon,' the artist sketched him from a boat, and from the sketches thus obtained, produced a full length portrait of Napoleon the Great. With the return of peace, Mr. Eastlake again betook himself to travel, visiting Rome, Greece, and Sicily. In 1823 he forwarded to the exhibition of the Royal Academy views of Rome and its environs, and some pictures of the peasantry of Italy and Greece. In 1828 he contributed his 'Peasants on a Pilgrimage to Rome, first coming in sight of the Holy City.' The work formed one of the leading features of the exhibition, and exhibited far higher power than any of Mr. Eastlake's previous efforts. In 1830, Mr. Eastlake was elected R.A. His next great work, one of the most important of recent contributions to the English historical school of painting, was 'Christ Weeping over Jerusalem.' The deep sentiment of this great picture won its way to all hearts. In 1841, Mr. Eastlake was appointed secretary to the Royal Commission of Fine Arts, formed for inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of rebuilding the houses of parliament to promote the fine arts. The direction of this commission occupied for several years a large portion of Mr. Eastlake's time, and to his exertions much of its success is due. In 1850 Mr. Eastlake was elected president of the Royal Academy, and in the same year he received the honour of knighthood. In 1855 he was appointed director of the National Gallery, with a salary of £1,000 a-year. His previous management as keeper of the National Gallery, together with this appointment, have been the subjects of no small amount of criticism and censure; but into the merits of the controversy it is foreign to our object to enter. Opinion is divided respecting the precise position of Sir Charles as an artist. By some he is esteemed not only the ablest, but also the most learned of English painters, others consider him wanting in that high originality of conception and execution which mark the productions of some less favoured compeers.

EGLINTON AND WINTON, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, fifteenth earl of, and K.T., lord-lieutenant of Ireland, born at Palermo, 1812. The earl of Eglinton, though a conservative, is perhaps the most popular of the Scottish nobility.

EHRENBERG, CHRISTIAN GODFREY, eminent German naturalist and microscopist, was born on the 19th April, 1795, at Deletsch, in Prussian Saxony. He received his early education at Schulpforte, and commenced the study of medicine at Leipzig, in 1815. In 1817 the law of military service called him to Berlin. In Berlin he became acquainted with the celebrated Hemprich, subsequently Ehrenberg accompanied Hemprich on an eastern tour. In their travels the two companions visited Alexandria, explored the coasts of Lybia, and visited Middle Egypt and the pyramids. The travellers, after returning to Cairo, visited Sinai, Ehrenberg ascertaining by means of the thermometer the exact height of the sacred mount. On his return from eastern travel, Ehrenberg was appointed one of the professors of the faculty of medicine. In 1829 he accompanied Alexander von Humboldt into the 'Ural Mountains,' directing special attention to microscopic investigations. In his 'Cosmos,' Humboldt has done ample justice to the scientific attainments of his fellow-traveller. Ehrenberg's great work on 'Infusoria,' published in 1838, drew upon him the attention of the savants of Europe. Subsequent research has shown that the classification of Ehrenberg was not so accurate as might have been anticipated, but the service it rendered to science was nevertheless of eminent value. Since the publication of that work, Ehrenberg has still further pursued investigations of the fossil forms of microscopic organic beings, the results of these investigations he has embodied in a work entitled 'Micro-geologie.' It is unfortunate that the great micromegas is by no means so successful in interpretation as observation. It has long been known to the scientific world that a half of his infusory animalcules are not animals, but merely minute and low organized plants. Ehrenberg has, however, been foolish enough in his new work to maintain in their entirety his old speculations.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, the earl of, K.T., late governor-general of Canada, and now British ambassador extraordinary to China, born 1811.

ELLIS, SIR HENRY, K.H., born 1777, principal librarian of the British Museum, and a voluminous author of works on British antiquities.

ELLIS, REV. WILLIAM, Christian missionary to the Sandwich and South Sea Islands. In 1815, Mr. Ellis connected himself with the London Missionary Society. In November of that year he married Miss Mary Mercy, a young lady devoted to missionary work, and in the following month they embarked at Portsmouth for the scene of their future labours. From the period they landed in the South Seas, until 1824, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were incessantly engaged in missionary work; and in his 'Polynesian Researches' he has embodied the results of his acquaintance with the condition of the islands, and the character of the populations. Having returned to England, Mr. Ellis acted as one of the secretaries of the London Missionary Society, and from information received from the missionaries, together with official documents, he prepared a 'History of Madagascar.' More recently he has published 'Three Visits to Madagascar,' a work which is highly esteemed, and highly popular. Mrs. Ellis died in January, 1835, and subsequently Mr. Ellis married Miss Sarah Stickney.

a lady well known by her works on female education.

ELLIS, Mrs. Sarah Stickney, formerly Miss Stickney, author of the 'Mothers of England,' the 'Daughters of England,' and numerous works on female education of great excellence.

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo, distinguished American writer and thinker, born at Boston about the beginning of the present century; belongs to the transcendental school of philosophers. Having graduated at the early age of eighteen, at Harvard University, Mr. Emerson accepted an invitation to become the pastor of a unitarian church, in his native city, and during the next seven or eight years he continued to discharge the duties of that office. Some difference of opinion on forms of worship and points of creed, led to the severance of the connection, and he retired from the ministry to give himself up to the free investigation of the principles of theology, of morals, and of philosophy. During several winters he lectured in Boston. He also contributed to the *North American Review* a series of papers on the great writers and artists of Europe. But it was only on the publication of his 'Nature' that the peculiar character of his teaching began to be recognized. 'Man Thinking' was the next embodiment of his special opinions. Called in 1838 to deliver an address to the senior class in Divinity College, Cambridge, the 'idealistic pantheism' of his philosophy was still more fully developed: subsequently he addressed the same views to literary societies of Dartmouth College. The impression produced by these various appearances was immense, and a large section of the youthful theological and literary students of America began to look up to him as their master. In 1840, Mr. Emerson commenced a monthly publication, the 'Dial:' this publication was continued four years. In 1846 he published a volume of poems, that were not very poetical. In 1849 Emerson visited England, receiving a cordial reception from the literary society of London. His impressions of things as they are in England, the result of that visit, has since been published in a small volume, entitled 'English Traits,' not indeed wanting in mannerism, but singularly fair, and justly appreciative. A collected edition of Emerson's works has been published in England, but his influence upon the British mind has been comparatively limited. This circumstance is perhaps accounted for by the fact that he is more an interpreter of Coleridge and Carlyle, than an original thinker.

EOTVOS, Jotsef, one of the most conspicuous men of modern Hungary, was born at Buda, on the 3d September, 1813. After enjoying the instructions of a private tutor, Eotvos was sent to a public school just as his grandfather had rendered himself obnoxious to the Hungarians, by taking part with the Austrian court in raising taxes and recruits, without the consent of the Hungarian diet. Young Eotvos, although then thirteen, could hardly speak his native tongue. His schoolmates reproached him as a traitor for this defect. Stung by these reproaches, and full of republican sentiments imbibed from his tutor, the boy assured his schoolfellows that he would henceforth be liberty's servant. From that day dates his mastery of the Hungarian language, of which he is the first living writer. Eotvos commenced his literary career by a translation of Goethe's 'Goetz von Berlichingen;' this work was followed in 1833 by two original comedies, and a tragedy which was considered a marvel in point of style. In 1836 he travelled in Germany, Switzerland, France, and England. Soon after his return to Hungary, the disastrous inundations at Pesth led to the projection of a publication, the proceeds of which should be given to the relief of the sufferers; of this work Eotvos was the editor. 'The Cartusian,' a novel, was contributed to it by him. The views of life which 'The Cartusian' contained, were too closely allied to those of the Byronic school to escape censure; but while opinion was divided upon the sentiments, there was only one opinion upon the beauty of a style which placed the writer on a level with Kolcrez. Entering the Hungarian diet, the novelist soon distinguished himself in the arena of politics. In 1841 unfortunate financial speculations involved his family in ruin, and Eotvos, from occupying one of the first positions in Hungarian society, was suddenly plunged in comparative poverty. Power and wealth were indeed still within his grasp, had he chosen to make terms with Austria, but the patriot scorned to purchase personal distinction by the disgrace of his country. Eotvos remained faithful to his boyish vow, and rather than sacrifice his principles, preferred to seek his subsistence in the labours of his pen. In pursuance of this resolution, the 'Village Notary' was produced,—one of the best national tales in the whole circle of European literature. The English translation of this work by Otto Wenckstern, published in 1850, is executed with all that taste and power for which Wenckstern is remarkable. This work was followed by a romance entitled 'Hungary in 1514,' a delineation of the peasants' revolt, crushed with the most relentless cruelty by the nobles of that day. Nor while thus engaged upon these varied literary works were his political labours relaxed; the *Pesti Hirlap*, a leading Hungarian newspaper, was enriched by contributions from his pen. In 1848 Eotvos accepted the post of minister of public instruction in the Batthyani administration, and in that capacity brought forward a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of education. The plan was opposed by various parties, but Kossuth, by threatening to resign if the measure was rejected, carried it through the diet. The stormy course of events that shortly followed was ill suited to the temper of Eotvos. Heaven he felt had not made him for revolutions, and he retired from the contest to Bavaria, devoting himself to the preparation of a work on the 'Influence of the Leading Ideas of the Nineteenth Century on the State.' Eotvos's opinion of our age is in singular contrast with the views of our great countryman Carlyle. Referring to the common calumny with which it is assailed by the transcendental school of thinkers, he says,—'Although it is usual to accuse the age of the grossest materialism, a calm consideration of what is going on around us must convince any one that scarcely a century is to be found in which whole nations have more readily offered up all considerations of their material welfare to the realization of ideas.'

ESPARTERO, Joaquin Baldomero, was born Feb. 27, 1793, at Granatula, a village in the

old province of La Mancha. His father was the cartmaker of the village, and had a numerous family. Baldomero being while young of delicate constitution, was destined to literary occupations, and in consequence received a superior education. In 1806 he was sent to the university of Almagro. After two years' study at the university, having accompanied a brother into Andalusia, he entered the army. In little more than a year from the time he had adopted the profession of arms a military school was opened at Cadiz, into which Espartero obtained admission. For four years he continued at this school, acquiring a very complete acquaintance with military science and military tactics. In 1814 he received a sub-lieutenancy. In the following year he proceeded to South America under General Morillo, to defend the Spanish provinces against General Bolivar and his companions in rebellion. After an adventurous ten years passed in South America, Espartero returned to Spain in November, 1825, in the possession at once of considerable fame and considerable fortune. The fortune was ere long increased by alliance with the daughter of a wealthy Spanish proprietor. On the outbreak of the civil war Espartero quickly rose to the chief command of queen's troops. For his services against Don Carlos, he was created a grandee of the first class, with the title of duke of Vittoria. On the usurpation of the regency by the queen-mother, Espartero was appointed regent of Spain. For two years after this appointment he continued to perform the duties of that office. Overthrown by a conspiracy against his authority, he retired to London. Having returned to Spain in 1854, Espartero was again placed at the head of the government, and continued to occupy that position for two years, when an artfully prepared ministerial difficulty necessitated his resignation. The constitutional minister gave place to despotism and O'Donnell.

EUGENIE, empress of France, and countess duchess of Teba, born May 5, 1826, is the daughter of Donna Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, countess-dowager de Montijos. The father of this lady was English consul at Malaga at the period of her marriage with the Count de Montijos, an officer in the Spanish army. On the death of the count, an event which took place many years ago, the countess was left with a fortune adequate to her position. The family of the countess consisted of two daughters, one of whom married the Duke of Alba. In 1851 the countess of Teba, accompanied by her mother, visited Paris, and during her stay in the French metropolis formed the chief attraction of the entertainments of the Tuileries. When it became known that the northern powers had frustrated the union Napoleon had contemplated with the Princess Carola Wasa, he announced his intention to marry the daughter of the Countess de Montijos. Accordingly, on the 29th January, 1853, the marriage was celebrated at Notre Dame. In 1856 the empress became the mother of an heir to the destiny and hopes of Bonapartism.

EVANS, Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy, G.C.B., M.P., is a native of Ireland, born 1787. In 1807 he became ensign in the 22d regiment of foot, with which he served three years in India. In 1812 he joined the 3d light dragoons, serving with them during the campaign of the Peninsula, and taking part in the chief actions of the war. In 1814 he formed the 5th West India regiment as brevet lieut.-colonel, and was present at the capture of Washington, the attack on Baltimore, and the operations before New Orleans. Returning to England early in 1815, he took part in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In 1835 he became commander of the Spanish legion, and again distinguished himself by his genius and bravery on the soil of the Peninsula. In 1831 General Evans was elected a member of the House of Commons. Having lost his seat for Rye, in 1833 he was chosen for Westminster. In 1854 he was appointed to the command of the second division of the army in the East. At Alma and Inkerman he particularly signalized himself. On his return to England he received the thanks of the House of Commons, and was honoured with the Grand Cross of the Bath. India, the Peninsula, America, Waterloo, and the Crimea, are the witnesses of his genius and his valour.

EVERETT, Edward, American orator and diplomatist, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April, 1794.

EXETER, Henry Phillpots, bishop of, leader of the high church party in the Church of England, born 1777.

F

FAED, Thomas, a Scottish painter, born 1826.

FAIRBAIRN, William, civil engineer and machinist, was born at Kelso in 1789, and educated as a mechanic in the vicinity of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1817 he commenced business in Manchester in partnership with Mr. Lillie, and the firm soon rose into the very foremost position in the trade of that city. After existing for some twenty years, this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Fairbairn continuing the business. About the year 1830 or 1831 Mr. Fairbairn made some important experiments upon the form and traction of boats on the Forth and Clyde canal. The investigations made upon this subject directed his attention to the advantage of iron as a material for ship-building. The earliest essay at iron ship-building, it is believed, was at Mr. Fairbairn's works, where a small vessel was constructed. The success of the experiment emboldened the experimenter, and by 1836 Mr. Fairbairn had begun the construction of iron vessels of the largest size. Mr. Fairbairn was one of the early members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Some of the most valuable results of his researches were first communicated to that learned body. When the crossing the Menai Strait by the Chester and Holyhead railway was under consideration, Mr. Fairbairn's great practical and theoretical knowledge was called into requisition. On the relative portions of the merit of this work due to Mr. Fairbairn and Mr. Stephenson, it is foreign to our purpose to enter. It might, however, have served to keep the controversy on this question within more natural limits had it been remembered that both of these eminent engineers doubtless

possessed much in common of the peculiar knowledge that contributed to the success of that marvel of mechanical science. Mr. Fairbairn has occasionally made his appearance in the lecture-room, discoursing upon engineering to the mechanics of Yorkshire and Lancashire. Respecting his honorary distinctions, we may mention that he is a fellow of the Royal Society, and a corresponding member of the National Institute of France.

FARADAY, MICHAEL, eminent chemist, born 1794, is the son of a blacksmith, and was in youth the apprentice of a London bookbinder. Whilst yet an apprentice, his master called the attention of one of his customers to an electrical machine which he had made. The customer (Mr. Dance) was a member of the Royal Institution, and so struck was he with the promise of rare genius which the construction of the machine displayed, that he at once made the acquaintance of the lad, and took him to hear Sir Humphrey Davy's lectures. These lectures were among the last delivered to the institution by that distinguished man. Young Faraday, disgusted with trade, which he considered selfish, already aspired to devote himself to science. Having communicated his longings to the great chemist, through his good offices he obtained, in March 1813, the post of assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. In the autumn of the same year he went abroad with Sir Humphrey Davy; and returning in the spring of 1815, resumed his labours at the institution, where he has ever since remained. Dr. Faraday's discoveries have raised him to a foremost place among that crowd of illustrious investigators of physical science that adorn our age. His distinguished merits have been long since acknowledged by nearly every learned body in Europe. In 1832 the university of Oxford named him doctor of laws.

FERGUSON, JAMES, architect, was born at Ayr in the year 1808, and received his education at the high school at Edinburgh. After having devoted himself, during four years, to commercial pursuits in Holland and London, Mr. Ferguson proceeded to India in 1829. His first occupation in the Orient was that of indigo planter, and subsequently he became managing partner of a large firm in Calcutta. After a ten years' residence in India he returned to England, having realized, during that brief period, a handsome fortune. Since his return to England Mr. Ferguson has devoted himself wholly to literary and scientific pursuits. In 1849, Mr. Ferguson published the first volume of an 'Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Beauty in Art, more especially with reference to Architecture.' Subsequently the 'Illustrated Handbook of Architecture' has been published, incorporating the materials intended for the completion of the 'Inquiry.' During his residence in India Mr. Ferguson instituted an examination of the earthwork fortifications of the native races. The results of that examination were embodied in a published essay, and illustrated at the exhibition of 1851 by a model. His theory substituted earthworks for masonry, and as a matter of course was ridiculed by military martinets. The prolonged defence of Sebastopol by earthworks has taught greater respect for his opinions.

FOLEY, JOHN HENRY, sculptor, born in Dublin in 1818.

FONBLANQUE, ALBANY, formerly editor of the *London Examiner*, born in 1797. This eminent journalist has of late years been withdrawn from the newspaper world, by his appointment as chief of the statistical department of the board of trade.

FORBES, SIR JOHN, M.D., an eminent physician, born in Scotland, and graduated at Edinburgh in the year 1817. He was the first amongst English medical practitioners to recognize the importance and value of physical diagnosis as a means of detecting diseases of the heart and lungs. Sir John was one of the founders of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association. A main object of this association was to obtain information respecting the medical topography of England. As editor of the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, Sir John did much to elevate the tone of the literature of the profession. Unfortunately, however, the vigour and independence of the Review were not rewarded by pecuniary success. But though pecuniarily a loser by this self-imposed task, it greatly enhanced his reputation. He was appointed physician in ordinary to Her Majesty's household, and physician extraordinary to his royal highness Prince Albert, elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and created a doctor of laws by the university of Oxford. Sir John has ever identified himself with the diffusion of knowledge and education.

FORSTER, JOHN, was born at Newcastle in 1812. Having received an excellent preliminary education, Mr. Forster completed his studies at London University. The first law class of which Mr. A. Amos was the teacher, was attended by him in conjunction with Napier and Whiteside of the Irish bar, Mr. Craig, queen's counsel, and the late Dr. W. Cooke Taylor. The members of this class established a *London University Magazine*, to which they all contributed, and a debating society, in which they all spoke. In 1834 Mr. Forster became connected with the *Examiner*, of which, from 1846, he has been the sole editor. As a journalist, Mr. Forster has long worked in a wide field of usefulness. He has never failed to exhibit a generous appreciation of merit. Early in his literary career he was engaged upon a work of very considerable mark, 'Lives of the Statesmen of the English Commonwealth.' Peculiarly exact in matters of fact, teeming with the best information respecting the men and the times of which it treats, combined with energy and grace of style, render this work at once one of the most useful and attractive memorials of that memorable epoch, when "the crown of England hung on a bush, and Cromwell sat on an ungarnished throne." A revised octavo edition is, we understand, about to appear. Since the original publication Mr. Forster has given the literary world the most delightful and the most erudite 'Life of Oliver Goldsmith' that has yet appeared. The publication of this work involved Mr. Forster in a controversy with another of Goldsmith's biographers, Mr. Prior, who, with more petulance than power, sought to show that Forster had purloined his facts. In this controversy Prior forgot the old adage, "the tools are for those who can use them." The biographic genius of Forster had given a life and beauty to the sterile collection of dry-as-dust detail which

completed a circuit of 12 degrees in diameter north and south, and 10 degrees east and west, having travelled some 3,500 miles. So soon as this second exploration was completed, Captain Fremont started on a third survey. The enterprise was one of peculiar difficulty, but at length every difficulty is surmounted,—the brave-hearted one has passed the last culminating ridge of the Sierra Nevada, and descended into the plains watered by the Sacramento. When he reached California he found the United States and Mexico at war. Captain Fremont accordingly gave his country his energetic services. When these services were no longer needed, he was made the victim of a miserable quarrel between Stocton and Kearney, the military commanders, tried by a court-martial, and deprived of his commission. President Polk signed the sentence, but offered him a new commission of the same rank as the one of which he had just been deprived. Scorning to accept a favour from a man who had denied him justice, he refused the offer and retired into private life. Fremont's last and most disastrous expedition was in the end of 1848 and beginning of 1849. Resolved to settle as a farmer in California, he arranged to have his wife and family transported thither by the usual route. Collecting a strong exploring party, consisting of about 30 men with 130 mules, he proceeded on his journey in the intention of once more crossing the Rocky Mountains. So great were the difficulties of this latest expedition, even its stout-hearted commander began to quail. His mules were dead, his men began to droop: ten had perished amidst the deep snows of the Sierra San Juan. Only after a series of unprecedented struggles, manifesting the most unconquerable energy and the sternest resolution, did the shattered remnant of his followers reach New Mexico. From New Mexico they proceeded to California without further difficulty or further disaster. In the year of Fremont's settlement in the gold regions, California became one of the United States, and on the 10th Sept., 1850, he took his seat in Congress as one of its representatives. In that same year, at the suggestion of the illustrious Humboldt, he received the great gold medal of the Prussian government for his efforts in the advancement of science. Mr. Fremont was a candidate for the presidency of the United States in opposition to Mr. Buchanan at the presidential election of 1857.

FRITH, William Powell, R.A., painter, born at Harrogate, Yorkshire, in 1820.

G

GASKELL, Mrs. L. E., author of 'Mary Barton,' 'Ruth,' 'North and South,' 'Cranford,' 'Memoirs of Charlotte Brontë,' &c., one of the most distinguished of modern novelists.

GAVARNI, the pseudonym by which Paul Chevalier, the most popular living French caricaturist, is known.

GAVAZZI, Padre Alessandro, Italian church reformer, born at Bologna in 1809. At the age of sixteen he became a Barnabite friar, and one of the regular clergy of the catholic church. He was appointed professor of rhetoric at Naples, and distinguished himself by the eloquence of his lectures. His opinions were liberal, and the discourses he delivered in the cities and towns of Italy drew large congregations. In those days, when even Pius IX. was an Italian reformer, he nominated Gavazzi chaplain-general of the Roman volunteers. Throughout the struggle against Austria Gavazzi defended the national cause with all the ardour of his eloquence. He was in Rome during its brilliant defence against the arms of France, stimulating its defenders. On the fall of Rome, provided by General Oudinot with a safe conduct, he passed into England, where he has since distinguished himself as a lecturer upon the abuses of the Papacy.

GEFFS, Guillaume, the most eminent Belgian sculptor, the son of a baker at Antwerp, born about the year 1805. Working in the spirit rather than imitating the forms of the great Greek sculptors, Geffs has thus preserved originality of conception. His works, while exhibiting national character, unite largeness of style with much grace and poetic feeling. Several casts from his works are in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

GIBSON, John, sculptor, born 1791, at Conway, North Wales. When the boy was about nine years old, his father, a landscape gardener, was induced, by adverse circumstances, to remove from Conway to Liverpool. While yet a child, young Gibson had acquired, under his mother's fostering care, a good deal of facility in drawing horses, sheep, geese, and generally any field or farm objects. At Liverpool he first saw engravings and pictures of a higher order than the homely prints that hung around the walls of his father's cottage. His ambition was now kindled; he longed to become a painter; but his father not possessing the means of gratifying that ambition, he was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker. Knowing the growing distaste of the youth for this occupation, and having learned his skill in drawing, and passion for art, the Messrs. Frances of the marble works purchased his remaining time for £70, treated him with the greatest consideration, encouraging the development of his powers. His employers introduced their apprentice to Roscoe, who at once placed the art treasures of his magnificent seat (Allerton Hall) at his service, and raised by subscription a sum sufficient to complete his art education at Rome. Gibson set out for Rome in 1817, taking London on his way. In London he visited Flaxman, who generously commended his exertions, and approved of his purposed sojourn in the seven-hilled city. In Rome, Gibson introduced himself to Canova, then the acknowledged sovereign of his art. The great sculptor gave him a cordial welcome, predicted his future eminence, and begged him not to let pecuniary wants disquiet him. The young Englishman had no need of pecuniary assistance, but he entered Canova's studio, and was soon one of his most diligent and successful pupils. Having studied four years under this celebrated master, Gibson began the execution of commissions on his own account in 1821. Since that time his career has been one of uninterrupted success. Mr. Gibson was elected an A.R.A. in 1833, and an R.A. in 1836. He resides chiefly at Rome, only visiting England at distant intervals.

GIBSON, RIGHT HON. THOMAS MILNER, a politician, born in 1807, is the only son of Major Thomas Milner Gibson of the 87th regiment. Entered parliament in 1837 as conservative member for Ipswich, but changing his opinions, he resigned his seat. Thus voluntarily withdrawn from the House of Commons, he flung himself unreservedly into the movement against the corn laws. In 1841 he successfully contested Manchester with Sir George Murray; in 1846 he took office as vice-president to the board of trade under Lord John Russell, but relinquished the appointment from a feeling that it fettered his independence. At last general election he was rejected by Manchester for his views on the war with China, but returned for Ashton-under-Line. He framed the now famous amendment on the conspiracy bill, which shattered the administration of Lord Palmerston.

GILFILLAN, THE REV. GEORGE, critic and essayist, born at Comrie, 1813, where his father was minister of the Secession church.

GIRARDIN, EMILE DE, French journalist, born at Paris, 1802. His early education was neglected, but subsequent application compensated for the neglect. In 1823 he was placed in the cabinet of M. de Sononnes, where he acquired those rules of office, and that knowledge of business so manifest in all his subsequent enterprises. In 1827 he made his *debut* to the literary world by the publication of a romance in the form of an autobiography. In 1828 he started *Le Voleur*, a literary periodical, compiled with considerable tact from other men's writings. After having been connected with numerous literary adventures, more or less successful, in 1836 he founded *La Presse*. This popular newspaper soon involved Girardin in a variety of quarrels with brother editors, and led to that lamentable duel in which Armand Carrel lost his life. M. de Girardin was repeatedly a member of the Chamber of Deputies under Louis Philippe, and he it was who wrote and signed the abdication of the monarch on the 24th February, 1848.

GLADSTONE, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM GRANT, M.P. for the university of Oxford, born 29th December, 1809. His father was the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Forgue, N. B., an eminent Liverpool merchant. His mother was Miss Robertson, daughter of the late Provost Robertson of Dingwall, N. B. He received the usual education of youths of his class, passing from Eton to Oxford, where he took what is technically called a double-first,—that is, gained the highest excellence in classics and mathematics. On leaving the university he made the tour of the continent, and on his return was elected member of parliament for Newark through the influence of the late duke of Newcastle. Mr. Gladstone's mercantile origin, the success of his university career, and his habits of business, early recommended him to that astute discoverer of rising merit, the late Sir Robert Peel. In 1834 he was appointed a lord of the treasury under that statesman; and on the failure of the Hon. S. Wortley to obtain his seat when appointed under-secretary for the colonies, Mr. Gladstone was transferred to the vacant office, which he held until the resignation of his chief in the spring of 1835. On Sir Robert Peel's return to power in 1841, he was appointed vice-president of the board of trade, and master of the mint. In this situation he became the right hand of the government. It specially devolved upon Mr. Gladstone to explain and defend its commercial policy, a duty for which his special powers and his mercantile connection rendered him peculiarly fitted. The revision of the British tariff in 1842 was almost exclusively the result of his labours. In May, 1843, Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Ripon as president of the board of trade, but resigned early in 1845. In the following year Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of proposing a modification of the existing corn laws. Mr. Gladstone—now secretary of state for the colonies—adhered to his leader. Unwilling to remain under obligations to the duke of Newcastle, he now resigned his seat for Newark, and remained out of parliament for several months; but at the general election of 1847, he was chosen as representative for the university of Oxford. When the earl of Derby succeeded to power in 1852, Mr. Gladstone was offered the chancellorship of the exchequer, but declined to serve under the noble earl. On the fall of the Derby administration, to which, indeed, Mr. Gladstone's brilliant review of Mr. Disraeli's budget mainly contributed, he became chancellor of the exchequer under Lord Aberdeen. On the break up of the Aberdeen government he was appointed to the same position under Lord Palmerston. The conduct of Lord Palmerston with reference to the Sebastopol committee ultimately induced him to withdraw from the government of the noble lord. Mr. Gladstone's acceptance under Lord Derby of a mission to the Ionian Islands, has been the topic of much comment, and some little censure. But whatever may be thought either of its policy or its success, the entire disinterestedness with which it was entered upon and executed, is unquestionable. Mr. Gladstone married in 1839 the eldest daughter of the late Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart. In the same year he published that work—'The State in its Relation to the Church'—which Macaulay subjected to so trenchant a criticism. This book was followed by another, 'Church Principles Considered in their Results.' Whatever difference of opinion might exist respecting the principles of these works, their publication stamped their author as one of the few original thinkers of the age. Mr. Gladstone's 'Letters on the State of the Neapolitan Prisoners,' addressed to Lord Aberdeen, gave convincing evidence, that however much he might sympathize with what are called high church principles, a wide gulf separated him from the creatures of sacerdotal tyranny. These letters, translated into the languages of the continent, and transmitted by Lord Palmerston to all our ambassadors, produced a powerful sensation, and resulted in some little amelioration of the condition of the victims of the oppressor. Mr. Gladstone's reputation as an orator is of the highest order. His voice clear and musical, his perfect command of language, the exquisite finish and flow of his periods, the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, and his exhaustive powers of reasoning, all conspire to place him in the foremost position. Mr. Gladstone's latest work,—'Homer and the Homeric Age,'—obviously the fruit of solid studies,

is a noble contribution to the elucidation of the noblest literary production of ancient Hellas.

GLEIG, THE REV. GEORGE ROBERT, author, born 1796, is the son of a Scotch bishop.

GLYN, MISS ISABELLA, eminent actress, born at Edinburgh, 1823. A few years ago she married Mr. Dallas, author of the 'Theory of Poetics,' and one of the *Times* staff.

GODWIN, GEORGE, architect, editor of the *Builder*, was born on the 28th January, 1815, at Brompton, Middlesex. His first literary work connected with architecture, was an essay on 'Concrete,' prepared for the British institute of architects, for which he received, in 1836, their first medal. This essay, printed in the *Transactions* of the institute, has remained a standard authority, and has been translated into several of the languages of Europe. Mr. Godwin became editor of the *Builder* in 1844. His literary services to the advancement of architecture, science, social and sanitary improvement, since he assumed that office, have been most meritorious and unremitting.

GOLDSCHMIDT, MADAME JENNY LIND, born at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1821. When only a child of three years of age, she could sing correctly any melody she once heard. At the age of nine, happening to be introduced to Madame Lundberg, a favourite actress of Stockholm theatre, the lady was so charmed with the young singer, that having induced her parents to devote her to musical studies, she placed her under the instruction of Croelius, at that time the most renowned teacher in Stockholm. Through the good offices of Croelius Jenny Lind was placed among the pupils of the musical academy. Here, after securing for a time the reputation of a prodigy, her voice lost its sweetness and she was forbidden to sing. For four years she devoted herself to musical studies. At the close of that period accident again brought her into notice. The female vocalists of Stockholm were found unwilling to accept the part of Alice in the fourth act of Meyerbeer's 'Robert le Diable,' the character was offered, in the extremity, to Jenny Lind. The extraordinary success which followed this slight effort induced the director of the academy to offer her the part of Agatha in Weber's 'Freischutz.' This character, which for years she had ardently studied, Madame Goldschmidt regards as the foundation of her fame. After singing with the greatest success for about a year and a-half at the opera in Stockholm, in the company of her father she made the tour of the chief towns of Norway and Sweden. With the savings of that tour she proceeded to Paris, and placed herself under Garcia, then esteemed the greatest singing master. Garcia condemned the youthful vocalist to three months of silence. At the expiry of that period he pronounced her voice greatly improved. Garcia, however, failed to appreciate the genius of his pupil. Having been about a year in Paris, a Swedish composer introduced her to Meyerbeer. Meyerbeer gave her an invitation to Berlin, and from the day she appeared in Berlin until her retirement from the musical stage, her fame was steadily on the increase.

GOODALL, EDWARD, eminent engraver, born at Leeds in 1795, best known by his engravings after Turner.

GOODALL, FREDERICK, historical painter, born in London, 1822.

GORDON, SIR JOHN WATSON, R.A., was born in Edinburgh, towards the close of the last century, and received his professional education in the Trustees' Academy, of which Mr. Graham was then master. During the period of his early studies, young Gordon was ambitious to become an historical painter; but after pursuing for a time history and poetry, he at length devoted himself exclusively to portrait painting. His professional life has been spent in Edinburgh, where he is regarded as the not unworthy successor of Raeburn. During his long career, Sir John has painted almost all the leading and distinguished men in Scotland. His portraits of his countrymen, it has been well remarked, are as thoroughly characteristic as the heads of Titian's Venetian senators, or Rembrandt's burgomasters. In 1841, Gordon was elected an associate of the London Royal Academy. On the death of Sir W. Allan, in 1850, he was unanimously elected president of the Scottish Academy; soon after this event, he was knighted by Her Majesty, and appointed painter limner to the Queen in Scotland; he was also elected a Royal Academician. Sir J. Watson Gordon was one the earliest members, and has always been one of the warmest friends of the Scottish Academy.

GORDON, LADY LUCIE DUFF, daughter of Mr. Austin, and wife of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, a distinguished translator.

GORE, MRS. CATHERINE GRACE, a prolific writer of fiction.

GORGEI, ARTHUR, was born on the 5th Feb., 1818, at Toporez in Upper Hungary. In 1832 he was sent to the military school at Tuln, where he remained for five years, when his father's influence procured him a commission in the royal Hungarian life guards stationed at Vienna. In 1842 he was attached to the huzzars of the Palatinate with the rank of lieutenant. Subsequently he quitted the army, and devoted himself to the study of science, chiefly chemistry. At the call of the Hungarian committee of defence, Görgei exhanged the laboratory for the camp, and became a captain of honveds. From this comparatively humble rank he soon rose to the position of commander-in-chief of the Hungarian national army. Personal ambition and personal animosities paralyzed his military genius, and, in a moment of adverse fortune, he surrendered at discretion to the representative of Russia. Since the fall of Hungary he has resided at Klogen. In 1852, he published at Leipzig a vindication of his 'treason,' which has since been translated into English under the title of 'My Life and Acts in Hungary.'

GORTSCHAKOFF, PRINCE ALEXANDER, Russian diplomatist, born 1800.

GORTSHAKOFF, PRINCE MICHAEL, commander-in-chief of the Russian army of the south, born 1795.

GOSSE, PHILIP HENRY, a pleasing and popular writer on natural history, born at Worcester in 1810.

GOUGH, VISCOUNT HUGH, conqueror of the Sikhs, born 1779.

GOUGH, JOHN, eminent temperance lecturer, born, 1817, at Sandgate, Kent.

GOULD, AUGUSTUS ADDISON, eminent naturalist, born 23d April, 1805, at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, has contributed largely to popularize his favourite science. The work by which he is best known in Britain is 'Principles of Zoology,' by Louis Agassiz and Augustus A. Gould, a work which has been republished from the Boston edition in Bohn's scientific library.

GOULD, BENJAMIN APTHORP, born Sept. 27, 1824, in Boston, graduated at Harvard College in 1844, and at Gottingen in 1848. In 1849 he established the 'Astronomical Journal,' which he edits with great ability.

GOULD, JOHN, distinguished naturalist, born at Lyme, Dorsetshire, in 1804. Mr. Gould's contributions to natural science have been numerous and important. 'A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains' and the 'Birds of Australia,' are the chief of his varied contributions to the science of the ornithologist.

GRAHAM, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES ROBERT GEORGE, distinguished statesman, with great administrative talents, born June, 1792. Educated at Westminster, and at Queen's College, Cambridge. He entered public life as secretary to Lord Montgomerie, in Sicily, and continued the service under Lord William Bentinck. In 1818 he was chosen member of parliament for Hull, he then professing ultra-liberal principles. His principles being much opposed to those of his father, the expenses of this election, £13,000, were defrayed by others. He retained his seat only a short time, though sufficiently long to render himself formidable by his powers of sarcasm. At this time Sir James was an eminent and prolific pamphlet writer, thundering against the corn laws, advocating May-poles, and opinions very much akin to those subsequently known as the opinions of the young England party. In 1823, Sir James Graham succeeded to his father's baronetcy. In 1826 he was returned as member for Carlisle, in the radical interest, and in 1830, he accepted office under Earl Grey as first lord of the admiralty. In 1831 he was nominated one of the committee of four to consider Earl Grey's promised reform bill, and it was on the report he contributed to frame that the measure ultimately passed was formed. In 1834, in conjunction with Lord Stanley, Sir James left the Grey cabinet, on what is known as 'the Appropriation Clause.' In 1841 he became home secretary under Sir Robert Peel, and took an active part in the establishment of the new Tariff, the income tax, and the factory act. In 1844 he had the misfortune to become for a time the most unpopular of public men. The tragic fate of the brothers Bandiera induced Mazzini to suspect that his letters had been opened in the London post office, and their secrets betrayed. By an adroit stratagem, suspicion was converted into conviction. The member for Finsbury, Mr. Thos. Duncombe, brought the subject before the House of Commons, commenting upon the espionage in a strain of the most withering invective, and assailing the knight of Netherby with the bitterest personal taunts. When Sir Robert Peel inaugurated his free trade policy, Sir James was found by his side combating with all the vigour of his trenchant logic the fallacies of protection. Sir James Graham retired from office on the defeat of the Irish coercion bill, and did not again enter any government until the formation of the coalition government of Lord Aberdeen. In it he succeeded to his old position as first lord of the admiralty. For a few days after the formation of Lord Palmerston's government he retained office, but resigned from not sharing the opinions of its chief on the justness of the Russian war.

GRANVILLE, GEORGE LEVESON GOWER, Earl, eldest son of the first Earl Granville, by the daughter of the fifth duke of Devonshire, was born May 11, 1815, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1834. In the following year he became *attached* to his father's embassy, at Paris, but returned to England in 1836, when he was elected member of parliament for Morpeth, and shortly afterwards became under secretary for foreign affairs. In 1840, he was attached to the Russian embassy, but was again returned to parliament in the general election of 1841. In the early part of his career he spoke but seldom, and made no impression on the house. On the death of his father, in 1846, he was called to the House of Peers. Lord John Russell's ministry was then being formed, and Earl Granville accepted office as master of her Majesty's buckhounds. Constitutionally rather a courtier than a politician, this appointment was admirably adapted to bring into play those powers in which he excelled. As chairman of the executive committee of the Great Exhibition, Earl Granville contributed largely by his amiability and management to the general success of the enterprise. When, in 1851, Lord Palmerston was voted from the Russell cabinet, for his unconstitutional recognition of the *coup d'état*, by which the president of the French republic became emperor, Lord Granville succeeded the veteran diplomatist as foreign secretary. He was subsequently president of the board of trade, under Lord Aberdeen, and president of the council, under Lord Palmerston. In 1840, he married Maria, daughter of the Duc de Dalberg, and widow of Sir Ferdinand Dalberg Acton, Bart.

GRATTAN, THOMAS COLLEY, popular novelist, born in Dublin, 1796.

GRAY, ASA, M.D., a distinguished American botanist, born at Paris, New York, in 1810, author of numerous standard works.

GREELEY, HORACE, editor of the *New York Tribune*, born at Amherst, in New Hampshire, Feb. 3, 1811.

GREY, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE, Baronet, cousin of Earl Grey, was born in 1799, and graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1821, taking first-class honours in classics. He was called to the bar in 1826, and shortly subsequently he entered parliament, in the whig interest, in December, 1832, as M.P. for Devonport. Sir George Grey has been successively under-secretary for the colonial department, from 1834 to 1839; judge-advocate-general from 1839 to 1841; and home secretary from 1846 to 1852, under the administration of Lord John Russell. On the accession of Lord Palmerston to power in 1855, he was again appointed to the same post.

GREY, HENRY GEORGE, third earl, eldest son of Charles, second earl, was born December 28,

1802, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered parliament in 1829 as member for thenow disenfranchised borough of Winchelsea; at the following election for Higham Ferrers; and in 1831, for the county of Northumberland. On the formation of his father's cabinet, he became under secretary of state for the colonies, but a difference with Lord Stanley upon the question of slave emancipation led to his resignation of that post. In 1835, he became secretary at war under Lord Melbourne. At the general election in 1841, he found himself excluded from the representation of the northern division of Northumberland, but gaining a seat for Sunderland, he rejoined his party in opposition to Sir Robert Peel. In 1845, on the death of his father, he was called to the House of Peers, and in the following year he became colonial secretary in the administration of Lord John Russell, a position in which he attained a large measure of unpopularity. Retiring from office in 1852, he vindicated his policy in a work published in the subsequent year. He opposed the government of Lord Derby, and seemed indifferent to the government of Aberdeen. Lord Palmerston offered him the war department under his administration, but the offer was declined. Like his father, he seems a strange combination of liberal ideas and aristocratic prepossessions.

GRIFFIN, JOHN JOSEPH, an English chemist, born in London in 1802, author of 'Chemical Recreations,' a work which has done more to popularize the study of chemistry in Britain, than any publication which has appeared. Mr. Griffin is also author of a 'Treatise on the Blowpipe,' 'The Radical Theory of Chemistry,' and of a 'System of Crystallography.' To him the science of chemistry is indebted for numerous cheap and handy articles of apparatus, which have enabled the poorest student practically to follow out its principles.

GROTE, GEORGE, M.P., banker, politician, and historian of Greece, b. 1794, at Clayhill, Beckenham, Kent. Mr. Grote's historyof Greece commences with the earliest period of heroic legends, and terminates with the death of Alexander the Great. For depth of research, independence of thought, and sound critical sagacity, it is one of the most important works in English historical literature.

GUIDIN, THEODORE, the most distinguished French marine painter of the day, was born at Paris, in 1802. He first exhibited at the Salon, in 1822; in 1824 he obtained the second-class medal; and in 1827 the government recognized his merit by naming him chevalier of the Legion of Honour. When Louis Philippe resolved to carry on the decorations of Versailles, Guidin was commissioned to paint the principal events in the naval history of France. In the execution of this commission, which bore date, 1838, Guidin worked assiduously for ten years, until the revolution of February, 1848, terminated his labours. During that decade his facile pencil had produced no less than sixty-three marine paintings, many of them of considerable size. Since the revolution, Guidin has visited Scotland. His coast scenes near Aberdeen, and Moonrise on the Aberdeen coast, were produced during this visit. Laborious practice has not improved the style of Guidin, who seems more and more, as employment flowed upon him, to have receded from the simplicity of nature, and indulged an affected and melo-dramatic style.

GUIZOT, FRANCOIS PIERRE-GUILLAUME, eminent historian of the civilization of Europe, &c., ex-minister of France under Louis Philippe, born October, 1787. His father, an advocate of Nismes, fell a victim of the French revolution only three days after the triumph of Robespierre over Danton, Camille Desmoulins, and the men of the committee of clemency. After this fatal catastrophe, Madame Guizot left Nismes to seek at Geneva consolation for her great sorrow in the bosom of her family, and in a solid education for her children. Guizot, placed at the gymnasium at Geneva, devoted himself exclusively to study. The child had no childhood, his playthings were books, and at the end of four years the young scholar was able to read, in their respective languages, the great masterpieces of the ancient and the modern world. Having completed his collegiate studies with brilliant success, M. Guizot proceeded to Paris to prepare himself for the bar. The law schools had disappeared amidst the revolutionary whirlwind, and the young student, not caring for the imperfect knowledge private seminaries might supply, resolved to master it in solitude. The serious nature of the Genevese scholar found little that was genial in the dissolute society of the metropolis of France. The first year of his residence in Paris was one of sadness and isolation. In the following year he became attached, as tutor, to the household of M. Stapfer, minister for Switzerland at the French court. This connection introduced Guizot to the society of the woman who was destined to exercise so noble and beneficial an influence over his whole life. Born of a distinguished family that had been ruined by the revolution, Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulan had found resources in an education as solid as it was varied, and, to support herself, had entered upon the career of a journalist. A serious malady, the result of excessive toil, obliged her to suspend her literary labours. Her situation threatened to become critical, hope had almost withered into despair, when she received an anonymous letter entreating her to be tranquil, and offering to discharge her duties on the *Publiciste* during the continuance of her illness. The letter was accompanied by an admirably written article modelled upon her own style. The article was accepted—published, and a similar contribution received every week until the editress was convalescent. Not until repeatedly solicited to disclose his incognito did the young student reveal himself. Five years after this romantic episode, Mademoiselle de Meulan was transformed into Madame Guizot. During these five years Guizot was busily occupied in those historical studies from which he has since reaped so large a harvest of fame. In 1812 he became assistant professor of history in the faculty of letters, and subsequently obtained complete possession of that chair. Here it was Guizot formed that attachment with the then professor of the philosophy of history, which has so often associated his name with the name of M. Royer Collard. Guizot's career, hitherto purely literary, was now to become identified with the political fortunes of France. The post of secretary-general was his first step in the path of politics. In this position he took part in preparing those

laws against the press which were, in 1814, presented to the chambers by the minister of the interior, M. de Montesquieu. Placed amidst contending factions, more conservative than satisfied the instincts of the one, and more constitutional than suited the tastes of the other, Guizot in office was but ill at ease. Napoleon's return from Elba released him from the difficulties of his position. When the fall of the emperor became evident, Guizot repaired to Ghent to plead the cause of the charter before Louis XVIII. In the violent storm which shook the chamber of 1815, the constitutionalist did his utmost to moderate the partizans of absolute royalty. On the fall of the ministry of the Duke Decazes, trampled upon as revolutionary by the counter revolution, Guizot accompanied the constitutional party into opposition, combating with all the energy of his powerful pen the administration of Villele. Villele avenged the antagonism of Guizot by interdicting his lectures as professor. Renouncing the questions of the hour, Guizot now undertook that series of great historical works which have given him so distinguished a place in literature. At this time it was that the collection of 'Memoirs Relative to the English Revolution,' 'The History of the English Revolution,' 'Memoirs Relative to the History of France,' and 'Essays on the History of France,' were successively published. In 1827, death deprived him of the companion of his labours—that beloved wife whose serene and lofty intelligence had sustained him amid the agitations of his career. On the fall of the Villele ministry, Guizot, reinstated in his professorial chair, began his lectures on the 'History of Civilization in France.' On the formation of the Polignac cabinet, he was elected for Lisieux, and voted for the address of the 221, adding to his vote these words, 'Truth has already trouble enough in penetrating to the council of kings—let us not send it there pale and feeble.' It was his wish that the throne should have one other chance, but the warning voice was unheeded. On the eve of the revolution, Guizot drew up the protest of the deputies against the ordinances of July; and, on the fall of monarchy, he read in the chamber the proclamation which constituted the duke of Orleans lieutenant-general of France. Upon the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne, Guizot became minister of the interior. In the Soult cabinet, formed in 1832, he was minister of public instruction, and in that capacity did much for the cause of education in France. With the exception of the time during which he filled the London embassy, he was a member of nearly every administration formed under the citizen king, and had Louis Philippe only followed his stern counsel, the throne of the barricades had probably still stood erect—unmoved—unshaken.

GUTHRIE, THOMAS, D.D., theologian, orator, and philanthropist, born in 1800. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, for the Scottish Church; and after having been licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Brechin, he proceeded to Paris, where he acquired a knowledge of medicine, with a view to assist the poor medically, when engaged in his pastoral duties. In 1830 he was ordained minister of the parish of Arbirlot, in his native county. Subsequently he was appointed to the collegiate church of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh; and in 1840, to St. John's, a new church and parish, originating in his extreme popularity. When the non-intrusion controversy arose, he was found by the side of Dr. Chalmers, combating with all the energy and all the earnestness of his nature for those principles of spiritual independence for which his party afterwards relinquished the emoluments and position of ministers of the National Church. No man exerted a wider influence upon the popular mind in connection with that great struggle; but when the contest was over, scorning to sustain party antipathies, he betook himself to that career of active benevolence with which his name has long been so honourably associated. In 1847 he published that appeal on behalf of the destitute and homeless children of the Scottish capital, which led to the establishment of the Edinburgh original ragged or industrial school, which has proved so salutary in the reformation of the young Arabs of the city. Dr. Guthrie is an active promoter of the temperance movement, to which he has devoted a large amount of zealous effort. 'The City: Its Sins and Sorrows,' is a memorial of his labours in that important walk of philanthropy. 'The Gospel in Ezekiel,' and 'Christ the Inheritance of the Saints,' embody good illustrations of his general pulpit efforts. In illustrative and pictorial power, Dr. Guthrie is without a rival among the pulpit orators of Britain.

GUYON, GENERAL RICHARD DE BAUFRE, was born March 31, 1813, at Walcot, near Bath, in which city he received his early education. His grandfather was a captain in the dragoon guards, and his father, John Guyon of Richmond, Surrey, was a commander in the royal navy, and died in 1844. At the age of eighteen Guyon obtained a commission in the Hungarian hussars of the Austrian army. After some years' service he was appointed aide-de-camp to field marshal Baron Splengi, commander of the Hungarian life guards. In November, 1838, he married the daughter of Splengi, and soon afterwards retired from the army. In 1848, when the Ban of Croatia invaded Hungary, Guyon offered his services to the Hungarian diet, and received the appointment of major of honveds, or national guards, and materially contributed to the defeat of Jellachich at Sukow. In the month following that defeat, Major Guyon achieved at Mannoworth the only success of that disastrous day. His horse shot under him, he led his troops to the charge on foot, and armed them with the muskets of the fallen foe in place of the scythes with which many of them had fought. For his gallantry on that day he was raised to the rank of colonel on the battle-field. At Debreczin he was named general. Guyon's career as a general was a series of brilliant adventures. He commanded the rear of Gorgei's army on the march from Pesth to Upper Hungary, and on the 5th February, with 10,000 Hungarians, he stormed the defiles and heights of Branzisko, defended by 15,000 Austrian troops, and cleared the way for the van of the army to pass, Gorgei having vainly attempted to turn the defiles by a flank movement. On the fall of the hopes of Hungary by the resignation of Kossuth and the surrender of Gorgei, Guyon escaped to Turkey, was offered and accepted service under the Turkish government.

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HAGENBACH, CHARLES RUDOLPHE, an eminent German protestant theologian, born at Basle in 1801.

HAGHE, LOUIS, an eminent painter in water colours, born in Belgium in 1802, but has long resided in England.

HAHN, HAHN, Countess Von, a German poetess, born at Tressow in 1805.

HALEVY, JACQUES-ELIE-FROMENTAL, a popular French musical composer, born at Paris in 1799.

HALIBURTON, SIR T. C., Judge, a humorous author, popularly known as Sam Slick, formerly a Nova Scotia judge.

HALL, MRS. ANNA MARIA, is a native of Wexford, but quitted Ireland at the age of fifteen. An acquaintance with Mr. S. C. Hall, resulted in a life union; and, in common with her husband, Mrs. Hall devoted herself to letters. Her first work, 'Sketches of Irish Character,' appeared in 1829. In the 'Buccaneer' Mrs. Hall made her *debut* as a novel writer in 1832. 'Lights and Shades of Irish Character,' 'The Groves of Blarney,' 'Marion; or, a Young Maid's Trials,' 'The Chronicles of a Schoolroom,' 'The Outlaw and the Whiteboy,' are Mrs. Hall's chief independent contributions to literature. The *Art Journal* and *Chambers's Journal* have also been frequently enriched by her pen.

HALL, RIGHT HON. SIR BENJAMIN, M.P., was born in 1802, received his early education at Westminster school, and Christ Church, Oxford. First entered public life in 1831, when he was returned to parliament for Monmouthshire, in opposition to the marquis of Worcester, afterwards duke of Beaufort. Though unseated on petition after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, he was re-elected, and continued to represent Monmouthshire until 1837, when he was elected for Marylebone, which he still continues to represent. From his first entrance into public life, he has devoted great attention to parliamentary business. He is the advocate of education, extension of the suffrage, and of the abolition of church rates. In 1854 he was appointed president of the board of health, and was a sworn member of the privy council. In 1855 he succeeded Sir William Molesworth as chief commissioner of public works. On the fall of the cabinet of Lord Palmerston, the right hon. baronet retired from office. For his public services on the occasion of the Queen's coronation in 1838, Sir Benjamin Hall was created a baronet.

HALL, SAMUEL CARTER, editor of the *Art Journal*. The work by which he is best known, is an illustrative work on Ireland, the joint production of Mr. and Mrs. Hall. He has also edited several illustrated books.

HALLECK, FITZ-GREENE, an eminent American poet, born at Gilford, Connecticut, in August, 1795; entered a banking house in New York in 1813, and resided in that city, engaged in mercantile pursuits, being for many years confidential agent for the American Rothschild, John Jacob Astor. Mr. Halleck commenced contributing to the journals of the day at an early age; and, when settled in New York, was known as an associate of the wits about town. In 1821 Mr. Halleck published his largest poem, 'Fanny,' a satire upon the literature and politics of the time, in the measure of 'Don Juan.' In 1822-23 he visited Europe; and the reflections suggested by his travels are embodied in his poems on Burns and on Alnwick castle, which, with some other pieces, were published in 1827. The Burns poem is one of the finest tributes to the memory of the bard the muses have offered at his shrine.

HALLIWELL, JAMES ORCHAND, a distinguished Shakspearian critic, born at Chelsea, in 1820.

HAMILTON, THE REV. JAMES, D.D., minister of the English presbyterian church, Regent Square, London, born 1814, at Strathblane.

HAMMER, PURGSTALL JOSEPH, Baron De, celebrated Oriental traveller, linguist and diplomatist, born 1774, at Greatz Styrie. Has written voluminously upon Eastern subjects, his 'History of the Ottoman Empire,' of 'Arabian Literature,' and 'Persian Oratory,' are among his chief works. In 1810 Hammer founded, at Vienna, the journal *Les Mines de l' Orient*.

HAMPDEN, RENN DICKSON, D.D., bishop of Hereford, born towards the close of the last century, entered Oriel College in 1810. Having been successively fellow and tutor; public examiner in classics; Bampton lecturer; professor of moral philosophy; and regius professor of divinity, in 1847 Dr. Hampden was elevated to the episcopal bench, by being appointed bishop of Hereford. The appointment originated a fierce controversy in the English Church. Dr Hampden's contributions to philosophical literature are numerous and valuable. His articles on Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and the review of the scholastic philosophy in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana,' have elicited the commendation of all competent critics. With reference to his review of the philosophy of the schoolmen, Hallam has thus spoken:—'Dr. Hampden has the merit of having been the only Englishman, past or present, since the revival of letters, who has penetrated far into the wilderness of scholasticism.'

HANNAH, JAMES, author and journalist, born at Dumfries in 1827.

HARDWICKE, CHARLES PHILIP YORKE, lord privy seal in the ministry of Lord Derby, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir J. S. Yorke, was born on the 2d April, 1799; educated at Harrow and the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.

HARRIS, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES HOWARD, third earl of Malmesbury, secretary of foreign affairs in the ministry of Lord Derby, born 25th March, 1807; educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford. Shortly after quitting the university, he married Lady Emma Bennet. In 1841, as Viscount Fitz-Harris, he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Wilton. Scarcely, however, had he taken his seat among the people's representatives, when the unexpected death of his father called him to the upper house. His conduct there was singularly unobtrusive; and not until 1852 was public attention drawn towards him. His selection by Lord Derby as minister for foreign affairs, during his short-lived adminis-

tration, first drew the noble lord from the obscurity he had hitherto courted. The friends of the noble earl claim for him the merit of having preserved inviolate the chastity of the national honour, at that critical juncture, when Lord Palmerston, expelled from office, was succeeded by Lord Derby. An impartial observer might be apt to deny to the minister more merit in that crisis than simply belongs to the registrar of the national will. The emperor of the French and Lord Derby's foreign secretary are old friends; and so far as the diplomatic relations of the two countries are concerned, there has been just rather much of the friend, and rather little of the minister, about the mode in which negotiations have been conducted.

HARVEY, GEORGE, eminent painter, born at St. Ninians, near Stirling, in 1806. From an early age he displayed a predilection for the art in which he has now attained so much distinction; and during the hours not devoted to business, young Harvey might be seen, morning and evening, sketch-book in hand, prosecuting his favourite study. At the age of eighteen, he entered the drawing school of the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, and soon attracted special attention by his superior powers. When, in 1836, the Scottish artists agreed to establish an academy of their own, George Harvey entered the new institution as an associate, a title, three years afterwards, exchanged for that of academician. Since then he has zealously devoted himself to promoting the interests of the Academy. George Harvey is pre-eminently a Scottish painter; and among the small band of artists who have consecrated their genius to Scottish subjects, is unquestionably the most highly gifted. His best known works are 'Covenanters Preaching,' 'Covenanters' Baptism,' 'Battle of Drumclog,' 'The Covenanters' Communion,' 'Duke of Argyle, an hour before his Execution,' 'Quitting the Manse.' An intense sympathy with whatever is noble in Scottish story animates the painter, giving depth, power, and truthfulness to all his productions.

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL, a popular American writer, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1807, and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1825. His earliest volume was an anonymous romance published in Boston in 1832, which he has never thought fit to claim. In 1837 he published his 'Twice told Tales;' and in 1842 he gave the world a second series, and a new edition of the first. In 1846 'Mosses from an Old Manse' appeared. The title of the work was derived from the novelist's residence. In 1843 he had become the occupant of an old parsonage in Concord, where he composed the papers of which that volume is made up. In 1846 he received the appointment of surveyor in the customhouse at Salem. On a change of ministry this post was relinquished, just as Hawthorne had given proof of surpassing practical capacity. Customhouse duties abandoned, he again betook himself to literature. In 1850 he published the 'Scarlet Letter,' which has commanded an extensive popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. This romance exhibits extraordinary powers of analysis in combination with a no less remarkable power of graphic description. The 'Scarlet Letter' was succeeded by 'The House with the Seven Gables,' and the 'Seven Gables' by the 'Blithedale Romance.' In addition to these, his principal works, Mr. Hawthorne has published several stories for children, and a small volume of biography, 'The Life of His Excellency Franklin Pearce, late President of the United States.' He is now American consul at Liverpool.

HEAD, SIR FRANCIS BOND, Bart., K.C.H., formerly a major in the army, was born in 1793. In 1835 he was appointed governor of Upper Canada. His injudicious measures while holding that responsible position, resulted in an insurrection, which was not fully quelled until the arrival of his successor, Sir George Arthur. Sir Francis is one of the alarmists about a French invasion of Britain, and has consequently written copiously upon the defenceless state of the country. 'A Fagot of French Sticks,' 'A Visit to Ireland,' 'Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau,' and 'Rough Notes of a Journey Across the Pampas,' are his principal works. In 1838 he was created a baronet, and for his services to literature he enjoys a pension of £100, though, what these services have been, it would be difficult to determine.

HENLEY, THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH WARNER, M.P., late president of the board of trade under Lord Derby, was born in 1793; educated at Oxford, where he graduated with some distinction as a B.A. in 1815; twenty years afterwards he took his degree as M.A.; and again, after an interval of other twenty years, he received, some short while ago from his *alma mater* the honorary degree of D.C.L. At the general election of 1841, Mr. Henley was first returned to that seat in the House of Commons which he has ever since occupied —viz., as one of the three representatives of Oxfordshire. Mr. Henley was selected by Lord Derby in 1852, for the position he has again held in the tory ministry. The reform bill of the noble lord not being satisfactory, he retired, in conjunction with Mr. Walpole, from his position in the cabinet.

HERBERT, RIGHT HON. SIDNEY, M.P., second son of the eleventh earl of Pembroke, by a daughter of the late Count Woronzow, of Russia, was born in 1810. Having received his preliminary training at Harrow, he entered Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated with classical honours in 1831. In the following year he entered public life as member for the southern division of Wilts, in the conservative interest. His first speech in the House of Commons was made in seconding a motion for the exclusion of dissenters from Oxford. He opposed the ballot when proposed by Mr. Grote in 1838; and, generally, he opposed all the measures of the Melbourne cabinet down to its fall in 1841. Gradually, however, Mr. Herbert became imbued with views more liberal than his early creed. When, in 1841, Sir Robert Peel came into office, Mr. Herbert was among the first to accept the altered policy which that great statesman had been compelled, by conviction, to adopt. In 1846 he supported the commercial and financial reforms introduced by Sir Robert Peel, as the precursors of the repeal of the corn laws. When Mr. Cobden moved for a select committee on the bread tax, the premier selected Mr. Herbert to unfold his views of commercial legis-

lation. During the existence of the government of Lord John Russell and Lord Derby, Mr Herbert remained in opposition, but joined the ministry of Lord Aberdeen as secretary at war. This position was held by him until the reconstruction of the cabinet, consequent upon the retirement of the duke of Newcastle. For a few weeks he held the secretaryship of the colonies, under the administration of Lord Palmerston, but retired on the appointment of the committee of inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol. But though relinquishing, from feelings of honour, the position he held under Lord Palmerston, because of the censure he supposed implied in that appointment upon the government of Aberdeen, no member of the House of Commons has given greater attention to army reform. Some of the ablest papers upon the question that have appeared in the reviews of the day, have proceeded from his pen. Mr. Herbert is not only an able statesman; he is also a singularly benevolent man. Much of his time and talent are devoted to the prosecution of schemes of social amelioration. He is also a munificent patron of the arts. Near his seat at Salisbury, he erected, in 1843, a church, said to be the finest specimen of the Romanesque and Lombardic style that exists in England. In 1846 Mr. Herbert married a daughter of General a Court, a lady ever deserving honourable mention for her devoted exertions on behalf of the sick and wounded Crimean heroes.

HERSCHEL, Sir John Frederick William, Bart., only son of Sir William Herschel, was born at Slough, near Windsor, in the year 1790, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his high mathematical genius and a passionate devotion to physical science. In 1813 he graduated B.A., and was senior wrangler and Smith's prize man. From this period until the death of his father, in 1822, he was occupied chiefly in mathematical studies and researches in theoretical physics. His first work was a 'Collection of Examples of the Application of the Calculus to Finite Differences,' published at Cambridge, in 1820. On the death of his father he devoted himself to the continuance of that great work of astronomical investigation around which his illustrious parent had shed so much renown. In 1825 he began an independent series of investigations of the sidereal heavens. This task occupied him for fully eight years, and involved results more extensive than had been originally contemplated. As regards nebulæ and clusters of stars, a record of 2,306 observations was laid before the Royal Society, together with somewhere between three and four thousand observations upon double stars. Results so important, and labours so systematic, at once fixed Herschel's place as the worthy successor of his father. The Royal Astronomical Society voted him a gold medal for his eminent services to science. In addition to the labours of this survey, he gave evidence of the versatility of his powers in various memoirs prepared for the society and published with its *Transactions*. In 1830 he contributed a treatise on Sound to the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana;' and in the year following, a treatise on the 'Theory of Light' was furnished by him to the same work. Shortly, subsequent to these contributions, his 'Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy' appeared. This last work exhibited its author as capable of sustaining a high reputation in didactic literature. In 1836 'A Treatise on Astronomy' proved Herschel's power as a popular expositor of that sublime science. He now resolved upon what has proved the greatest of his tasks as a practical astronomer, the survey of the southern hemisphere, hitherto all but utterly unknown to science. In the execution of this great design, he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, taking with him his telescopes, and other necessary apparatus. The voyage proved singularly propitious. On the 15th January, 1834, he arrived at the Cape, with all his instruments in admirable condition. After some search, he selected a site for his improved observatory, about six miles from Table Bay, in a beautiful and shaded district of country. Here he set up his instruments. From March, 1834, until May, 1838, he continued his investigations; having, during these four years, swept the whole southern heavens. The scientific world in Europe and America waited with intense interest the results of the sublime labours of this solitary watcher. At distant intervals, this interest was gratified by glimpses of the progress that had been made. But not until 1847 were the complete results laid published in regular form. Herschel's residence at the Cape was beneficial, not only to astronomy, but also to meteorology. While there, he suggested a plan of simultaneous meteorological observations to be made at different places. This plan he subsequently developed in a formal publication. It was carried out under military authority in 1844. On Herschel's return to England, every honour was paid him. At the coronation of the Queen, he was made a baronet. Oxford created him a D.C.L. In 1850, when the office of master of the mint was converted from a ministerial into a permanent appointment, it was conferred upon him. Sir John held the appointment until failing health induced him to retire, when Professor Graham, the eminent chemist, was nominated. Sir John Herschel has ever taken the greatest interest in the diffusion of knowledge, occasionally lecturing to large mixed audiences, besides writing familiar treatises on scientific subjects.

HERZEN, Alexander, eminent Russian author, born at Moscow in 1816.

HILL, Rowland, secretary to the post office, and projector of the penny postage.

HIND, John Russell, eminent astronomer. Mr. Hind is the discoverer of a large number of planets. The gold medal of the Astronomical Society was awarded to him in 1852 for his eminent services to science, and a pension of £200 a-year was granted him by government for important astronomical discoveries.

HINTON, the Rev. J. Howard, M.A., minister of the Baptist congregation, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street, is well known as an independent and original preacher, a voluntary in religion and education, and author of 'Memoirs of William Knibb,' 'History of the United States,' &c.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, M.D., born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809, graduated at Harvard University in 1829, and

subsequently devoted himself to the study of law. In 1833 he visited Europe, and having resolved to exchange Coke and Blackstone for Galen and Esculapius, attended the hospitals of Paris for some two or three years. In 1835 he returned to Boston, took his medical degree at Cambridge in 1836, was elected professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth College in 1838, and succeeded Dr. Warren in Harvard University in 1847. Two years after this appointment, Dr. Holmes relinquished general practice. The Doctor has been an extensive contributor to the medical literature of the United States, and is the author of a volume of excellent poetry, which has been republished in Britain by the Messrs. Routledge. Dr. Holmes is, according to the estimate of his countrymen, the most effective poet of the school of Pope that America has produced. His poem on the 'Burns Centenary' is incomparably the finest of the countless rhymes that celebration has called forth.

HOOK, THE REV. WALTER FARQUHAR, D.D., dean of Chichester and theological writer, is the son of the late Rev. Dr. James Hook; was educated at Winchester, from which he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1812. Untiring energy in the cause of church extension, and a zealous devotion to ecclesiastical literature, are the leading characteristics of this eminent divine. Dr. Hook belongs to the high church party in the English Church, but has so managed to temper zeal with discretion, that though not escaping considerable censure for his tendencies, he has been saved the humiliation to which certain of his Puseyite brethren have been subjected.

HOOKER, JOSEPH DALTON, eminent botanist, born in Glasgow in 1816. Having completed his medical studies and taken his degree, he accompanied Captain Ross on his expedition to the arctic regions, in the quality of naturalist in 1839 and 1843. The fruits of his researches were published in London under the title 'Flora Antarctic.' Since then, in the prosecution of his favourite study, Mr. Hooker has visited New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Himalaya. The results of these travels have been given to the world in a number of valuable volumes and a valuable atlas, containing illustrations of the Himalayan plants, &c.

HOUSTON, GENERAL SAMUEL, United States senator from Texas, was born in Rockbridge, county Virginia, March 2, 1793.

HOWITT, WILLIAM, novelist and descriptive writer, born 1795, at Heanor, in Derbyshire.

HOWITT, MRS. MARY, poet and novelist, born at Uttoxeter in the early part of the present century.

HUGO, VICTOR MARIE, Vicomte, an eminent French lyrical poet, dramatist, and romance writer, was born at Besançon, February 26, 1802, is the son of General Hugo, who assisted Augerean in dissolving the legislative body, on the 18th Fructidor. The early education of the future poet was acquired at home. In 1813 he went to an institution to be prepared for the Ecole polytechnique. While pursuing his studies at this college, he wrote a poem on a subject proposed by the French Academy, on the 'Advantages of Study,' which obtained honourable recognition of its merit. In the same year he wrote a tragedy, 'Irtamene,' modelled on the old classic school, and composed in verse. Three prizes carried off at the competitions of the academy won for him the title of master in that institution. In 1822 he established, with his two elder brothers, the *Conservateur Littéraire*, to which he contributed a large amount of poetry, and the romance of 'Bug-Jargal.' In 1823, the appearance of 'Odes et Ballades' placed him in the front rank of living French poets. The fall of Charles Tenth, and the agitation which followed the revolution of July, suddenly changed the opinions and style of the popular poet. Into the controversy now raised between the classical and romantic schools, Victor Hugo plunged with all the impetuosity of his nature. He became the head of the romantic school, which took to itself the name of Young France. Under the influence of the exaggerated sentiment of this school, he produced a variety of works, which are not likely to add much to his permanent reputation. At the age of thirty-nine, Victor Hugo became a member of the French Academy; and Louis Philippe created him a peer in 1845. After the dethronement of the citizen king in 1848, he was twice returned for the Assemblée National, as an extreme democrat. In December, 1852, he was exiled from France, and took up his residence in Jersey. From Jersey, he has, on more than one occasion, launched the lightning of his eloquence and scorn, both in prose and verse, against the present occupant of the French throne.

HUMBOLDT, FREDERICK HENRY ALEXANDER, Baron, the greatest of living naturalists, born at Berlin in 1769. He was educated for employment in the direction of the government mines, successively at Gottingen, Frankfort on the Oder, at Hamburgh, and at the mining school at Freiberg. In 1792 he was appointed assessor to the mining board, a post which, however, he subsequently exchanged for that of a director of the works at Bayreuth. In 1795 he abandoned these duties to devote himself to those pursuits in which he has since won so much renown. Having acquired considerable acquaintance with the different countries of Europe, he sailed for America in June, 1799, in company with Bonpland, where the travellers arrived, after a six weeks' voyage, near Cumana. After exploring the extensive territory which now forms the state of Venezuela, they crossed the steppes of Calobozo, and embarked on the Orinoco, proceeding to the extreme Spanish port, Fort St. Carlos, and returned to Cumana, after having travelled thousands of miles over a trackless wilderness. Having explored nearly all that was interesting in South America, Humboldt returned to Europe in 1804, and immediately commenced a series of colossal publications in nearly every department of science. In 1829 he explored Siberia and the Caspian Sea, travelling upwards of 2000 miles. The work by which Humboldt is best known in England is his 'Cosmos,' of which at least two eminent London publishers have given the British public translations. The groundwork of the book was a course of sixty-one lectures delivered in Berlin, in the winter of 1827, and the spring of 1828. Before giving these lectures in the Prussian capital, he had delivered a similar course in Paris. The work is addressed, to borrow the language of its illustrious author 'to

whomsoever his position permits sometimes to rise above the narrow boundaries of civic life, blushing that he has been so long a stranger to nature, and has passed by her without emotion, will find one of the noblest enjoyments which developed reason can afford to man in the contemplation of the great and unbounded life of nature.' Cosmos, as this appeal indicates, is meant to be an educational medium, to develop in the people an appreciation of nature. How fully it has accomplished this purpose, its great popularity in Germany, France, Britain, and America, amply testifies.

HUNT, JAMES HENRY LEIGH, was born at Southgate, in Middlesex, October 19, 1784; in common with his friends, Coleridge, Lamb, and Barnes, of the *Times*, Leigh Hunt was educated at Christ's Hospital, London. On leaving that institution, at the age of fifteen, he was for some time in the office of one of his brothers, who had become an attorney, and afterwards he held a situation in the war office. While in these employments, he contributed to various periodicals, writing more especially theatrical criticisms. These critiques were in a style altogether unique, possessing a more permanent interest than the mass of such criticism enjoys. A selection from them was published in 1807. In 1808 Mr. Hunt left the war office, to become, with a brother, joint editor and proprietor of the *Examiner* newspaper. While under the Hunt management, the *Examiner* was thrice subjected to government prosecution; twice was the journal acquitted; but on the third occasion, having been guilty of describing the Prince Regent as 'an Adonis of fifty,' the brothers Hunt were amerced in a penalty of £500, and two years' imprisonment. The well known story of 'Rimini' was one of the fruits of this prolonged exclusion from the living world. In 1822, Leigh Hunt joined Shelley and Byron in the editing of the *Liberal*, a journal which the two former had established. Shelley dying almost at the moment Hunt arrived in Italy, his relations with Byron soon became unsatisfactory. The *Liberal* was discontinued, and Hunt and Byron parted. In 1833, the first collected edition of Mr. Hunt's works was published. In 1847 he received a pension of £200, which he still enjoys.

HUNT, ROBERT, author, born September, 1807, at Devonport. Mr. Hunt is a self-made man. His best known works are 'Researches on Light,' 'The Poetry of Science,' 'Panthea; or, the Spirit of Nature,' 'Elementary Physics,' and a 'Manual of Photography.' To his labours the scientific world is chiefly indebted for a more perfect knowledge than was ever formerly possessed of the influences of light, heat, and actinism on the growth of plants. Mr. Hunt is now keeper of mining records in the Museum of Practical Geology, London.

HUNT, THORNTON, journalist, eldest son of Leigh Hunt, born Sept., 1810. Mr. Hunt was educated as a painter, but the studio, ill suited to his peculiar temperament, was soon abandoned for the more congenial field of literature and politics. Mr. Hunt, as a political writer, is liberal in the truest sense. Superior to party, he has ever devoted himself to the discussion of political questions in that broad and comprehensive spirit which alone befits the thinker. Mr. Hunt has been connected with some of the most important political organs, and has enjoyed the confidence of many of the most eminent men of our time. At present he is understood to be the conductor of the *Spectator*.

HUNT, WILLIAM HOLMAN, painter, born at London, 1827, a prominent pre-Raphaelite.

I

INGEMANN, BERNARD SEVERIN, a popular Danish poet and romance writer, born May, 1789.

INGLIS, JOHN, Lord Glencorse, Lord-Justice-Clerk of Scotland, born about 1810, is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Inglis, long an eminent leader in the Scottish Church. Educated at the high school and Edinburgh University, where he took the degree of A.M.; he was called to the bar in 1835. Almost immediately on his appearance at the bar he rose into fame, at once procuring an extensive practice. So unmistakable were his general powers, he could scarcely be said ever to have undergone the drudgery of a junior counsel; and for a long series of years he stood at the head of the Scottish bar. In consideration of his eminence, his brethren elected him Dean of Faculty. In 1852 he was appointed by the earl of Derby, Lord-Advocate of Scotland. He held this office of chief law adviser of the crown in the northern part of the kingdom, until the fall of the administration of the noble lord, but was unable to obtain a seat in parliament. When Lord Derby again came into power in 1858, Mr. Inglis was again appointed Lord-Advocate, a seat in parliament being found for him in Stamford. After a brief but highly successful career in the House of Commons, on the death of the Hon. John Hope Mr. Inglis was raised to the bench as Lord-Justice-Clerk, and assumed the title of Lord Glencorse.

INGRAM, HERBERT, M.P., proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, was born in May, 1811, at Boston, Lincolnshire, a borough which he now represents in the House of Commons.

INGRES, JEAN DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE, a distinguished French painter, born at Montauban, in 1781.

IRVING, WASHINGTON, eminent American writer, born at New York, April, 1783. Irving's father, who was of Scottish extraction, died while he was yet young. Washington Irving's first literary efforts were made in the New York *Morning Chronicle*, in which he published 'Letters of Jonathan Old Style, Gent.' Subsequently to the publication of these letters, symptoms of pulmonary disease betrayed themselves, and it was resolved that the following year should be passed in the south of Europe. He accordingly sailed for Bordeaux, and travelled the south of France. In 1806, he returned to New York in renovated health, where he resumed the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1809, he published his 'Knickerbocker's History of New York.' At the close of the war in 1815, Mr. Irving resolved to visit England, but the ruin of the commercial house with which he was connected prevented for a time this second tour of Europe being accom-

plished. In 1818, however, he carried out his resolution, and continued to reside in Europe for seventeen years. While in England, he enjoyed the greatest consideration and popularity. Oxford conferred upon him a doctorate and a public dinner; and George the Fourth's fifty-guinea gold medal for eminence in historical composition was awarded him. In 1832 he returned to New York, greeted on all sides with the warmest enthusiasm. In 1848, having some time previously relinquished his official duties as minister at Madrid, he commenced a republication of his works, which have all been republished in this country, and are all highly popular. Washington Irving is unmarried. He was engaged in early youth to a lady of surpassing beauty, but she died, and her lover has never sought another bride.

ISABEL II., Maria Isabel Luisa, Queen of Spain, eldest daughter of Ferdinand VII., by his fourth wife Maria Christina, now wife of Don Fernando Munoz, duke of Rianzares, was born on 10th October, 1830, in the city of Madrid, succeeded to the Spanish throne on the death of her father, in 1833. The Cortes having set aside the Salic law in her favour, she was proclaimed queen of Spain on the 2d of October, 1833; and, in accordance with the will of Ferdinand, was placed under the guardianship of her mother during her minority. While Ferdinand lay dying, the Cortes, in obedience to a requisition from the prime minister, met at Madrid and took the oath of allegiance to the Infanta as rightful successor to the crown of Spain. The king's brother, Don Carlos, however, refused to take the oath, asserting his claim to the throne in default of a male heir. A civil war was the result of the assertion of this claim. After varied fortune Don Carlos was finally defeated, his party broken up, and himself compelled to quit the kingdom. For the vicissitudes of the Spanish government since the termination of that war, the reader may consult the biography of Espartero.

ISABEY, Eugene Louis Gabriel, an eminent marine painter, born at Paris on the 22d July, 1804.

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JAMES, G. P. R., novelist, born in George street, Hanover square, London, about the beginning of the present century. His father's family was originally from Staffordshire; his mother was of Scottish extraction. Young James was educated by a French emigrant, who kept a school at Greenwich. About the age of fifteen he went to France. Mr. Washington Irving, having seen some of his earliest literary efforts, advised him to attempt something important. The novel of 'Richelieu' was the result of this encouragement. Published in 1828, it met at once with signal success. Since that time, Mr. James has been one of the most, if, indeed, he be not the most prolific of modern novelists. In 1852 he was appointed British consul at Richmond, Virginia, whither he removed soon after with his family. In 1858 he was appointed consul at Venice, where he now resides.

JAMESON, Mrs. Anna, eminent art critic. The connection of this lady with the literary world began about two years after her marriage, with Mr. Jameson, when the 'Diary of an Ennuée' appeared. Mrs. Jameson's next publication, 'Loves of the Poets,' contributed still further to enhance her fame. This work was followed by 'Lives of Celebrated Female Sovereigns,' and a year later by the 'Characteristics of Woman.' 'Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada' was the result of a brief residence, which official duties had necessitated with her husband in Toronto. Two years afterwards 'Pictures of the Social Life of Germany' appeared. Since 1842, Mrs. Jameson, besides numerous efforts of lesser importance, has been engaged upon a great work illustrative of 'Sacred and Legendary Art.' This work consists of three parts; the first was published in 1848, the second in 1850, and the third in 1852. Subsequently, her 'Common Place-book of Thoughts, Memoirs, and Fancies' has been published.

JANIN, Jules Gabriel, a popular French critic, was born at St. Etienne, in the department of the Loire, in December, 1804. Janin was one of the founders of the 'Revue de Paris.' His writings are, all of them, remarkable for polish of style.

JASMIN, Jacques, a popular poet of Gascony, was born at Agen, department of the Lot-et-Garonne, March 6, 1798. Jasmin's ancestors were of the poorest peasantry of France; his early education was in consequence particularly circumscribed. While yet a youth he began to practise as a barber and hairdresser, a calling in which, despite his success as a poet, he has ever since continued. Jasmin's songs are all of them written in the patois of the peasantry—a kind of cross between the French and Spanish—more nearly akin to the language of the ancient troubadour than any now spoken. Jasmin, like those wandering minstrels of other days, is in the habit of reciting his poems in public. His expressive countenance, and earnest action, are peculiarly suited to produce a powerful impression upon his auditors, who not seldom assemble in thousands to listen to his lays. When Jasmin first took to song-writing, his wife, with that keen eye to merely material interests most women possess, imagining the poet might spoil the barber, frowned upon the efforts of her husband, but afterwards when the sale of his poems had furnished them with the means of purchasing the house in which he follows his trade, the good woman would choose him the best pen and the best paper, saying, as she laid it before him, 'Jasmin, every verse you write puts a new tile on the house.'

JELLACHICH, Joseph Baron Von, ban of Croatia, born October 16, 1801.

JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith, was born at Kirkhill, in the county of Midlothian, Scotland, December 24, 1804; educated at the high school of Edinburgh. His studies were at first directed to medicine, but a predilection for the fine arts led to his being apprenticed to Lizars, the eminent engraver. Geography and its allied branches had long been his favourite study. The passion for eminence grew upon him. To reach the higher sources of information, he mastered successively

French, Italian, and Spanish. His first work of importance, the 'National Atlas,' projected in 1835, was published in 1843, when he was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and appointed geographer to the Queen. The writings of Humboldt, and kindred spirits, had so inspired him with the importance of the study of natural science, as to induce him to project an atlas of 'Physical Geography,' on a scale hitherto unattempted. On the appearance of this work the geographical societies of the continental capitals at once elected him an honorary member of their associations, and the leading scientific organs hailed the 'Physical Atlas' as a magnificent monument of the scientific genius of the nineteenth century. Mr. Johnston's next great work was the production of a 'Dictionary of Geography,' published in 1851. A new edition of this admirable compend, almost wholly re-written, appeared in 1855.

K

KANE, Sir Robert, M.D., president of Queen's College, Cork, eminent chemical writer, born in Dublin, in 1810.

KAULBACH, Wilhelm, director of the Academy of Art at Munich, born 15th October, 1805, at Arolsen, in Waldeck.

KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, Sir James Phillips, was born July 20, 1804. After receiving his early education at Scotch and foreign universities, he took his degree as doctor of laws. He entered the public service at an early age, and when the committee of the privy council on education was nominated, Dr. Kay was appointed secretary to that body. In this capacity he has laboured for many years. The value of his educational zeal has been the theme of conflicting opinions,—a certain section of the community viewing it favourably, and another deeming its tendency likely to strengthen the bureaucratic element that has for some time been gradually creeping into the administration of the state. In 1850 Dr. Kay relinquished his connection with the educational committee of the privy council, and was rewarded with a baronetcy for his labours. In 1842 he married Janet, only daughter of the late Robert Shuttleworth, Esq., whose name he then assumed by royal license.

KEAN, Charles, only surviving son of Edmund Kean, was born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1811, educated at Eton. Much against the wishes of his father he adopted acting as a profession. Well received in the provinces, his London success was long but moderate. In 1842 he married Miss Ellen Tree, and since that time they have acted in concert. In 1850, Mr. Kean became the lessee of the Princess's Theatre, London; and the London performances of himself and his wife have consequently been confined to that place of entertainment. Mr. Kean's early ambition was to emulate his father's fame in his father's characters. Certain drawbacks of person and voice have prevented him from wholly realizing this lofty aim, but to a large extent he has been successful.

KEBLE, the Rev. John, M.A., vicar of Hursley, author of the 'Christian Year,' born 1800.

KELLY, Sir Fitzroy, lawyer and politician, son of the late Captain Hawke Kelly, of the royal navy, was born in 1796. Having studied at Lincoln's-Inn, he was in 1824 called to the bar. His great talents speedily rendered him conspicuous. In 1835 he was made a king's counsel, and elected a bencher of Lincoln's-Inn. Shortly subsequent he was elected member for Ipswich. In 1843 he was returned for Cambridge, and continued to represent that borough until 1847. During the administration of Sir Robert Peel he held the office of solicitor-general, and was honoured with knighthood.

KINGLAKE, Alexander William, barrister, author of 'Eothen,' born in 1802. His education commenced in his native place, Taunton, and subsequently prosecuted at Ottery, St. Mary, was completed at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Having taken his degrees he entered as a student in Lincoln's-Inn, and was called to the bar in 1837. Soon afterwards Mr. Kinglake undertook an extensive tour in the East, of which he sent home to friends in England a series of graphic descriptions. On his return he was solicited to revise these communications for the press. He did so, though with some reluctance, but could find no publisher. Discouraged by this ill success, Mr. Kinglake threw his manuscript aside, and it remained unheeded for years. Ultimately, a casual circumstance brought him into contact with Mr. Olliver, in Pall-Mall; the manuscript was mentioned; Mr. Olliver undertook its publication. The work took; reviewers and readers were alike enchanted; it passed rapidly through numerous editions in England; was translated into nearly all the languages of the continent, and sold by hundreds of thousands in America. In 1857 Mr. Kinglake was returned to the House of Commons as member for Bridgewater. He is at present engaged upon a 'History of the Crimean War.'

KINGSLEY, the Rev. Charles, rector of Eversley, Hants, was born at Holne vicarage, near Dartmore, Devonshire, June, 1819. He was educated at home until the age of fourteen, when he became a pupil of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, and subsequently a student at King's College, London, whence he removed to Magdalene College, Cambridge, attaining distinguished honours in that ancient university. Mr. Kingsley originally contemplated studying for the law, but after devoting some time to preparation for that profession, he became a clergyman. Eversley, a moorland parish in Hampshire, was his first cure, and the living becoming vacant after he had been curate about a year and-a-half, he was presented to it by the patron, the late Sir John Cope, Bart. As a clergyman, Mr. Kingsley is known to the working classes as the 'Chartist Parson.' To the literary world he is known as one of the boldest and ablest of the writers of our time. In conjunction with the Rev. F. D. Maurice, and some kindred spirits, he has largely interested himself in what Carlyle has called the condition-of-England question. He has subscribed to associations where the workman may carry on his labour unvexed by the avarice of capital, and where, so far as material comfort goes, a social millennium may be achieved. Mr. Kingsley's prin-

cipal works are 'Saints' Tragedy,' 'Alton Locke,' 'Westward, Ho!' 'Hypatia,' 'Two Years Ago,' 'Glaucus,' 'Alexandria and her Schools,' 'Phæthon,' and several volumes of sermons.

KINKEL, GOTTEFRIED, formerly professor of history, the fine arts, and modern literature in the university of Bonn, born in 1815, at Obercassel, a village of Rhenish Prussia. The revolution of 1848 withdrew Kinkel from retirement of study into the bustle of public life; as a democrat, he gave great offence to the court party in Prussia, and was more than once imprisoned for the freedom of his opinions. In 1850 he made his escape from the fortress of Spandau, and landed at Edinburgh, ultimately fixing his residence in London. Dr. Kinkel has supported himself as a lecturer on sculpture and painting.

KINNAIRD, GEORGE WILLIAM FOX, Lord Kinnaird, born 1807.

KISS, AUGUSTE, Prussian sculptor, born 1802.

KISSELEFF, PAUL DMITREVITCH, Russian general and diplomatist, born at Moscow, 1788.

KLAPKA, GENERAL GEORGE, was born April 7, 1820, at Temesvar, in southern Hungary, where his father was a burgomaster. In 1838 he entered the army, and in 1842 was appointed a sub-lieutenant in the Hungarian regiment of guards, and during five years pursued his military studies at Vienna. At the commencement of the Hungarian revolution he offered his sword to the Hungarian Diet. His services were accepted. Throughout the whole of the revolutionary conflict, he displayed the greatest skill and intrepidity, specially distinguishing himself by his defence of Comorn. On the fall of the patriotic party in Hungary, General Klapka having obtained honourable conditions for himself and the garrison, surrendered the fortress and betook himself to England. In 1850 he published 'Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary.' Klapka now resides at Geneva.

KMETY, GENERAL GEORGE, was born in 1810, at Pokoragy, a village near Rima-Szombath, in the Goemoez county, Hungary, where his father was a protestant clergyman. Kmety was at first intended for the church, and had contested successfully a scholarship in a German university, but in consequence of an error of a clerk, the reward was bestowed upon another. This disappointment so chagrined the youth that he entered the army at Vienna. His advancement in the Austrian army was rapid. In 1848 he had become a commissioned officer. In that year he returned to his native country, and took part in its patriotic struggles. On the fall of Kossuth, Kmety sought refuge in Turkey, and becoming a Mussulman, assumed the name of Ismail Pasha. His heroism and generalship at Kars made the fortune of General Williams, who, meanly enough, sought to appropriate to himself the glory of a defence, whose most brilliant episodes were due to the genius of the gallant Hungarian.

KNIGHT, CHARLES, publisher and author, born at Windsor, 1790.

KNOWLES, JAMES SHERIDAN, dramatist and author, born at Cork in 1794, where his father was a teacher. About the year 1792 the elder Knowles removed from Cork, taking with him his son James, then about eight years of age. Four years later we find the passion for the drama has already given a bent to the mind of the youth, he having then written a play for a company of juvenile actors, of which he was himself the chief. At the age of fourteen he wrote the ballad of the 'Welsh Harper,' his first published adventure in literature. Shortly subsequent to this he got introduced to Mr. Hazlitt, of whom he ever afterwards has continued to speak as his mental sire, taking a special pleasure in recounting the acts of kindness experienced from him. Through Hazlitt, young Knowles made the acquaintance of the reading literary celebrities of the metropolis. After residing in London for about fourteen years, he exchanged the English for the Irish metropolis as his residence; and in Dublin it was that his *début* as an actor was made. The success of the effort was not very promising, and for a time the stage was abandoned. Some years afterwards, having repaired to Belfast seeking employment in its theatre, he was induced to open an academy as a teacher of elocution and grammar. It was while thus employed that most of those dramas were composed on which his fame is built. About ten years ago a pension of £200 was conferred upon the dramatist, and he has since been appointed curator of the house of Shakspeare. Latterly Mr. Knowles has turned from the stage to theology and the pulpit.

KOSSUTH, LOUIS, was born 27th April, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplen, in northern Hungary. He is the only son of Andreas Kossuth, a small proprietor belonging to the class of Hungarian nobles. Louis Kossuth was educated at the Protestant College of Scharaschpatack. In 1819 he began a course of legal studies, and attended the court of Eperus and the royal court at Pesth. His legal education completed in 1822, he returned to Monok, was appointed attorney to the county, and speedily obtained good practice as an advocate. In 1831 he removed to Pesth, and in 1832, as the representative of a magnate, attended the sittings of the Hungarian Diet, possessing the right to speak, but not to vote. While in this capacity he wrote reports of the proceedings of the Diet, and circulated them in manuscript. The great success of this novel mode of imparting political information to the people induced Kossuth to set up a lithographic press. This act first brought him into hostility with the Austrian government; Austria objected to the publication of the reports, and Kossuth was ordered to discontinue his printing. In obedience to this decision the lithographic press was laid aside, but Kossuth still continued to circulate his manuscripts. In 1836 some young men, accused of political conspiracy, were arrested and imprisoned; Kossuth deeming the young men innocent, denounced their arrest and incarceration as illegal. For this interference he was himself arrested, tried, found guilty, and placed in solitary confinement at Buda, without books or writing materials, for a space of three years. In 1840 the Hungarian Diet having met for despatch of business, had its attention directed to the case of Kossuth, and so general was the impression of the injustice of his imprisonment, it refused to grant the necessary supplies until he was set at liberty. Austria, always a needy empire, was compelled to capitulate, and

Kossuth was liberated a year before the expiry of his term of imprisonment. Some six months after his release from prison the first number of the *Pesti Hirlap* appeared. At first this journal was published four times a-week, but in a short while it became a daily paper, attaining a large circulation. Kossuth was editor in chief. The staff of contributors numbered among its names some of the most eminent Hungarians. On the 10th January, 1841, he married Teresa Meszlenyi. The widely-extended circulation and liberal principles of the Pesth journal alarmed the Austrian government, nor was the alarm the least allayed when Kossuth was elected by the county of Pesth as its representative in the Diet. The liberal opposition, headed by Count Louis Batthyany, was already all-powerful, when the revolution of Paris quickened into even more than wonted activity the progressive movement of Hungary. On the 3d of March, 1848, a proposition, submitted to the Diet by Kossuth, had just been carried. In obedience to the will of the Diet, and in conformity with his own proposition, Kossuth proceeded as a deputy to Vienna to solicit from the king of Hungary some necessary reforms. On the 15th March Kossuth entered Vienna, just two days after the high priest of modern diplomacy, Prince Metternich, had fled. On the 16th March the emperor received the deputation, and on the 17th caused a decree sanctioning the establishment of a new ministry, with Count Batthyany as president, and Kossuth minister of finance. Within a week of this change of ministry serfdom was abolished in Hungary. The benefits of this law were not confined to Hungarians proper, Croatia shared its advantages in an equal degree; and for a time seemed equally gladdened by the change. Unfortunately, however, Austrian agents were but too successful in persuading Croatia that Hungary meant to extinguish its nationality, and destroy its religion. The result was an insurrectionary movement among the Croats. This movement took place at a time when the greater portion of the Hungarian army was combating for Austria in Italy. Kossuth displayed the greatest resources in the emergency: money and troops were speedily forthcoming to defend the fatherland; ten battalions of honveds were immediately raised to resist the invader. On the 9th of September, 1848, Jellachich, the ban of Croatia, invaded Hungary with 30,000 men. The ban was opposed and defeated by Guyon. Towards the close of October the Hungarian army crossed the Austrian frontier and advanced upon Vienna, but received a severe check. Prince Windischgratz now in turn invaded Hungary at the head of an Austrian army. The Austrians were defeated in a series of engagements in which the valour of Hungary shone conspicuous. On the 14th April, 1849, the Hungarian parliament proclaimed the independence of Hungary, and the deposition of the house of Hapsburg Lorraine. On the declaration of this deposition Kossuth was appointed governor of Hungary. Only a few weeks elapsed from the declaration of independence when a Russian army was seen descending through the passes of the Carpathians, on the plains of Hungary. While the commander of the legions of the czar is pursuing the army of Gorgei, the battle of Temisvar, so fatal to the prestige of Hungary, has been fought; on the news of the disaster reaching Kossuth, he resigned his office and his powers to Gorgei, and within two days afterwards, on the 14th of August, 1849, the commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army surrendered unconditionally to Russia, Kossuth passing into Turkey. After residing at Widdin and Schumla for some time, he retired to Kutaya, and mastered in his solitude the tongue of Shakspere. By the intervention of the English and American governments the ex-governor was set at liberty in August, 1851; and on the 17th October he landed at Southampton, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm. After appearing in the chief towns of England and Scotland he visited the United States. Since his return from America he has resided chiefly in London, visiting Scotland periodically on a lecturing tour. As a lecturer, he has attained eminent success.

KUGLER, FRANZ THEODORE, professor of the history of art in the Royal Academy, Berlin, was born on the 9th January, 1808, at Stettin, in Pomerania.

L

LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE DE, poet, historian, and politician, born at Macon, in 1790. His father was an officer of cavalry, under the Bourbons; and his mother was a daughter of Madame des Roys, a governess in the Orleans family. Having passed his childhood at Milly, Lamartine was sent to the college of the Péres de la Foi. On leaving this seminary, he made a short tour in Italy, and repaired to Paris, during the first days of the empire. On the fall of the empire he offered his services to the restored Bourbons, and entered the gardes du corps; but after the hundred days he quitted the army. In 1818, he again visited Italy; and, in 1820, he published his 'Meditations Poetiques,' which circulated to the number of 45,000 copies. This distinguished success, the most brilliant of its day, opened a diplomatic career for the poet, who now became *attaché* to the embassy of Florence. In 1825, he was appointed secretary to the embassy in London; in London he married an English lady of fortune. The death of an opulent uncle, who bequeathed to him his wealth, placed the poet in possession of ample resources. Returning from London to Florence, Lamartine there composed his 'Harmonies Poetiques.' On the eve of the revolution of 1830 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Greece; and on the ascent of Louis Philippe to the French throne, the citizen king offered to confirm the appointment, but the honour was declined by the poet. Leaving politics, Lamartine betook himself to a pilgrimage to the East. At Beyrout he lost his eldest daughter. Leaving Madame De Lamartine at Beyrout, he travelled through Syria and the Holy Land, and was at Jerusalem when he received the intelligence that he had been elected a deputy of the French chamber. The poet accordingly returned to France. His success as an orator was equal to his poetic fame. For a time he supported the conservatism of Guizot, but ultimately gave his

travelled a few months upon the continent, he returned to England, and upon attaining his majority was returned to parliament, through his father's influence, for the borough of Calne, in Wiltshire. His reputation as a parliamentary debater was first established by his appearances in the case of Lord Melville. The claims of party and private friendship compelled Pitt to throw his broad shield over the misdeeds of Melville. With great earnestness the premier defended his colleague from the charge of official corruption. The honourable nature of Lord Henry Petty revolted from even the suspicion of political dishonesty or private peculation, and the strain of indignant remonstrance and high-toned severity in which he demolished Pitt's defence, awed even political opponents, while it was the admiration of political friends. Within a year of this memorable scene, William Pitt had gone where the 'wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.' The party he had so long led, broken by the death of its chief, the whigs came into office, and Lord Henry Petty was made chancellor of the exchequer, in the Granville and Fox administration. The duration of the Granville ministry was too brief to test his abilities as a financier; it was, however, long enough to satisfy the nation he was a statesman of superior promise. During the lengthened period that elapsed before he again had any connection with an administration, the name of the marquis of Lansdowne is found associated with all the leading measures of the liberal party. After eighteen years of exclusion from office, Lord Lansdowne became secretary of state for the home department, under George Canning. He also held the seals of the foreign office, under the short-lived administration of his successor, the late earl of Ripon. In 1831 Lord Lansdowne again took office under Earl Grey, as president of the council, and took an active part in the passing of the Reform Bill. Under the ministry of Lord Melbourne he continued to hold the presidency of the council until the retirement of that nobleman in 1841. In 1846 he resumed office under Lord John Russell. He resigned with Lord John in 1852. Under Aberdeen and Palmerston he held a seat in the cabinet without office. The noble lord is now regarded as the Nestor of the upper house.

LATHAM, Robert Gordon, eminent philologer and ethnologist, born in Billinsborough, County of Lincoln, in 1812, educated at King's College, Cambridge, graduated in 1833 as a B.A. Subsequently he obtained a fellowship, took the degree of M.D., and set out upon a tour to the north of Europe, bent on enlarging his linguistic acquirements, already known as remarkable. Shortly after the establishment of University College, London, he was appointed professor of English literature; this appointment resulted in the production of a series of works, which have placed him at the head of the philosophical investigators of our native tongue.

LAUDER, Robert Scott, R.S.A., painter, born near Edinburgh, 1803.

LAYARD, Austen Henry, traveller and author, born at Paris, 1817; distinguished by his researches amidst the ruins of Nineveh. Mr. Layard belongs to one of those families of French protestants, whom the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove from their fatherland. The traveller was originally destined for the law, and entered upon its studies, but soon forsook them for more congenial pursuits. In 1839, excited by a speech of O'Connell, he set out with a friend on a course of travel in northern Europe. Subsequently he passed through Albania and Rommelia to Constantinople. In Constantinople he became the correspondent of a London daily newspaper. Leaving the capital of the sultan, Mr. Layard travelled various parts of Asia, learning the languages of Persia and Arabia. It was after a pilgrimage of this kind that Mr. Layard returning to Constantinople, fired with the hopes which the discoveries of Botta had kindled, laid before the British ambassador his views of the exploration of Nimroud. Sir Stratford Canning entered at once with the greatest heartiness into those views, and placed his resources at his disposal, with what brilliant results is known to Europe. In 1852 Mr. Layard was returned to parliament for the borough of Aylesbury, and was appointed under secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1854 he proceeded to the East as a spectator of the Crimean conflict. In the general election of 1857 Mr. Layard lost his seat in parliament; since then he has visited the seat of the Indian revolt.

LEDRU-ROLLIN, Alexander Auguste, advocate, jurisconsult, and politician, was born at Paris, on 2d February, 1808. His family name was Ledru, that of Rollin being assumed when he was called to the bar. Young Ledru had the advantage of a good general education before he devoted himself to special legal studies. Having qualified himself for the bar, he was received as advocate in 1832, just before the memorable riots of that year had broken out. In 1833 he published a pamphlet upon the illegality of the state of siege to which Paris was then reduced. This production at once placed him in the front of the extreme liberal party. In the following year insurrection burst forth in Paris, in Lyons, and other cities of France. This outbreak was made the subject of a second pamphlet, written in that style of declamation and apostrophe to which Frenchmen are so peculiarly passionate. Shortly after this he married an Irish lady, who, it is understood, brought a considerable addition to his own large fortune. From 1832 to 1848 few advocates were so often retained to defend political principles. Ledru-Rollin was, in point of fact, during that time, the Erskine of the French bar. Some of the more notable of his defences are much admired by his countrymen of all classes, for the splendour of their eloquence. In 1841 Ledru-Rollin was elected a member of the chamber of deputies. In 1847 he became one of the most conspicuous agitators against the government of Louis Philippe. At the famous banquet de Lille, when most of the leaders of his party shrunk from the crisis they had themselves precipitated, he took the chair, omitted the king's health from the list of toasts, and denounced Guizot in a strain of the bitterest invective. At the revolution of 1848 he became minister of the interior in the provisional government. On the fall of that government he took his place in the assembly as before, among the extreme party. In 1849 he fled to England to escape the vengeance

of Louis Napoleon. In the following year, as a token of gratitude, he published a work on the decline of Britain.

LEECH, JOHN, eminent artist, born in London, 1816; the chief of the *Punch* staff.

LEMON, MARK, journalist, editor of *Punch*, born November, 1809.

LENNEP, JACOB VAN, the Walter Scott of Holland, was born at Amsterdam on the 25th of March, 1802.

LEPSIUS, CARL RICHARD, a distinguished writer, archæological and historical, born at Naumberg-on-the-Saal, in Prussian Saxony, in December, 1813.

LESLIE, CHARLES ROBERT, R.A., painter and author, born in London, 1794.

LEVER, C. JAMES, novelist, born at Dublin, in 1806. At an early age the future novelist was destined for the medical profession, and with that view studied first in his native country, and afterwards in France. His practice, especially during the period when cholera first made its appearance in Ireland, was eminently successful. Subsequently he was appointed physician to the embassy at Brussels. It was while occupying that position that 'Harry Lorrequer' was published; that dashing and brilliant work was soon followed by 'Charles O'Malley,' 'Jack Hinton,' 'Our Mess,' 'St. Patrick's Eve,' &c. In 1842 Mr. Lever took up his residence in Dublin, and for a time edited the *Dublin University Magazine*. In 1845 he returned to the continent, and has since chiefly resided at Florence.

LEVERRIER, URBAIN JEAN JOSEPH, was born at St. Leo, in the department of La Manche, in France, an eminent astronomer, discoverer of the planet Neptune, and successor of Arago, as astronomer to the Bureau des Longitudes.

LEWIS, SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL, Bart., M.P., was born in 1806; having received his early education at Eton, in 1824 he entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1828, taking the highest honour in classics, and a second class in the mathematical school. In 1831 he was called to the bar, but never practised. Having in some subordinate appointments exhibited great business capacity, he was, in 1839, appointed a poor-law commissioner, and held that post until 1847, when he became secretary to the board of control. In the following year he was appointed under secretary of state for the home department. In 1847 he was elected M.P. for Herefordshire. In 1855 he succeeded his father as representative of Radnorshire, and had only been a few weeks in parliament when he was made chancellor of the exchequer, an appointment which he held until the fall of the government of Lord Palmerston. Like Mr. Gladstone, Sir George is deeply versant with Greek and Roman literature. The profundity of his studies in this department first became known to the world by a translation of Muller's 'History and Antiquities of the Doric Race.' His fame was still further heightened by his 'Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History;' 'The Use and Abuse of Political Terms,' and 'The Method of Observation and Reasoning in Politics' are also from his pen. In the spring of 1854 Sir G. C. Lewis succeeded the late Professor Empson as editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, but abandoned that office on becoming chancellor of the exchequer. In 1844 Sir George married a sister of the earl of Clarendon, the widow of Thomas Henry Lister, Esq., known to the republic of letters as the authoress of 'Sketches of the Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon.'

LEWIS, GEORGE H., was born in London on the 18th April, 1817. Having received a superior education at various schools, he became a student of medicine. Abandoning the medical profession for literature, in 1838 and 1839 he resided in Germany, acquiring a knowledge of German life, literature, and language, having previously acquired French, Spanish, and Italian. Since 1839 Mr. Lewis has resided chiefly in London, and has been incessant in his literary labours, contributing to nearly all the important organs of opinion and of science. The leading reviews and leading newspapers have in turn been enriched by the labours of his pen. The more remarkable of his independent works are 'Biographical History of Philosophy,' written in a most attractive style, and exhibiting a profound and varied acquaintance with the history of human thought. The 'Life of Maximilien Robespierre,' and his 'Life of Goethe,' exhibit an admirable mastery of the craft of the biographer, with deep insight into character. The equal ease with which the politician and the philosopher are dealt with, indicate the surpassing versatility and power of the biographer. Mr. Lewis is now engaged upon a popular physiological work for the Messrs. Blackwood. Some very remarkable papers in the *Westminster Review*, on this topic, are understood to have emanated from his fertile pen. Luminous exposition and bold generalization are the characteristics of his composition. Mr. Lewis is the Macaulay of scientific writers, with a range of speculative power to which the popular historian does not aspire.

LEWIS, JOHN FREDERICK, president of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, born in London in July, 1805.

LIEBER, FRANCIS, an American political philosopher, born at Berlin in 1800; now professor of history and political economy at Columbia, So. Ca.

LIEBIG, BARON JUSTUS, one of the most eminent chemists of modern times, born at Darmstadt in 1803. His predilection for physics induced his father to remove him from the gymnasium at Darmstadt to Bonn, and subsequently to Erlangen. In 1822 he removed to Paris, where he continued his studies for about two years. It was in Paris that Liebig read his first paper on fulminic acid. After the lecture a grave looking gentleman stepped out from amidst the audience, and, going up to Liebig, conversed with him at once on his paper, and prospects. The unknown gentleman asked him to dine. Liebig, afraid to disclose his utter ignorance of the name of his kind interrogator, depended upon the porter for his address; much to his chagrin, the porter was as ignorant as himself; and the day of the dinner-party came, without the young chemist having discovered his host. Some days afterwards he was met by a chemist, who inquired why he had not been to Humboldt's, where a party had been invited, specially to meet him. Liebig immediately sent an apology to the illustrious man; and to Humboldt's influence was he indebted

for his speedy recognition in Paris. Since that recognition, his fame has gradually broadened, until, at the present moment, he occupies the first rank among the professors of chemical science. His principal works have been translated into English by the late Dr. Gregory, and by Dr. Lyon Playfair.

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Lord, eldest son of the earl of Crawford and Balcarres, born 1812.

LIVINGSTON, THE REV. DR. DAVID, eminent African missionary and traveller, was born in 1817, in the village of Blantyre, Scotland. His father, a small tea dealer, by his kindness of manner and winning ways, made the heartstrings of his children twine around him as firmly as if he could have bestowed upon them every worldly advantage. He died in 1856; while his son was on his homeward journey, anticipating no greater pleasure than telling beneath the paternal roof-tree the story of his adventures. Dr. Livingston's recollections of his mother recall a picture often seen among the Scottish poor—that of the anxious housewife striving to make both ends meet. At the age of ten, young Livingston entered Blantyre factory as a 'piecer.' With part of his first week's wages he purchased Ruddiman's 'Rudiments of Latin.' The labour of the factory extended from six in the morning until eight at night; the Latin was learned at an evening school, and by dint of energy and perseverance the piecer lad had fully mastered the classical authors before he reached his sixteenth year. In addition to the classic novels, books of travel and scientific works were his special delight. On an exploratory tour in the vicinity of his native district, he entered a quarry to collect the shells found in the carboniferous limestone which crops out in High Blantyre and Cambuslang. Addressing this query to a quarryman, 'How ever did these shells come into these rocks?' 'When God made the rocks he made the shells in them,' was the damping reply. At the age of nineteen Livingston became a cotton-spinner. He had now resolved to devote himself to the work of a medical missionary. Having passed through the classical, medical, and theological curricula, Mr. Livingston was admitted a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, and was accepted by the London Missionary Society as one of its agents. China had been his contemplated sphere of labour, but the opium war closed that field of benevolent enterprise. Mr. Moffat was then in England urging the claims of Africa, and in 1840 Mr. Livingston embarked for that continent, reaching Cape Town after a voyage of three months. During sixteen years he laboured there with surpassing zeal and devotion. The story of these years is told with unadorned eloquence in that now well known work, his 'Missionary Travels.' For eight years he lived far in the interior with a Bechuana tribe, guiding them in the paths of industry, virtue, and Christianity. He discovered the magnificent lake Ngami, traced the course of the great river Zambesi, in Eastern Africa,—penetrated the interior of that continent to the 8° of southern latitude, 26° north of the Cape of Good Hope. Having superintended the publication of his 'Travels,' and received the most satisfactory and substantial testimonials of the esteem of his countrymen of all classes, from his old comrades in Blantyre mills, to the most accomplished savants of Britain, the intrepid traveller, provided by government with the necessary outfit, has gone forth on a fresh exploring expedition. Dr. Livingston is married to a daughter of Mr. Moffat. Their elder children have been left behind them to receive a British education.

LOCKE, JOSEPH, M.P., eminent civil engineer, was born at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, in 1805, educated at the grammar school at Barnsley, in Yorkshire. From thence he proceeded to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where, under the late George Stephenson, he studied his profession for a period of six years. In any record of the development of the railway system of England and of the continent, a chief place must be assigned to the genius and the industry of Mr. Locke. Mr. Locke was returned to parliament in 1847. He is a fellow of the Royal Society, and a vice-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

LONGFELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH, American poet, born at Portland, Maine, February, 1807, and graduated with distinguished honours at Bowdoin College in 1825. Contemplating law as his future profession, he entered his father's office; but after spending some time acquiring the mysteries of the legal craft, he accepted the professorship of modern languages in Bowdoin College. The more fully to qualify him for the office, Longfellow visited Europe, travelling in France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Holland, and England. His European tour left a deep impression upon his mind, and has coloured the whole of his subsequent career. To its influence may be traced that eclectic rather than national character stamped upon his writings. Returning to America in 1829, he entered upon the duties of his professorate, and while discharging those duties he became a frequent contributor to the *North American Review*. The historian of the literature of Spain having resigned the professorship of modern languages in Harvard University, Mr. Longfellow was called upon to succeed him. Before entering upon his new duties, he again visited Europe, acquiring a knowledge of the Scandinavian tongue and literature. From 1836 Mr. Longfellow has held his professorship in Harvard University; and during the period that has intervened since then has he published the works by which he has become known to fame. No American poet has achieved the popularity of Longfellow. His works are found in all varieties of editions, from the hot-pressed superbly illustrated drawing-room edition to the shilling volume.

LOVER, SAMUEL, poet, novelist, and painter, born in Dublin about the beginning of this century, is one of the most popular of Irishmen. His father, a member of the stock exchange, was desirous of bringing his son up to commercial pursuits, and with that intention took him into his counting-house. Poetry, music, and painting, and not the price of stocks, were the darlings of his heart. At a public dinner given to Moore in Dublin, in 1818, Mr. Lover, who had received a ticket from one of the poet's friends, attended, and sung, in honour of the occasion, an appropriate song, of which both music and words were his own. The song was again and again encored, and drew from

Moore a magnificent speech, in acknowledgment of the compliment. So successful a *debut* introduced the painter and song-writer to the *elite* of the Irish metropolis. Commencing business as a miniature painter, he had the honour of painting some of the most distinguished men of the time. Mr. Lover's engagements as an artist did not, however, prevent him from paying court to the muses. He became an extensive contributor to magazine literature, and produced a series of songs, illustrative of the popular superstitions of his native country. In 1846 Mr. Lover visited America, and was received with marked favour by all classes of the citizens of the great republic. In 1848 he returned to England.

LOWELL, James Russell, American poet, born in Boston, 1819. At the age of twenty he graduated at Harvard University, and subsequently studied law, but never practised. His career as an author began early. Before leaving college he had published a poem,—crude enough, if judged apart from the circumstances under which it appeared,—but not altogether wanting in promise. In 1841 he published a volume of miscellaneous poems, and in 1844 a new and greatly superior edition appeared. Four years later Mr. Lowell published that collection of poetry which at once identified him with the anti-slavery and philanthropic school to which he is now attached.

LYELL, Sir Charles, eminent geologist, born at Forfar, in 1797. After receiving an education at Exeter College, Oxford, he was called to the bar, but occupied himself with the mysteries of geology, rather than the intricacies of law. In 1836 he was elected president of the Geological Society. In 1848 he received the honour of knighthood. As a geologist, Sir Charles Lyell has earned great honour by his diligent collection of facts, illustrative of the uniformity of the laws of nature throughout the pre-Adamite ages. His chief works are 'Principles of Geology,' 'Elements of Geology,' &c.

LYNDHURST, John Singleton Copley, Lord, ex-chancellor of England, born in Boston, 1772; a great orator and a great statesman. He was about two years old when brought to England by his father, and the education he received in his youth was from a private tutor. At the usual age he was entered a pensioner of Trinity College, of which he was soon afterwards elected scholar. In 1794 Mr. Copley divided the highest honours of the university with the late Dr. Butler, head master of Harrow school and dean of Peterborough. Subsequently he was elected a fellow of his college, and the appointment of travelling bachelor gave him an opportunity of visiting the United States of N. America. On his return to England he entered himself at the Temple, and after a diligent course of study he was called to the bar in 1797. Fortune did not instantaneously smile upon the youthful barrister. For a very considerable period he went the Midland circuit without gaining any great reputation. Time, however, enlarged his practice, and ultimately he obtained the leadership of the circuit. He was first brought publicly into notice by his defence of Watson and Thistlewood, tried for high treason in 1817. The address and ability displayed on this trial induced the tory party to cast their eyes upon Copley, and press him into their service. Before the close of the year he is employed as counsel for the crown, in another series of political prosecutions. In 1820 he took an active part in conducting the prosecution of Thistlewood for the Cato Street conspiracy. In 1824 he became attorney-general, and at the general election in 1826 was returned for Cambridge in conjunction with Lord Palmerston. In the same year he succeeded Lord Gifford in the rolls court. In 1827 he was offered, and accepted the chancellorship under Canning, being raised to the peerage as Baron Lyndhurst of Lyndhurst, county of Hants. In 1828 he supported the repeal of the test and corporation acts. Lord Lyndhurst retired from office in 1830, with the duke of Wellington. The whig successors of the duke appointed the chancellor to the office of chief baron of the exchequer. In this court his great and valuable qualities as a judge were first fully discovered. In 1841 Lord Lyndhurst again undertook the duties of chancellor. On the retirement of Sir Robert Peel in 1846, he again withdrew from public life, taking only a very occasional part in the debates of the upper house. When peace was concluded by Lord Clarendon in 1856, he denounced the policy of the whig minister as a practical capitulation on the part of England. Lord Lyndhurst was, and still is despite his great age, one of the most effective of parliamentary orators.

LYONS, Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund, born 1790; one of the bravest and most popular of England's sea kings.

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MACAULAY, Thomas Babington, Baron of Rothley, was born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, in 1800. His father was Zachary Macaulay, well known in the early part of the present century as the coadjutor of Clarkson and Wilberforce, in their exertions against the slave trade. His grandfather was the Rev. John Macaulay, a Presbyterian minister in the Highlands of Scotland, and a descendant of the Macaulays of the island of Lewis. Thomas Babington Macaulay was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. His career in that university was distinguished. In 1819 he gained the chancellor's medal for a poem entitled 'Pompeii.' In 1821 he gained the same honour for a poem entitled 'Evening;' in that same year he was elected to the Craven scholarship. In 1822 he graduated B.A., and having been elected a fellow, he graduated M.A. in 1825. In the following year was called to the bar by the benchers of Lincoln's Inn. Throughout his entire university career he was noted as an omnivorous devourer of literature,—fortunate in a memory almost miraculously retentive of words and things. His powers as a writer were early tested in Knight's *Quarterly Magazine*. In that periodical ballads quite equal to 'The Lays of Ancient Rome,' and highly promising essays, appeared. Even before his university curriculum had closed, Macaulay's fame as a writer had become pretty widely diffused; and in the same year in which he graduated, 1825, his essay on Milton appeared in the *Edinburgh*

Review. In 1830 Mr. Macaulay was returned to parliament for the borough of Calne. He now became secretary to the board of control for India; and in the debates on the introduction of the Reform Bill he bore a conspicuous part. Perhaps his greatest parliamentary effort is his reform speech, delivered in 1831. In December, 1832, Mr. Macaulay was returned for the first reformed parliament as member for Leeds, and retained his seat until 1834, his fame as an orator and politician the while steadily increasing. In 1834 a seat in the supreme council of Calcutta was offered and accepted by the member for Leeds. While in India, Mr. Macaulay's task was the preparation of a new code of law. To accomplish this work the more completely, he was exempted from all duty in connection with the executive government, and to facilitate his labours had four assistants assigned him. He was engaged upon this important task for nearly three years, and on its completion he returned to England in 1838. On the publication of this code, testimony was spontaneously borne on all sides to the high ability with which the work had been accomplished. Unfortunately, however, it was deemed too equitable a legal system for the varied races of Hindostan; and, in deference to native prejudices, its virtue has been allowed to remain untried. In January, 1840, Mr. Macaulay was elected member for Edinburgh, and re-entered political life not only as the representative of the Scottish metropolis, but also as secretary at war, a post which he held until Sir Robert Peel's advent to power in the autumn of 1841. When the combination of protectionists and whigs on the Irish coercion bill drove Sir Robert Peel from power in 1846, Mr. Macaulay returned to office as paymaster-general of the forces, under Lord John Russell. In the general election of the following year he lost his seat for Edinburgh, on the Maynooth question. A seat could easily have been found for him, but Mr. Macaulay refused to sit for any other constituency, and withdrew altogether from political life, consecrating his energies to historic studies. Mr. Macaulay's contributions to the *Edinburgh* closed with his essay on Chatham. In that paper he took farewell of essay writing, reserving his strength and his resources for more continuous exertions. In 1849 the fruits of this labour and devotion appeared in the publication of the first instalment of the 'History of England,' from the accession of James II. No historical work that we know of ever met so brilliant a reception. The most successful work of fiction could not have been more popular; pleasant as a novel, and exciting as a drama; minute, varied, luminous, there is hardly an English household which has not leant over and looked up from its pages with delight. Clear common sense, in a state of rhetorical effervescence, just sufficient to stimulate without startling, has constituted Macaulay emphatically the most readable of our grave writers. Shortly after the publication of the first volume of his 'History of England,' the historian was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow. His inaugural address on his installation in this office, is one of the most magnificent of the many eminent addresses that have been given in that ancient seat of learning. In 1850 Mr. Macaulay was appointed professor of ancient history in the Royal Academy. In 1853 he received the Prussian order of merit; and repentant Edinburgh again returned him to parliament. In 1854 he published an edition of his speeches; and in the following year the third and fourth volumes of his 'History of England.' The furor created by these volumes was even greater than on the appearance of the earlier portion of the work. Shortly subsequent to their appearance Mr. Macaulay resigned his seat for Edinburgh, retiring to devote himself exclusively to the completion of the task he has assigned to himself, viz., "to write the history of England from the accession of James II., down to a time which is within the memory of men still living." As the work has as yet only reached 1697, it is manifest the author has the task of a life before him. It would be impossible, by even the most elaborate exposition, to give a better idea of the principle upon which it is written, than by quoting a couple of sentences from the brilliant historian:—'The best portraits are, perhaps, those in which there is a slight admixture of characture; and we are not certain that the best histories are not those in which a little of the exaggeration of fictitious narrative is judiciously employed. Something is lost in accuracy, but much is gained in effect. The fainter lines are neglected, but the great characteristic features are imprinted on the mind for ever.' Critics have insinuated that the historian often requires the full advantage of this license, in accounting for the extraordinary antithesis of eulogy and satire with which his work abounds—

> 'So over-violent or over-civil,
> That every man with him is God or devil.'

On the 10th September, 1857, Mr. Macaulay, in consideration of his eminent literary and political services, was created a peer of the realm, under the style and title of Baron Rothley.

MACDOWELL, PATRICK, R.A., sculptor, born at Belfast, 1799.

MACKAY, CHARLES, LL.D., poet and journalist, born at Perth, 1812, but early removed to London, where he received his education. In 1830 he removed to Brussels, and was there a witness of the events of the revolution which separated Belgium from Holland. In 1834, after the publication of a small volume of poems which attracted considerable attention, he became connected with the *Morning Chronicle*. In 1844 he succeeded the late Mr. Weir in the editorship of the now defunct *Glasgow Argus*, then a leading organ of liberal opinion in the commercial capital of Scotland. He held this position until 1847. In 1848 the university of Glasgow bestowed on him the degree of LL.D. It was during Dr. Mackay's residence in Scotland that some of the most popular of his poetical works were published. As a song-writer he has been highly successful. Recently, Dr. Mackay visited America on a lecturing tour. The results of his travels have just been given to the world. His impressions of the United States are not particularly flattering.

MACLAREN, CHARLES, journalist, and ex-editor of the *Scotsman* newspaper; eminent as a man of science, born 1785. Mr. Maclaren is what

is called a self-made man, distinguished through life for energy, ability, and modesty of character. In conjunction with the late Mr. William Ritchie he projected the *Scotsman* newspaper. The leading article of the first number was written by him; and for the first six months he conducted the paper unknown and unassisted. Under Mr. Maclaren's management, the *Scotsman* rose to the highest position in journalism; though, perhaps, as Lord Cockburn remarks, just a little heavy occasionally. To the praise of an able editor, Mr. Maclaren adds the merit of an accomplished geologist, and topographer. 'The Topography of Troy,' and 'The Geology of Fife and the Lothians,' bear testimony to his scientific attainments. Under the initials 'C. M.,' he still occasionally contributes papers, chiefly scientific, to the *Scotsman*.

MACLISE, DANIEL, painter, born at Cork 1811.

MACLURE, SIR ROBERT, Knt., born at Wexford, Jan., 1807, discoverer of the north-west passage.

MACREADY, WILLIAM CHARLES, tragedian, born in London, 1793.

M'CULLOCH, HORATIO, R.S.A., eminent landscape painter, born at Glasgow in 1806.

M'CULLOCH, J. R., political economist, born in Galloway, in Scotland, 1790, one of the early editors of the *Scotsman*.

M'NEILE, THE REV. HUGH, minister of St. Jude's, Liverpool, canon of Chester, born 1795, at Ballycastle, near Belfast. A popular clergyman, distinguished by his antipathy to Romanism.

M'NEILL, SIR JOHN, G.C.B., and F.R.S.E., third son of Sir John M'Neill of Colonsay, Argyllshire, eminent diplomatist, and president of the poor-law board, born 1795. Sir John came prominently before the British nation in consequence of the faithfulness of his report upon Crimean mismanagement. He entered the military service of the East India Company at an early age, and served for some time in their Bengal army. In 1831 he was appointed assistant envoy at the court of Persia; afterwards became secretary to the embassy; and from 1836 to 1844 was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at that court. While thus employed, he gained an acquaintance with the policy and resources of those eastern nations which lie between Russia and our Indian frontiers, and predicted with surpassing accuracy the aggressive policy of the late emperor. On returning to Britain he was appointed president of the Scottish poor-law board; and in 1851 he conducted an inquiry into the condition of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The reputation gained in this inquiry led to his nomination, in conjunction with Colonel Tulloch, to conduct the Crimean investigation. For his services, Lord Palmerston, in deference to public and parliamentary opinion, nominated Sir John a member of the privy council.

MADDEN, SIR FREDERICK, an eminent antiquarian writer, and one of the principal officers of the British Museum, born at Portsmouth in 1801.

MADOZ, PASCAL, a distinguished Spanish statesman and author, born at Pampeluna, May, 1806. At the age of fourteen he entered upon the study of law at the university of Saragossa, and was there involved in the political troubles consequent upon the movements of the liberal party. The great literary work of his life is a 'Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Dictionary of Spain.' This work occupies sixteen closely printed quarto volumes. As a politician he is one of the most influential men in Spain; was minister of finance under O'Donnell, is recognized as a leader of the progressionists, and has several times been elected a member of the Cortes.

MANTEUFEL, BARON OTHO-THEODORE, Prussian minister of foreign affairs.

MANZONI, ALESSANDRO, eminent Italian novelist and poet, born at Milan, 1784. Manzoni was educated first at Milan and subsequently at Pavia. In 1803 he visited Paris, and there formed the acquaintance of the leading literary men. The work by which Manzoni has obtained a European reputation is his historical novel, '1 Promessi Sposi,' which has been translated into English under the title of 'The Betrothed Lovers.' This work, for vividness of descriptive power, discrimination and exhibition of character, is worthy of a place beside the best works of the author of 'Waverley.'

MARMORA, ALPHONSE DELLA, general of the Piedmontese auxiliary army of the East. Marmora distinguished himself greatly in the Crimean war.

MAROCHETTI, BARON, sculptor, born in 1809 at Turin.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM CALDER, R.A., sculptor, born at Edinburgh, 1813.

MARTINEAU, MISS HARRIET, is descended from a family of French extraction, expatriated by the edict of Nantes, which settled at Norwich, where for several generations they carried on the business of silk manufacturers. Harriet, the youngest of eight children, was born in Norwich in 1802. Her education, chiefly received beneath the paternal roof, was rather solid than showy. At a very early period she evinced a superior talent for composition; and on the embarrassment of her father's commercial affairs, the energy of her character developed itself. Resolved to be independent, she betook herself to needlework, until a literary path should open to her. In 1823 her earliest work appeared; and from that time until the present, Miss Martineau has ceaselessly devoted herself to literature. Travels, politics, history, and political economy, have been her favourite themes; on all of these she has written with the greatest perspicuity and power. Miss Martineau, it is understood, is a frequent contributor to the *Westminster Review*, and to the *Daily News*. Of late years she has avowed religious opinions in singular contrast with her early views. Beginning her literary career with a volume of 'Devotions for Young People,' she may almost be said to have closed it with accepting the philosophy of Comte, and the materialism of Mr. Atkinson.

MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA, FRANCISCO, a Spanish lyric and dramatic poet, historian, orator, and statesman, born at Granada, 1789.

MARTIUS, CARL FRIEDRICH PHILIP VON, a distinguished German botanist, born at Erlangen, 1794.

MASSEY, GERALD, poet, author of the ballad of the 'Babe Christabel,' born May, 1828, near Tring, in Herts.

MASSON, DAVID, professor of English language and literature at University College, London, born at Aberdeen in 1823. Educated at Marischal College, and subsequently at the university of Edinburgh; one of the most thoughtful and powerful literary men of the times. A volume of critical and biographical essays, and an elaborate life of Milton, are his chief independent contributions to literature.

MAURICE, FREDERICK DENISON, M.A., chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, and late professor of divinity in King's College, London, born in 1805, equally distinguished as a scholar and philanthropist. Mr. Maurice has been the soul of a social movement in behalf of the children of toil in the metropolis, which has proved eminently satisfactory. His theological opinions have recently been called in question, and, as a consequence, he has been obliged to vacate the professorial chair in King's College.

MAURY, MATTHEW F., astronomer and hydrographer, was born in Spottsylvania, county Virginia, in 1806. His work on the physical geography of the sea has obtained universal celebrity.

MAYHEW, HENRY, originator of *Punch* and author of 'London Labour and London Poor,' born in London, November, 1812.

MAZZINI, GUISEPPE (Joseph), leader of the Italian democrats, and ex-triumvir of the Roman republic, born at Genoa in 1809, where his father was an eminent medical practitioner. Mazzini was the only son of his parents, and was educated with great care. His educational studies completed, he chose the profession of the law, but a patriotic passion early turned him aside from legal studies. When Mazzini was just ripening into manhood, Italy had reached the nadir of its political degradation. Where not under Austrian rule, it groaned under native despotism, even still more hateful. Piedmont, of whose freedom so much is now spoken, then sat in the shadow of tyranny as abject as Neapolitan oppression. Nowhere, throughout the Sardinian states, was the discontent with this condition of things stronger than in Genoa, then only recently incorporated with the kingdom of Sardinia. In this crisis Mazzini established a literary journal in Genoa. On the suppression of that organ by the police, he removed to Leghorn, where a more liberal censorship enabled him to discuss at will his favourite topics, literature and politics. Here it was that Mazzini conceived the idea of the liberation of Italy by a universal secret association. Neapolitan carbonarism furnished the type of this organization. The French revolution of 1830 stimulated his enterprise; but a hint of the mischief that was brewing having been given to the Piedmontese government, Mazzini was arrested and imprisoned. Nothing very definite being found against him, he was shortly afterwards set at liberty, on the condition that he should leave Italy. Marseilles now became his head-quarters. The elements of a new organization were found among the refugees, and the journal *La Giovine Italia*, or, *Young Italy*, was established. The leading idea of this journal—'Italy One and Indivisible'—is an idea from which Mazzini has never swerved: nor has he ever scrupled to preach insurrection as the means by which this unity may be achieved. In 1833, chiefly through the agency of the Piedmontese government, this organization, which had spread itself over Italy, was again broken up, many of its chief agents being imprisoned and put to death. Mazzini, expelled from France at the instance of the Piedmontese ambassador, took refuge in Switzerland. Expelled from Switzerland, he took refuge in London, supporting himself in the metropolis by contributing to leading journals and reviews, English and foreign, and passing his evening hours in the teaching of the poor Italian organ boys, with which London abounds. After the revolution of 1848, the evacuation of Lombardy by the Christians and the concession of constitutions by the native Italian princes enabled the exile again to re-visit his native land. Charles Albert's unfortunate generalship, and the genius of Radetsky, once more established Austria in Italy. Mazzini went to Rome, and was there the soul of the defence of the Eternal City against the arms of France. On the fall of Rome he returned to England, where he has since resided.

MEISSONIER, JEAN LOUIS ERNEST, one of the most popular of French *genre* painters, born at Lyons, in 1813.

MELVILLE, THE REV. HENRY, B.D., president of Haileybury College, Herts, a preacher of singular eloquence and power, and an active member of the high church party in England.

MELVILLE, HERMAN, the author of 'Typee' and other works, was born in the city of New York, August 1, 1819.

MENCHIKOFF, PRINCE ALEXANDER SERGIUS, commander-in-chief of the Russian army during the Crimean struggle, born 1789.

MENZEL, WOLFGANG, eminent German critic, litterateur, and historian, born at Waldenborough in Silesia in 1798.

METTERNICH, CLEMENT WENCESLAS, Prince De, diplomatist, was born at Coblentz, on the 15th May, 1773. At the age of fifteen he entered the university of Strasburg, and after passing two years in that institution he completed his studies at Mainz. Subsequently he visited Holland and England; and on returning, towards the close of 1794, to his native country, he was attached to the Austrian embassy at the Hague. Metternich's first appearance as a diplomatist was at the congress of Rastadt. In 1801 he was appointed minister at Dresden. In 1803 and 1804 he took a prominent part in negotiating the treaty between Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In 1806 he went to Paris, and in the following year he signed the treaty of Fontainbleau. When France and Austria became involved in hostilities in 1809, Metternich was recalled to assume the functions of foreign secretary. It was during his tenure of this office that he conducted Napoleon's Austrian bride, the Archduchess Maria Louise, to Paris. At the conferences of Dresden and Prague he resolutely upheld the national cause. When the grand alliance against France was signed at Töplitz, in 1813, Count Metternich was raised to the dignity of a prince of the empire, as a reward for his eminent services. In the proceedings consequent upon the occupation of Paris, the prince

MINIE, C., inventor of the rifle which bears his name, born in Paris about 1810.

MINTO, GILBERT ELLIOT, second earl of. The eldest son of the first earl was born in 1782, and was educated in the diplomatic service. In 1806 he entered parliament, as member for Ashburton, and subsequently sat as member for Roxburgh. In 1814 his father's death elevated him to the House of Lords. In 1832 he became ambassador to Vienna. On his return to England he became first lord of the admiralty, under the administration of Lord Melbourne. In the administration of Lord John Russell he held the office of lord privy seal from 1846 to 1852. At the period of the revolution of 1848 he was sent on a special mission to Rome. Since that time the noble lord has not held any public appointment.

MITZ, FREDERICK AUGUSTE DE, founder of the reformatory of Mettray.

MODENA, FRANCIS FERDINAND GEMINIEN, duke of, born June 1, 1819, and married, March 30, 1842, the Princess Adelgonde, daughter of the ex-king Louis of Bavaria. His sister is married to the Count de Chambord, the legitimist pretender to the crown of France.

MOFFAT, ROBERT, eminent missionary agent of the London Missionary Society in South Africa, is a native of Inverkeithing, Scotland. In 1816 he was designated, in conjunction with the martyr of Erromanga (John Williams), to the work of that association. The earliest scene of Mr. Moffat's labours was first in Namaqua Land, where the terrible Africaner exercised his chieftainship. Subsequently he removed to the Bechuana country. In 1840 Mr. Moffat visited England, after an absence of nearly a quarter of a century. While in Britain he published a volume entitled 'Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa;' and also carried through the press a translation of the New Testament, and the Psalms in the Bechuana language. This work accomplished, Mr. Moffat returned to South Africa, where he still labours.

MONTALEMBERT, CHARLES FORBES, Count De, is descended from one of the most ancient families of Poitou. In 1819 his father was raised to the dignity of a peer of France, and was for some time minister of Charles X., at the court of Sweden. The minister of Charles married a Scotch lady of great ability and great energy of character. Of this union Charles, the eldest child, was born in April, 1810, and spent a considerable portion of his youth in Sweden. While yet only nineteen years of age, he published a lecture on Sweden, which brought him into intimacy with Guizot. While scarcely twenty-one, Count Montalembert joined Abbe Lacordaire in opening a free school for Roman Catholic children in Paris. The school was forcibly closed by the police. The ordinary tribunals not being competent to sit on the case, the matter was carried before the Chamber of Peers. The death of his father had just given the count a seat in that assembly, and before it he vindicated the cause of free education in a speech of remarkable ability and surpassing eloquence. This speech created a great sensation in the chamber, and the police were fined for their interference. Subsequent to this brilliant forensic display he gained a high reputation by his 'Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary,' a work on 'Mediæval Art,' and his 'Life and Times of St. Anselm.' In 1847 Montalembert delivered that celebrated speech upon the affairs of Switzerland, in which he so distinctly foretold the revolution of the following year. After the revolution of 1848 the department of Doubs elected him a member of the National Assembly. Count Montalembert's name has been throughout identified with the defence of the interests of the Catholic Church. 'Catholic Interests in the Nineteenth Century,' and 'The Political Future of England,' are the works in which his predilections for Rome have been most conspicuously displayed. Count Montalembert approved of the *coup d'état*, and within certain limits supported the policy of the present emperor of France. But, having at length grown weary of the present *regime*, in an article contributed to the *Correspondant*, on the 'Indian Debate,' he, under cover of a eulogy of England, assailed the despotism of Napoleon in a strain of the most eloquent invective. For this article the count was put upon his trial, and being convicted, was fined and imprisoned. Pardoned by the emperor, he resented the injustice of the prosecution, appealed to a higher tribunal, and spurned the pardon of the sovereign. The appeal was partially successful. Louis Napoleon discovered he had committed a mistake, and again gladly tendered the count a remission of the mitigated sentence of the supreme court.

MONTI, RAFFAELLE, eminent sculptor, born at Milan, in 1818.

MORNY, COUNT DE, diplomatist and politician, born on the 23d of October, 1811. His mother, queen Hortense, the daughter of Josephine, and the mother of the present emperor of France. Having received a good education he entered upon a military career as sous-lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Francis. Subsequently he joined the French army in Africa, and took part in the expedition of Mascara and the siege of Constantine. When the fortunes of Louis Napoleon had reached their lowest ebb, Count de Morny still clung faithfully to his friend, and when at length Napoleon had become president of the republic, it was the count that was employed to transform the title of president into that of emperor, by the *coup d'état* of the 2d December, 1851. At the coronation of the present emperor of Russia, the count represented France at the court of St. Petersburg. While there his manner, it is said, was particularly fascinating. In addition to the excellent picture speculations into which, according to Sir Robert Peel, he is understood to have embarked while in Russia, the count got engaged to the Princess Troubetzkoi, one of the most beautiful ladies in Russia, whom he subsequently married. Count de Morny is president of the corps legislatif.

MORSE, SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE, one of the inventors of the electric telegraph, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1791. His system of telegraphic communication is almost universal in America and on the continent.

MULLER, JOHANNES, the eminent German physiologist, was born on the 14th July, 1801, at Coblenz on the Rhine. He received his early education at the gymnasium of his native city. In 1819 he repaired to the university of Bonn for

the purpose of studying medicine. In 1823 he took his degree of doctor in medicine. In 1824 he obtained a prize for an essay on the 'Respiration of the Fœtus.' From Bonn he went to Berlin, where he extended the range of his studies by attending the lectures on geology and philosophy. In 1830 he was appointed professor of physiology and anatomy in Bonn, and in 1833 he was invited to Berlin to fill the chair vacated by Professor Rudolphi. Professor Muller enjoys the reputation of being the first physiologist in Europe.

MULREADY, WILLIAM, R.A., painter, born at Ennis, in Ireland, in 1786; one of the most eminent of the English school of artists.

MUNCH, ANDREAS, an uncle of the professor, is a Norwegian poet of some note, son of the bishop of Christiansand, was born 1811.

MUNCH, PETER ANDREAS, an ingenious and indefatigable Norwegian antiquary and philologist, born at Christiana, on the 15th December, 1810, now professor of history at the university of Christiana.

MURCHISON, SIR RODERICK IMPEY, D.C.L., one of the most distinguished of modern geologists, born at Farrodale, in Rosshire, 1792. He was educated at Durham grammar school, and at the Military College of Marlow; and received the honorary degree of M.A. from the universities of Cambridge and Durham. He was an officer in the army from 1807 to 1816, serving in Spain and Portugal, with the 36th foot; afterwards on the staff of his uncle, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie; and lastly, as a captain in the 6th dragoons. In 1831 Mr. Murchison applied himself to a systematic examination of the older sedimentary deposits in England and Wales; and after five years' labour, he succeeded in establishing the Silurian system. Mr. Murchison next traced this system through Norway, Sweden, and European Russia. In 1845 Mr. Murchison having completed his survey of Russia, the Emperor Nicholas presented him with the grand cross of the order of St. Stanislaus; and upon his return to England, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1844 Sir Roderick Murchison introduced a comparison between the rocks of eastern Australia and those of the Ural mountains, and from that comparison, was the first publicly to declare, as his opinion, that gold must exist in Australia. Sir Roderick Murchison, to great personal eminence, unites the most generous regard, and manifests the most prompt recognition of obscure worth. Not a few men of genius have been indebted to him for the frankness with which, when yet all unknown to fame, he proclaimed their merits. In 1855 Sir Roderick became director of the Museum of Practical Geology.

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NAPIER, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES, K.C.B., late commander of the Baltic fleet, born 1786, is the eldest son of the late Hon. Chas. Napier, of Merchiston hall. Nearly sixty years ago, Sir Charles entered the navy as a first-class volunteer. During that long period of service, he had always distinguished himself as a brave and dashing tar. Such was the prestige of his name, that, though no special favourite of any government, when the Russian war was about to be proclaimed, he was appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet. In that command, however, he was doomed to be an exampler of the signal folly into which the hero falls, who, when putting on his armour, boasts as those who are putting it off. The Baltic fleet was to take Cronstadt, but beyond the blockade and the affair of Bomarsund, nothing was done. Of course Sir Charles blamed the admiralty for not having furnished him with the fitting fighting tools; and there was no doubt that much of the blame of the resultless character of the expedition was due to official bungling. But, though no very brilliant deed was done in the Baltic by Sir Charles in the late war, his previous services confer sufficient renown. Egypt, Syria, Spain, have, each in turn, owned his powers. Not alone as a naval commander it is that Sir Charles is known; his pen is ever quite as vigorous as his sword. The innumerable caustic epistles he has issued from time to time, have rendered him a thorn in the side of nearly every administration during the last twenty years. On the death of Sir W. Molesworth, Sir Charles Napier was elected member for Southwark; and at the dissolutions in 1857 and 1859, was again returned to the House of Commons.

NAPIER, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.B., general and historian, born 1785, at Castleton, in Ireland, brother of the conqueror of Scinde.

NARVAEZ, DON RAMON, duke of Valencia, born in Andalusia, 1800. He took an early part in the war against Napoleon, and rose rapidly from rank to rank in the army. In the civil war of Spain he fought with distinction against the Carlists. At the close of the war in the Basque provinces, in 1840, he quarrelled with Espartero, and went over in consequence to the party of the Queen-regent Christina. The success of the insurrection in 1843 against Espartero, was mainly owing to the tactics of Narvaez. After the return of Queen Christina he was at the head of the Camarilla, until his ministry was overthrown in 1846. In the following year he was sent as ambassador to Paris; and there became conspicuous in the plots formed against Queen Isabella. In October, 1847, he became president of the council, a position he retained till January, 1851. Financial difficulties destroyed his ministry, and Narvaez went once more to Paris. When, in 1856, Marshal O'Donnell drove Espartero from office, Narvaez, perceiving that power was once again within his grasp, hastened to Spain, and was successful in substituting himself for O'Donnell.

NASMYTH, JAMES, practical engineer, inventor of the steam hammer, steam pile driver, and other self-acting tools, was born at Edinburgh, on the 19th August, 1808. While yet very young, he exhibited a marked taste for mechanical employments. The Edinburgh School of Arts afforded Nasmyth the opportunity of studying the principles of the various branches of science. After two years spent in that Institution, he entered the university of his native city. The capacity and the diligence manifested by young Nasmyth procured him the special friendship of his professor, in particular, Leslie became warmly attached

to the future mechanician. In 1828 Mr. Nasmyth set out for London, and entered the establishment of Messrs. Maudsley and Co., continuing there until 1832, when he returned to Edinburgh. In Edinburgh he remained for a couple of years, constructing tools for his contemplated invention. In the spring of 1835 he settled in Manchester, and commenced those special engineering improvements with which his name is now inseparably associated. In 1856 Mr. Nasmyth retired from business to devote his well-earned leisure to the pursuits of art and science.

NEILSON, JAMES BEAUMONT, the inventor of the hot blast process for making iron, which has been the means of producing such immense wealth to this country; born in 1792.

NESSELRODE, COUNT, Russian diplomatist and minister of state, born 1780.

NEWCASTLE, HENRY PELHAM CLINTON, duke of, born 22d May, 1811, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. On coming of age, as earl of Lincoln, he was returned to parliament for the southern division of Nottinghamshire, in the first reformed parliament. He was a lord of the treasury from 1834 to 1835, and chief commissioner of woods and forests from 1841 to 1846, when he became chief secretary for Ireland. In that year, being ejected by his old constituents at the dictation of his father, for supporting Sir Robert Peel's free trade measures, he was returned by the Falkirk burghs, which he represented until he succeeded to his father's dukedom, in 1851. In the following year he took office under Lord Aberdeen, as secretary of state for the colonies; in this capacity the duties of war minister devolved upon him. The war with Russia necessitating a disjunction of these separate functions, the duke elected to discharge those of war minister. In this capacity he had to bear much unmerited odium, and in deference to popular feeling resigned. Lord Panmure, his successor, more than once publicly stated, that the chief improvements to which he owed his popularity were originated by the duke of Newcastle. On the return of the Palmerston ministry to power in 1859, he was made secretary for the colonies.

NEWMAN, F. W., born in London in 1805, educated at the academy at Ealing, he was sent in 1822 to Worcester College, Oxford, where, in 1826, he took first-class honours in classics and mathematics. In the same year he was chosen a fellow of Balliol College, but resigned his fellowship in 1830, from some scruples about signing the Thirty-nine Articles prior to taking his degree of M.A. On leaving the university he travelled in the East, being for a time the associate of the late Dr. Kitto. On his return to England he became classical tutor in Bristol, a position which he exchanged in 1850 for the classical professorship in Manchester new college. In 1846 he was appointed professor of Latin language and literature in University College, London. Mr. Newman has been a voluminous writer on classical, theological, and political topics. Originally belonging to the evangelical party in the English Church, he is now the leader of English rationalism.

NEWMAN, REV. JOHN HENRY, D.D., was born in 1801, in the city of London. He was the eldest of six children. His father was a partner in a banking-house in Lombard street; his mother belonged to a Huguenot family, which the revocation of the edict of Nantes had expelled from France. In 1808 young Newman was sent to school at Ealing, near London, where he remained about eight years. In December 1816 he matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1818 he gained a scholarship, then lately thrown open to university competition. In 1822 he was elected a fellow of Oriel College, then in the full blaze of its literary fame, under the provostship of Doctor Copleston, afterwards bishop of Llandaff. This success introduced him to Dr. Whately, who was at the time resident at Oxford. Dr. Whately introduced him to the late Mr. Smedley, at that time editor of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, which led to his engagement upon that work. Mr. Newman now rose rapidly to distinction in Oxford. In 1824 he was ordained a deacon and priest, and in the following year he was appointed vice-principal of Alban-hall; became one of the tutors of the college, and public examiner. In 1833 he joined the Oxford movement under Dr. Pusey, and was the author of the celebrated tract No. 90, written to prove that an English clergyman might honestly subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles, in a sense compatible with the holding of Roman Catholic doctrines. In the autumn of 1845 Mr. Newman was admitted into the Roman Catholic Church; and in 1852 he became Principal of the new Roman Catholic University established in Dublin, in obedience to the decree of the Synod of Thurles.

NICHOL, J. P., LL.D., professor of astronomy in the university of Glasgow, born in Montrose, 1804; is the author of several works on his favourite science, remarkable for the beauty of their style. His father was a bookseller in Montrose, and Mr. Nichol began life as schoolmaster of Dun, at the age of sixteen. He afterwards studied for the church, and was duly licensed as a preacher in the Scottish establishment. Literature and science, however, proved more attractive than theology, and to these he specially devoted himself. He was appointed professor of astronomy in Glasgow University by the Melbourne ministry. His various works, 'The Architecture of the Heavens,' 'The Solar System,' 'The Planetary System,' 'The Planet Neptune,' and his 'Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences,' are all of them written with great chasteness and power. In the domains of moral science and philosophical investigation, Dr. Nichol has achieved a reputation scarcely less brilliant than in the peculiar walk of his professorship.

NICHOLS, JOHN GOUGH, eminent antiquarian, born in London, in 1807.

NIEPCE, DE SAINT VICTOR, to whom photographic art is indebted for some of its greatest and most remarkable developments, was born at St. Cyr, in 1805.

NIGHTINGALE, MISS FLORENCE, the best modern illustration of Hannah More's aphorism, 'the care of the poor is the profession of women,' born at Florence in 1823.

NOEL, THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST WRIOTHSLEY, M.A., is the son of Sir Gerard Noel,

autobiography of Göethe and the 'Hellas' of Jacobs. His translations have great merit. He has likewise bestowed much attention on French literature; and in 1855 published a collection of songs translated from the French.

OXFORD, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, bishop of, born in 1805; is the third son of the eminent philanthropist and M.P., William Wilberforce, He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. As a spiritual peer the bishop of Oxford takes a prominent part in the debates in the House of Lords.

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PAKINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, first lord of the admiralty, is the son of the late W. Russell, Esq., of Porvick Court, in the county of Worcester, and was born in 1799. He was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford; and in 1831 assumed the name Pakington, as heir of his maternal uncle, the baronet of Westwood. In 1837 he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Droitwich, which he has ever since represented. In 1846 he opposed the free trade measures of Sir Robert Peel, who, notwithstanding, created him a baronet before leaving office. In 1852 he became colonial secretary under the government of Lord Derby; and on the noble lord succeeding to office in 1858, he was made first lord of the admiralty.

PALGRAVE, SIR FRANCIS, eminent antiquarian and historical writer, born in London. In 1827 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. Sir Francis first became known to literature by certain erudite articles on British antiquities, contributed to the current reviews, and by the publication of the 'Parliamentary Writs,' which he edited under the commissioners of public records. Since that time he has been constantly engaged upon works connected with the antiquities of English history. His 'Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth,' and the 'History of Normandy and of England,' are his greatest efforts. Since 1835 Sir Francis has held the office of deputy keeper of public records.

PALMERSTON, HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, Viscount, was born at Broadlands, in Hampshire, on the 20th October, 1784. The Temples trace their descent from one of the Saxon earls, anterior to the Norman conquest. The family was of some distinction as early as the times of Elizabeth; perhaps the most celebrated is the famous Sir William Temple, the friend of William III., and patron of Dean Swift. The family was first ennobled in 1722, when Henry Temple, Esq, was created Baron Temple, of Mount Temple, county Sligo, and Viscount Palmerston, county Dublin, both dignities being in the Irish peerage. The present Lord Palmerston was educated first at Harrow, then at the university of Edinburgh, under Dugald Stewart, and also at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1806 he took the degree of M.A. at Cambridge; and in the same year he contested the representation of that university with Lord Henry Petty, the marquis of Lansdowne. Lord Palmerston was defeated at Cambridge, but was soon after returned for Beltchingleg. He subsequently sat for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, but at length attained the object of his ambition in being returned for Cambridge. As a member of the House of Commons, in those early days, he spoke seldom, but always interesting, and with a commendable directness of purpose, his business talents being from the first conspicuous. On the formation of the tory administration of the duke of Portland, he was appointed a junior lord of the admiralty, and in that capacity made his first important parliamentary appearance as a speaker, opposing a motion for the production of papers relative to Lord Cathcart's destruction of the Danish fleet. In this speech Lord Palmerston first propounded those notions of the necessity of secrecy in diplomacy, on which he has ever since acted with a faithfulness bordering on the unconstitutional. From 1810 until 1828 Lord Palmerston was a member of each successive administration, never seeming to interest himself much in general politics, confining himself almost exclusively to the business of his own department. Towards the close of the Liverpool administration he began to manifest a more liberal spirit than was general among his colleagues, attaching himself to Canning, and seeming to share his opinions. With Canning he was the friend of catholic emancipation, and with him, also, he was opposed to parliamentary reform. These tendencies becoming more marked on Canning's death, in May, 1828, he seceded from the government of the duke of Wellington. Out of office Lord Palmerston devoted himself to foreign questions—aimed to acquire the reputation of being Mr. Canning's successor. On the resignation of the duke of Wellington the whigs came into office, and Lord Palmerston, twenty years a tory secretary at war, now became foreign secretary in the whig administration. This ministry lasted until 1835, when the new whig administration under Lord Melbourne was formed, Lord Palmerston still holding the position of secretary of state for foreign affairs. On the re-accession of Sir Robert Peel to office in 1841, Lord Palmerston retired from office, continuing in opposition till 1846. In that year he resumed his old position under the ministry of Lord John Russell, holding office until 1851, when his escapade in connection with the recognition of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* led to his resignation. On the formation of the Aberdeen cabinet in 1852, Lord Palmerston took office as home secretary. On the dissolution of the Aberdeen ministry he became premier, and in that capacity conducted the war with Russia: the greatest in which our country has been engaged since 1815. The popularity of the noble lord continued to increase until the introduction of the 'conspiracy bill,' when the craven spirit which seemed to animate ministerial counsels roused the indignation of the people, and his prestige vanished. Since the fall of his cabinet, Lord Palmerston has constantly taken an active part in the discussion of general political questions; has visited his friend the emperor of France; and, though now going seventy-three, has once more resumed the functions of premier, as successor to Lord Derby.

PANMURE, THE RIGHT HON. FOX MAULE, Lord, born 22d April, 1801; was secretary of

state for the war department during Lord Palmerston's administration, and in that appointment took care not only of 'Dowb' but of the public interests generally.

PARDOE, Miss Julia, popular authoress of history and fiction, born at Beverley, in Yorkshire.

PATMORE, Coventry, poet, born at Woodford, in Essex, 23d July, 1823.

PATON, Joseph Noel, R.S.A., one of the most eminent of Scottish historical painters, born at Dunfermline in 1823.

PAXTON, Sir Joseph, was born at Miltoun Bryant, near Woburn, Bedfordshire, in 1802, and educated at Woburn free school. Being a younger son of parents in very moderate circumstances, he was necessitated, at an early age, to seek the means of self-support. A skilful gardener, he obtained employment at Chiswick, the seat of the duke of Devonshire. His superior abilities soon attracted the notice of the duke, who removed him to Chatsworth, constituting him director of his magnificent gardens at Chatsworth, and manager of his Derbyshire estates. The experience gained in this position was turned to good account in the Crystal Palace, of which Sir Joseph was the architect. He is now M.P. for Coventry.

PEDRO V., king of Portugal, a liberal monarch, the friend of science, born September, 1837.

PEEL, the Right Hon. Jonathan, secretary for war in the late Derby administration, is the fifth son of the first Sir Robert Peel, and was born on the 12th October, 1799. He entered the army in 1815, just as the great European conflicts of forty years were about to close; and has risen, in the ordinary course of promotion, to his present rank as a general. In 1826 he was returned by Norwich as its representative in the House of Commons, and continued to sit for that town during the five following years. In 1831 he was returned for Huntingdon, which he has represented ever since the passing of the reform bill. From 1841 to 1846 he held office under his brother, the late Sir Robert Peel, as surveyor-general of ordinance. From 1846 until 1858 he remained out of office. Upon the formation, in the February of that year, of the government of Lord Derby, he accepted the appointment of principal secretary at war.

PELISSIER, Amable Jean Jacques, marshal in the army of France, duc de Malakoff, and English ambassador, born at Maromme, in the arrondissement of Rouen, on the 6th Nov., 1794.

PENNEFATHER, Major-General Sir John Lysaght, was born in the county of Tipperary, in 1800, and entered the army in 1818. By the regular grades of promotion, in 1839 he had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1843 he served as brigadier in India, under Sir Charles Napier, and contributed in no small degree to the memorable victory of Meeanee. In that battle he was severely wounded. On returning home he received the thanks of parliament, and the companionship of the Bath. In the Russian war he commanded the first brigade of the second division. His behaviour at the Alma received the highest eulogy in Lord Raglan's despatches. At Inkermann he was compelled, from the illness of General Evans, to command the entire division.

PENNETHORNE, James, architect, surveyor of Her Majesty's parks, palaces, and public buildings, and architect and surveyor of and revenues in London, was born in Worcester in 1801.

PERSIGNY, Jean-Gilbert-Victor Fialin, born January, 1808, devoted Bonapartist, one of the earliest and most attached friends of Louis Napoleon; principal instigator of the affair of Strasbourg; organizer of the *coup d'etat*, and present ambassador of France at the English court.

PETERMANN, August Heinrich, eminent geographer, born at Bleicherode, near Nordhausen, now professor of geography in the university of Gotha.

PETO, Sir Samuel Morton, Bart., constructor of some of the most important engineering works of the present century, is a native of Woking in Surrey, born 1809.

PHILLIPS, Charles P., author of 'Anecdotes of Curran,' a barrister-at-law and commissioner of the insolvency courts, known to fame as the defender of the notorious Courvoisier, murderer of Lord William Russell.

PHILLIPS, John, M.A., F.R.A., professor of geology in the university of Oxford, and assistant general secretary of the British Association. Prof. Phillips is a geologist, profoundly conversant with the principles of the science, an explorer of geological phenomena, an accomplished palæontologist, and the author of some valuable geological works local and general. Few living geologists possess a more intimate or wider acquaintance with the geology of England. Associated with his uncle, William Smith, the father of English geology, for more than a quarter of a century in exploration and surveying, he early acquired that intimate and practical knowledge of his favourite science which has rendered him so acceptable and valuable a teacher. In addition to his independent works, Mr. Phillips, in his capacity of secretary to the British Association, has arranged and edited twenty-five volumes of reports of proceedings and transactions. Mr. Phillips succeeded Dr. Buckland in the chair of geology at Oxford.

PICCOLOMINI, Maria, was born at Siena in 1835. Whilst only a child she gave the greatest promise of the eminence she has since attained. Her parents, desirous of encouraging her favourite passion, confided her musical education to Romani, one of the very first professional teachers in Italy. Under his instructions she made her *debut* in Florence, in 1852, in 'Lucrezia Borgia,' at the age of sixteen. For twenty successive nights, and always with immense success, did she appear in this part. On the last night of her engagement at the theatre, a band of young men, enthusiastic in their admiration of the *artiste*, sought to usurp the place of the horses in her carriage. Piccolomini sternly rebuked their levity, and heroically called upon them to keep their strength for Italy. After this successful *debut* in the capital of Tuscany, she spent four years in a tour through Italy, remaining a season at each place of importance. Wherever she appeared, she immediately became a favourite. This Italian triumph at once arrested the attention of the directors of the opera of London and Paris; and, in 1856, Mademoiselle Piccolomini appeared, for the first time, before an

English audience. Her success in England and America has been equal to her success in Italy. Piccolomini belongs to one of the most illustrious of European families.

PICKERSGILL, FRED. RICHARD, A.R.A., painter, born in London in 1820, and studied at the Royal Academy. He exhibited his first oil picture, 'The Combat between Hercules and Achelous,' in 1840. At the cartoon exhibition in Westminster Hall in 1843, Mr. Pickersgill received one of the ten additional prizes for his cartoon of the 'Death of King Lear.' In 1847 one of the three first-class prizes was awarded him for his painting of the 'Burial of Harold.' In November of that same year he was elected A.R.A. Since then he has been a regular exhibitor.

PIUS IX., GIOVANNI MARIA MASTAI FERRETTI, who assumed the name of Pius on his election to the papal chair, is a member of a noble Italian family, and was born near Ancona, in 1792. In youth he was distinguished for his mild and charitable disposition. At the age of eighteen he went to Rome to join the bodyguard of Pius VII. An epileptic attack, however, prevented the attainment of his wishes, and seems to have determined the course of his after life. He entered a religious seminary, and there distinguished himself by those qualities which most readily win the favour of the '*religious*.' Sent on a special mission to South America, he acquired some insight into politics and diplomacy. In the ardour of his newly acquired knowledge, he set about preparing a paper on a system of political amelioration for the 'states of the Church.' In 1829 he was nominated archbishop of Spoleta. In 1840 he was raised to the dignity of cardinal, by the title of St. Peter and St. Marcellinus; and in June, 1846, he was elevated to the papacy. The leading events of his reign are too well known to need recapitulation: from being the most popular, he has long been one of the most detested of the occupants of the papal throne.

PLAYFAIR, LYON, eminent chemist, born in Bengal in 1819. His father's family resided at St. Andrews, in Scotland; to its university he was sent to receive his education. While at St. Andrews, the predilection for chemistry which he evinced induced his friends, in 1834, to send him to Glasgow, where he studied chemistry under Professor Graham. In the following year he went to India. On returning to England he found his old Glasgow professor had been transferred to London, and Mr. Playfair again placed himself under his instructions. In 1838 the fame of Liebig attracted him to Giessen. In Liebig's laboratory he commenced the study of organic chemistry, and successfully cultivated original analysis. Before returning to England he took the degree of doctor of philosophy in the university of Giessen. In 1843 he became professor of chemistry, at the Royal Institution of Manchester, where he laid the foundation of his fame as a teacher. Dr. Playfair was recently appointed to the chemical chair in the university of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of another of Liebig's pupils, Dr. Gregory.

POERIO, CARLO, was born at Naples in 1803. He is the second son of the celebrated lawyer, Joseph Poerio, Baron of Balustro. At twelve years of age Carlo followed his father into exile. He had been counsellor of state and attorney-general in the high court of justice at Naples. Carlo was educated at Florence, with his only brother, Alexander, and his cousin, the duke of Diano, by some of the most distinguished professors in Tuscany. In 1812 he returned to Naples with his father, when he followed him again into exile in 1821, when the constitution fell, and with it the chamber of which he had been member. On this occasion, for state reasons, his father was banished to Austria, together with Generals Colleta (the historian), Arcovite, and Padrinelli, and the deputies Borelli (the philosopher), and Pepe. In 1824 the Poerio family went to Tuscany, and Carlo remained in Florence with them until 1828, when he accompanied his mother to Naples, where he applied himself to his studies, and to the profession of an advocate, and became distinguished as the leading gratuitous defender of prisoners at the High Court of Justice. Living in the closest intimacy with the leading men of the country, and professing openly the principles of representative government, his politics were distasteful to the ruling powers, and he was three times subjected to prosecution for political offences. In 1848, when a free and representative government was introduced into Naples, Carlo Poerio was chosen by the king as director, and under secretary for home affairs, and, as such, he had charge of the general police regulations of the kingdom; and after filling these posts for a month he was advanced to a seat in the cabinet as minister of public instruction. The Duke of Sorracapriola, the Chevalier Beralli, Prince Cariata, Baron Savarese, Prince Torella, General Degli Uberti, Counsellor Saliceti, Baron Bonani, and Prince Dentice, were his colleagues. In his ministerial position he took part in the council which was held, at the instance of Lord Minto, for the settlement of the Sicilian question. Carlo resigned office on the 3d April, 1848, and he was returned to parliament at the general election, as deputy for the city of Naples, and province of Terra-di-lavora. On the sad 15th May, when the lazzaroni were set on by the king's myrmidons to pillage the city of Naples, he was sent upon a deputation to the ministry, with his colleagues Capitelli, Pica, and Imbriata, and he struggled hard to avert that fratricidal conflict. Having been re-elected to the chamber, after the *coup d'état*, for Naples and Gaeta, he sat on the opposition, and strenuously defended the constitution, to which the king had sworn against the inroads of a reactionary policy. When the chamber was dissolved, and the dreadful system of persecution, which continued for the last ten years, commenced, Poerio resorted to every lawful means to combat the deceitful spirit of reaction. The government then offered passports to Poerio, but he, having refused to leave the country, was imprisoned, provisionally, as a matter of precaution, with some of the most distinguished men of his country, until the celebrated prosecution of the *Unita Italiana* was laboriously concerted for his destruction. After the revelations disclosed by Mr. Gladstone, of that judicial assassination, derived from honest and impartial witnesses, it would be superfluous to dwell on them particularly. Poerio

to science, he was created a knight. In the following year he once more set out for the arctic regions, this time in search of his former companion, Sir John Franklin. An account of this 'Arctic Searching Expedition' was published by Sir John in 1851. This work, in addition to the record of the progress of the expedition, contains much interesting information upon the geology, geography, and natural history of the northern part of the American continent. In 1855 Sir John retired from service as a naval medical officer.

RIPON, Right Rev. Robert Bickersteth, D.D., bishop of, born in 1816, at Acton, Suffolk, was wholly undistinguished at the university of Cambridge; but though not a learned, the bishop is a popular divine. In 1856 he was promoted, through the influence of Lord Shaftesbury, to the see of Ripon.

RISTORI, Adelaide, celebrated Italian actress, born 1821. Has achieved a European fame by the splendour and versatility of her powers.

RITCHIE, Leitch, was born at Greenock, in the beginning of the present century. Destined for commerce, for a time he was engaged as a bank clerk in Glasgow. In Glasgow he assisted in establishing the *Wanderer*. Subsequently he removed to London, and devoted himself wholly to literature. From London he removed to Edinburgh, to edit *Chambers's Journal*, a position he still holds.

ROBERTS, David, R.A., was born at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, 24th October, 1796. He was apprenticed to a house painter in Edinburgh, but his taste was for something superior. He studied at the Trustees' Academy, and made his *debut* as a scene painter at Drury Lane theatre. Since then his career has been one of unprecedented success; and he is one of the few English painters who are esteemed and known on the continent. He has travelled everywhere for subjects, but his principal work is 'Sketches in the Holy Land,—Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia.'

ROEBUCK, J. A., M.P., was born at Madras in 1801. When but a boy he went out to Canada, and in 1824 returned to study law. In 1832 he was admitted a barrister of the Inner Temple, and was returned as M.P. for Bath at the first election after the Reform Bill. His political opinions are strictly radical. He has sat for Sheffield since the election of 1847. He is a powerful orator, but mingles much asperity with his eloquence. As member for Sheffield he has taken a prominent part in the most important debates in the House of Commons. In January, 1855, he moved for that inquiry into the conduct of the Russian war which caused the Aberdeen ministry to resign; and it was he who acted as chairman of the committee of inquiry, appointed in pursuance of that motion. Since that time he has made himself conspicuous by his attacks on the emperor of the French, against whom he has directed all the force of his invective. Mr. Roebuck has contributed pretty extensively to the reviews of the day, and is the author of a 'History of the Whig Ministry of 1830.'

ROGERS, Henry, one of the professors of the Independent college, Springhill, Birmingham. He was educated for the ministry. His chief fame has arisen from his contributions to the 'Edinburgh Review,' and the 'Eclipse of Faith.'

ROGERS, Henry Darwin, professor of natural history in the university of Glasgow, was born in Pennsylvania, United States. Both his parents were of Scottish extraction. Like our Gregories and Thomsons, he belongs to a family in which the passion for science seems hereditary. His father long held the important appointment of professor of physics and chemistry in the most ancient seat of learning in America, the old college of William and Mary; and, trained in the laboratory of their sire, three brothers of the professor have all held scientific appointments in the United States. At the age of twenty-one, Professor Rogers was appointed to the chair of geology in the university of Pennsylvania. While holding this appointment he was entrusted with the geological surveys of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. From the limited extent of territory, the New Jersey survey was but a minor task, and early completed. Pennsylvania, a state embracing half the area of Great Britain, and a region of complicated geological structure, was a more gigantic work, occupying some twenty-two years. The results of the survey have lately been published in three volumes, illustrated by numerous engravings, and elaborate geological maps of Pennsylvania and its coal fields. This work is the most complete survey that has yet been made of the coal fields of the world. Professsor Rogers is a fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies of London and Edinburgh, and recently the university of Dublin conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. To great scientific attainments the learned professor unites great popular powers.

RONGE, Johannes, was born at Bischofswalde in Silesia in 1813. His father was a farmer, and Ronge had in the summer months to tend his father's sheep, and in the winter time attended the school. From 1827 to 1836 he studied at the gymnasium of Neisse, where he made much progress. He studied theology at the university of Breslau, and in 1840 obtained a chaplaincy at Grottkau. He showed great zeal in the education of the young, and aroused much opposition in consequence. In 1842 he was deprived of his office. He afterwards wrote several treatises calling upon the liberal party to form separate religious societies and throw off the papal yoke. This so far succeeded till 1848, when these societies were suppressed, and Ronge obliged to flee to England. He has since then continued in London teaching the German language.

ROSAS, Don Juan Manuel De, formerly president of the Argentine Confederation, born in South America, but of Spanish extraction. Having exhibited capacity and courage in several subordinate positions, in January, 1831, he was appointed governor of Buenos Ayres, a position in which he speedily distinguished himself by his promptitude and energy. In 1835 he became president of the Argentine Confederation, which he held with varied fortune, until at length his rule having become obnoxious, the states revolted, Rosas' army was routed, and he sought refuge in England.

ROSE, Henrich, was born at Berlin in 1795, studied and gradnated at the university at Berlin. In 1823 he became professor extraordinary of chemistry, and in 1835, professor in ordinary. As a practical analyst, especially in the department of

Landscape Painting to all the Ancient Masters—by a Graduate of Oxford.' This work, powerful though paradoxical—evincing an earnestness bordering on enthusiasm, and an affluence of language which reminded the reader of Jeremy Taylor, or Sir Thomas Brown, at once secured for its author a high position as a man of genius. After an interval of ten years, the subsequent portions of this work were published. 'Modern Painters' was followed by 'Seven Lamps of Architecture,' a work quite as self-reliant and paradoxical as its predecessor. This was succeeded by 'The Stones of Venice.' If not satisfactory as an architectural work, as a poetic rhapsody on the ancient glory and hopeless ruin, historic associations, and pictorial wealth of the fallen city, it was unequalled and unapproached. Lectures on 'Architecture and Painting;' the 'Crystal Palace in its Relation to the Prospects of Art;' notes on the 'Construction of Sheepfolds;' a pamphlet on 'Pre-Raphaelitism,' and notes on the 'Exhibitions of the Royal Academy,' are his chief recent contributions to art criticism.

RUSSELL, JOHN SCOTT, F.R.S., was born in the vale of Clyde in 1808. His father was a clergyman. Young Russell received a university education, and was afterwards employed in a workshop as an engineer. He has become a most extensive iron shipbuilder, and has introduced several important improvements—results of his investigations and discoveries concerning 'the great solitary wave of translation.'

RUSSELL, THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN, M.P., was born in London, 18th August, 1792. Was educated at Sunbury, Westminster school, and Edinburgh University. At the age of twenty-one he entered the House of Commons as member for the whig borough of Tavistock, and attached himself at once to the opposition then arrayed against the ministry of Lord Liverpool and Castlereagh. Taking part in almost all those questions that have generally been considered whig questions—parliamentary reform being from the first the object of his peculiar attention; his repeated motions upon that subject, combined with the progress of popular opinion, prepared the country for the bill of 1832. In 1826 so small was the majority that could be mustered against the measure, Mr. Canning declared the question virtually settled. In 1827 Lord Liverpool was struck down by apoplexy, and Canning was created premier. The junction of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Tierney, with Mr. Canning, who was pledged against reform, delayed the question for some time. Not until 1828 was Lord John Russell left free to pursue a vigorous and aggressive reform policy. From the beginning of 1828 until the close of 1830, no one of the reform leaders in the House of Commons exhibited greater activity or greater tenacity of purpose in the advocacy of all those liberal measures which it is now deemed the glory of our parliament to have adopted. On the resignation of the duke of Wellington, in 1830, Lord John Russell entered office under Earl Grey, as paymaster of the forces. The Grey cabinet came into office avowedly to carry parliamentary reform. The most important and onerous part of the labour of the ministry, in connection with the question, was performed by Lord John Russell. In conjunction with Sir James Graham, Lord Durham, and Lord Duncannon, he was appointed to prepare the bill that was to be submitted to the house. On the 1st March, 1831, after having submitted the results of their joint labours to their colleagues in the ministry, Lord John Russell introduced the Reform Bill to the House of Commons. The sweeping character of the measure was generally understood to have been given it mainly by Lord Durham. After a debate of unparalleled violence, Lord John's bill passed by a majority of one. Having, however, been thrown out in committee, parliament was dissolved. In the new parliament Lord John was returned for Devon. The bill was again introduced, and passed triumphant through all its stages in the new house. The bill was, however, thrown out in the lords, by a majority of 41. The ministry was ready to resign; but a vote of confidence passed in the commons, by a majority of 131, saved them from that necessity. Parliament was prorogued. On re-assembling, the bill, somewhat modified, was again introduced in the lords, who, still hostile, rejected it by a majority of 35. The ministry resigned; the duke of Wellington came into power. The responsibility of office disclosed to the duke the fact that toryism, such as his, was now become an impossibility. He bent before the inevitable. Earl Grey resumed office May 18, 1832, and on the 7th June the Reform Bill became law. Through all this crisis the conduct of Lord John Russell was of that intrepid character which adds intensely to popularity. In the various important measures passed by Earl Grey he had an ample share; and when that ministry fell, towards the close of 1834, he went into opposition with a stainless reputation as a consistent and energetic whig. On the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, in April, 1835,—Earl Grey, withdrawn from public life, Stanley and Graham become seceders from the liberal ranks on the Irish Church question, Lord Brougham more and more isolating himself from the party with which he had hitherto acted,—Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell were left the leading representatives of whigism. In the ministry formed under Lord Melbourne he became home secretary, and leader of the House of Commons. The post of home was subsequently exchanged for that of colonial secretary. Whigism had, however, begun to lose its popularity; and advanced political parties now began to attack Lord John Russell as a finality minister. Lord John, now member for Stroud, gave the world an exposition of his political creed in a series of letters addressed to his constituents, on the principles of the reform act. Public confidence, however, not returning to the whig party, and the results of the general election of 1841 being decidedly unfavourable,—in August, 1841, the ministry resigned. During the ministry of Sir Robert Peel the anti-corn-law league became a 'great fact,' and Lord John Russell, if he did not exactly think with Lord Melbourne, that the repeal of the corn laws was the maddest thing he had heard of, was at least averse to so extensive a proposal, his pet scheme being a fixed duty. In the autumn of 1845 he, however, became a convert to immediate repeal. On the fall of the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, Lord John became premier.

University of Cambridge,' and a 'History of the Inductive Sciences,' and a 'Synopsis of the Classification of the British Palæozoic Rocks,' form the chief independent works of the learned professor.

SEYMOUR, RIGHT HON. SIR G. H., is son of the late Lord George Seymour, and was educated at Oxford. He entered the public service in 1817, and has occupied important situations in that service ever since. He was English ambassador at the Russian court from 1851 till within a few weeks of the late war being declared. He is engaged now at Vienna in a similar capacity.

SHAFTESBURY, EARL OF, was born 28th April, 1801, and educated at Oxford. He was a member of the House of Commons for various places from 1826 till 1851, when he succeeded his father in the peerage. He belongs to the evangelical portion of the Church of England, and has laboured both in and out of parliament for the improvement of the social condition of the labouring classes.

SIMPSON, JAMES YOUNG, M.D., was born at Bathgate in 1811. In 1840 he was appointed professor of midwifery in the university of Edinburgh, and in 1847 introduced chloroform. He stands high as a professor as well as a general medical adviser, but his fame rests on his being the discoverer of the anæsthetical properties of chloroform.

SMIRKE, SIR ROBERT, R.A., is an architect of some note. The British Museum in 1823, and the New Post Office in 1829 are from his designs.

SMITH, ALBERT, author and popular lecturer, was born May 24, 1816, at Chertsey, educated at Merchant Tailors', and subsequently studied medicine at the Middlesex Hospital, becoming a member of the College of Surgeons in 1838. Finding his pen brought him more money than his lancet, and after contributing 'The Confessions of a Dissecting-Room Porter' to the *Medical Times*, he began, in 1841, to follow a literary career with earnest purpose. His first book was the 'Wassail Bowl,' which has since been followed by the 'Scattergood Family,' 'Christopher Tadpole,' 'The Pottleton Tragedy,' &c. In 1849 he visited the East, and on his return published the highly popular work, 'A Month at Constantinople.' In 1851 he ascended Mont Blanc, and subsequently produced his celebrated entertainment of the name, given for a thousand times in the Egyptian Hall, London.

SMITH, ALEXANDER, was born on 31st December, 1830, in Kilmarnock. He was first destined for the ministry, but a severe illness, and the subsequent inability of his parents, rendered the preparatory studies impossible. Mr. S. wrought as a lace-designer in Glasgow. The 'Life Drama' and 'City Poems' are his principal works.

SMITH, THOMAS S., M.D., was born about 1790. He is distinguished both as a physician and author, and has been frequently employed on parliamentary commissions.

SMITH, WILLIAM, LL.D., was born in London in 1814. Educated at the London University, and was intended for the bar; but his taste for the classics was so great, that he devoted himself entirely to their study. He is professor of classics in the new college, as well as classical examiner in the university. He has published numerous classical works.

SOMMERVILLE, MRS. MARY, the most profoundly scientific lady of the age, born in Scotland about the close of the last century. Known to fame as the author of the 'Connection of the Physical Sciences,' 'Physical Geography;' honorry member of the Royal Astronomical Society.

SOULOUQUE, FAUSTIN I., late negro emperor of St. Domingo, born in 1789.

SPARKS, JARED, eminent American biographer, born in Connecticut towards the close of last century. The work by which he is best known is his edition of 'The Correspondence of George Washington.'

SPOHR, LUDWIG, eminent German musician, born at Sessen, in the duchy of Brunswick, in 1783. The memorials of the early career of Spohr are of the scantiest character. He first emerged from obscurity as chamber musician to the duke of Brunswick. In 1804 he travelled Germany, giving concerts and acquiring an immense reputation as a violinist. In 1805 he became concert master to the duke of Saxe-Gotha. In 1814 he was present at the Congress of Vienna, where he eclipsed all rivalry by his brilliant powers. Shortly subsequent to this great success he turned his attention to dramatic composition. The result was those beautiful operas —'Faust,' 'Jessonda,' 'Azon et Zemire,' now so well known to Europe. 'The Last Judgment,' 'The Crucifixion,' and 'The Fall of Babylon,' are the composition of the latter portion of his life. These sacred pieces are deemed the noblest efforts, in that particular walk of musical art, that have appeared since Handel produced his sublime oratorios. For a long time Spohr has lived apart from the severe labours of the composer, enjoying, in the gloaming of life, a happy old age.

SPURGEON, REV. CHARLES H., was born on 19th June, 1834, at Kelvidon, Essex. His father was a Baptist minister, and at sixteen, young Spurgeon was immersed. Shortly after that, he commenced his career as a preacher. When nineteen he made his first appearance before a London audience. In a short time Newpark Street chapel was crowded, Exeter Hall was also filled, and subsequently his congregation proceeded to the Surrey Music Hall.

STANFIELD, CLARKSON, R.A., was born at Sunderland about 1798. He commenced life as a sailor. This has no doubt contributed to his remarkable success in sea painting. He has also worked hard and most successfully as a landscape painter.

STANLEY, REV. ARTHUR PENRHYN, born December 1815, and graduated at Oxford in 1838. Author of 'The Life and Correspondence of Dr. Arnold.'

STANLEY, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HENRY SMITH, M.P., was born at Knowsley, July 21, 1826, and received his early education at Rugby, where he was a pupil of the late Dr. Arnold. Having completed his education at Rugby school, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a distinguished university career by graduating, in the spring of 1848, as a first-class in the classical tripos, mathematical honours, and a declamation prize. Very shortly after leaving the university he contested the

1856. In 1856 Mrs. Stowe again visited Europe; and is understood to be now engaged upon a work on the social condition of the old world.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, STRATFORD CANNING, first viscount, was born in London, January 6, 1788, and received his early education at Eton. In 1806 he entered Cambridge University, but left in the following year on receiving a subordinate appointment in the foreign office. Having in the interim filled satisfactorily various subordinate positions in the diplomatic service, in 1812 he returned to Cambridge, and took the degree of M.A. In 1814 he was appointed envoy to Switzerland, and assisted at the drawing up of the treaty of alliance between the Helvetic cantons, which formed the basis of the federal compact. In 1820 he acted as British plenipotentiary to the United States. After a three years' sojourn in Washington, he was appointed on a special mission to St. Petersburg, and subsequently to Vienna. Having discharged satisfactorily the duties of these missions he was next sent to Constantinople as ambassador extraordinary, in 1825. At that time the heroism and the sufferings of the Greeks had drawn upon them the admiration and the sympathies of Europe, and Mr. Canning's good offices were energetically exerted with the Sultan on behalf of that historic race, for the purpose of terminating a condition of matters which had become the opprobrium of Europe. In 1827 Mr. Canning returned to England, and had the honour to be elected to the House of Commons as member for Old Sarum. In 1831 he was again deputed on a special mission to the Sublime Porte, with reference to the fixing of the boundaries of the kingdom of Greece. Having settled the treaty, on the basis of which Otho ascended the Greek throne, Sir Stratford Canning was now appointed a special envoy to the courts of Lisbon and Madrid. In December, 1834, Old Sarum being no more, he was elected for King's Lynn, Norfolk, which he continued to represent until 1842, when he was appointed ambassador at Constantinople. In 1852 he was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, a title which he chose to mark his paternal descent from William Cannynge, founder of the church of St. Maryc Redclyffe, at Bristol. Able, well-informed, and resolute, Viscount de Redcliffe has upheld British honour with the highest intrepidity. His influence in Turkey has been invariably exerted in behalf of civilization and Christianity, and science and protestantism have ever found in him a warm friend.

STRAUSS, DAVID FRIEDRICH, was born at Ludwigsbourg, in Wurtemberg, on January 27, 1808, educated first in the school of his native town, and subsequently at Blanbeuren and Tübingen. He is the author of the 'Life of Jesus, Critically treated,' a work which aims at reducing the evangelical history to a series of myths.

STRICKLAND, MISS AGNES, authoress of the 'Queens of England.' The literary genius of Miss Strickland manifested itself at a peculiarly early age: when only twelve years she had written the 'Red Rose,' a romantic historical chronicle, in rhyme, intended to commemorate the rise and fall of the house of Lancaster. When visiting a wealthy relative in London, whose mansion was in close proximity to the British Museum, she learned the value of its treasures, and determined the future of her career as an authoress.

T

TAYLOR, ISAAC, author of the 'Natural History of Enthusiasm,' and other works, born about the close of the last century. Originally destined for the church, and remarkable for his philosophic religious tastes and sympathies.

TAYLOR, TOM, dramatic author, born at Sunderland in 1817.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, poet-laureate, was born in 1810, at Somersby, a small parish in Lincolnshire, of which his father was rector. Of a family of twelve children, Alfred is the third. His elder brothers, Frederick and Charles, have both of them published poems. The laureate's father, Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, LL.D., was a man of varied talents and tastes—an amalgam of poet, painter, architect, musician, linguist, and mathematician. After receiving a preliminary training at the grammar school of Louth, Alfred was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he specially distinguished himself, obtaining the chancellor's medal for an English poem on Timbuctoo. Unlike most college performances, this poem exhibited the possession of rare poetic power. The year following this university success 'Poems, chiefly Lyrical,' by Alfred Tennyson, were published. This early volume now owes its chief interest to the fact that it was the first of Tennyson's acknowledged works. Three years after this maiden effort, 'Poems by Alfred Tennyson' were published by Moxon. This second volume contained 'The Miller's Daughter,' 'A Dream of Fair Woman,' 'The Palace of Art,' 'The May Queen,' &c.; and, compared with his first volume, was a surprising advance at once in richness of thought, and beauty of imagery. From this time onward, the circle of Tennyson's admirers continued to widen. In 1842 he published a collected edition of his works in two volumes, and at once took rank as the poet of the age. Since then he has published 'The Princess,' a medley, 'In Memoriam,' 'Maud,' and an ode on the 'Death of the Duke of Wellington,' and the 'Idylls of the King.' A few years ago, Oxford created him a D.C.L. The genius of Tennyson is essentially retiring, meditative, and spiritual. He goes but little into society, and in his marine retreat at Farringford, Isle of Wight, has effectually sequestered himself from the herd of literary gossips who might otherwise rob him of the luxury of contemplation.

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, novelist and essayist, was born at Calcutta in 1811. His father was the son of the Rev. Richard Thackeray of Hackley, in Middlesex, and held a situation in the East India Company's civil service. The ship which conveyed young Thackeray to England touched at St. Helena; a black servant took the boy a walk over rocks and hills, until they came upon a garden where a man was walking. 'That is he,' said the black man, 'that is Bonaparte; he eat three sheep every day, and all the children on whom he can lay hands.' When

writings as a journalist powerfully contributed to the revolution of 1830. When Armand Carrell projected the *National*, Thiers became one of its editors, and prepared the way for the advent of Louis Philippe. On the revolution of the three days it was Thiers who undertook the mission to Neuilly, to invite the count to assume the government. As might have been anticipated, M. Thiers at once became a prominent man under the new system. As deputy for Aix, the influence of his easy, familiar, yet bold and incisive oratory, soon made itself felt. In 1832 he became minister of the interior, and in that capacity directed the measures for the suppression of the Lyons insurrection. In 1836 he obtained the highest position of a French subject, being appointed to the presidency of the council, and the ministry for foreign affairs. With the fall of Louis Philippe, the political career of M. Thiers has for the present closed. He now resides in Paris, utterly unreconciled to the empire.

THIRWALL, Right Rev. Connop, D.D., bishop of St. David's, and historian of Greece; born at Stepney, Middlesex, 1797.

THOLUCK, Friedrich-August-Gotthren, one of the most eminent of modern German theologians, was born at Breslau, on the 30th March, 1799. In addition to his 'History of Greece,' the bishop has published some sermons of very superior merit.

THOMPSON, Major-General Thomas Peyronnet, political reformer and author, born at Hull in 1783, author in 1827 of the famous 'Corn Law Catechism,' which may be said to have sealed the fate of the bread tax.

THORBURN, Robert, A.R.A., miniature painter, born at Dumfries in 1818.

TICKNOR, George, author of the 'History of Spanish Literature,' and professor of the history of modern languages and literature in Harvard University, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1791.

TITE, William, M.P., F.R.S., distinguished architect, born in London, towards the close of the last century.

TODLEBEN, Francis Edward, general of engineers in the Russian army, and famous for his fortification of Sebastopol, born 1818.

TROLLOPE, Mrs. Frances, one of the most prolific of female writers, was born about the year 1787. 'Domestic Manners of the Americans' formed her introduction to the English public. From the piquant character of her sketches the work acquired a large circulation. Since the appearance of her first work she has been a voluminous contributor to the light literature of the day. Some years ago Mrs. Trollope, who now has long been a widow, disappeared from English circles, and fixed her residence at Florence.

U

UHLAND, Johann Ludwig, popular and patriotic German poet, born at Tübingen, in 1787, and educated in its public schools. Having adopted law as a profession, he became an advocate in 1810, and shortly subsequently received the degree of doctor of laws. Even before he entered upon the study of law, Uhland was a poet; and his muse, like the muse of Burns—intensely national—found a fitting theme in the French aggression of the first Napoleon. In a series of soul-stirring lyrics he denounced the Gallic invaders of the Fatherland. The popularity of these patriotic effusions may be guessed from the fact that, before 1846, seventeen editions had been called for. From 1819 he became a member of the representative assembly of Wurtemberg, gaining by his superior abilities and varied information a preponderating influence. In 1830 he was appointed professor of the German language and literature in the university of his native town. In 1844-45 he published a work, doing for German what Scott had done so well for Scottish minstrelsy—an admirable collection of ancient high and low German popular songs. In 1848 he was elected to represent Tübingen, in the United German National Assembly, in which he spoke and acted with the democratic party. Uhland, in addition to his poetry, has also given the world some superior prose compositions, chiefly devoted to the elucidation of northern mythology. His songs are, however, the most valuable of his literary productions,—truth, depth of feeling, picturesque representation of nature, and energetic appeals to nationality, often mingling broad humour with impassioned earnestness, are their leading characteristics. The popularity of the poet is unbounded.

ULLMANN, Karl, distinguished theological and historical writer, was born at Epfenbach, near Morbach, in Baden, 1796.

V

VAUGHAN, Rev. Robert, D.D., editor of the 'British Quarterly Review,' a distinguished writer, the judicial impartiality of whose works has not seldom prevented their attaining the popularity to which their worth entitles them. Sneered at originally when starting the 'British Quarterly' by some of those who might have been expected to have hailed the disinterested effort to elevate Nonconformist literature, the distinguished success of that review has shown that the powers of its projector are of no common order.

VERDI, Guiseppe, popular Italian composer, author of a number of the most successful operas that have been produced during the last twenty years. Verdi's musical education has been but indifferent. With a natural vein of melody, almost all his works display great poverty of conception and combination.

VERNET, Horace, French historical painter, born in Paris, 1789.

VICTOR-EMMANUEL II., king of Sardinia, son of Charles-Albert by a Hapsburgian princess, was born in March, 1820; and, until the resignation of the Sardinian crown in his favour, by his father, bore the title of duke of Savoy. In 1842 he married the Archduchess Adelaide, of Austria. When Charles-Albert took the field against Austria, the present king of Sardinia bore himself with even more than the wonted hereditary courage of his house. On the fatal issue of the battle of Novara, his father's abdication gave to him a tottering throne. The pupil of the Jesuits,

CLASSIFIED LIST

OF THE

MOST DISTINGUISHED PERSONS OF ALL TIMES,

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ACT

ACTORS, SINGERS, DANCERS, &c.
6th Century B.C.
Thespis
4th Century B.C.
Eschines
2d Century B.C.
Roscius
1st Century B.C.
Esop
1st Century A.D.
Bathylus
Lentulus
Pylades
13th Century.
Genes
16th Century.
Allen, Wm.
Alleyn
Andreini, F.
Andreini, Isab.
Archer, Wm.
Benfield, Robert
Bourne, Theo.
Bowyer, Mich.
Burbage, Rich.
Gunnell, Rich.
Hart, Charles
Hathaway, Wm.
Honieman, John
Horne, James
Lowin, J.
Shakerley, Ed.
Tarleton
Taylor, Joseph
Vernon, George
17th Century.
Abell
Armin
Baron
Beauchamp
Bejard
Betterton
Brecourt
Centlivre
Chevalier
Dancourt
Duparc

ACT

ACTORS—
Floridor
Fornaris
Kruger
Lacy
Molière
Mountfort
Pecourt
Poisson
Rosa
Rowley
Varlet
18th Century.
Ackermann, C.
Albanese
Barron
Barry
Beil
Brizard
Camilla
Cibber, Colley
Dazincourt
Dogget
Eckhof
Farquhar
Favart, Madame
Foote, S.
Garrick, D.
Gentleman
Gwynne, Nell
Henderson
Kelly
Love, James
Palmer
Quin
Woffington, Mrs.
19th Century.
Achard
Aitken
Alboni
Alexander
Allard
Anderson
Angellini
Audinot
Babbini
Bannister
Barnett, Morris
Bartly
Belletti

ACT

ACTORS—
Betterton
Blanchard
Borghio, Mamo
Bouffet
Braham
Brooke, G. V
Buckstone
Cabel, Marie
Contat
Cook, T. P.
Cooke, G. F.
Corsi
Davenport
Devrient, Emile
Dickens, Mrs. P.
Dowton
Dumesnil
Dunberval
Duncan, Miss (*Mrs. Davidson*)
Elliston
Elton
Emery
Farren, Miss
Farren, Wm.
Faucit, Helen
Fawcett
Fitzwilliam, Mrs.
Fleeck
Foote, Miss
Garcia (Viardot)
Garett
Graziani
Grisi
Glover, Mrs.
Giuglini
Glyn, Miss
Graddon, Miss (*Mrs. Gibbs*)
Harley
Henderson
Inchbald, E.
Incledon
Johnstone, Henry
Johnston (*Irish*)
Jolly
Jones
Jordan, Mrs.
Kean, E.

ACT

ACTORS—
Kean, C.
Kemble, C.
Kemble, J.
Kemble, S
Knight
Lee, L.
Lewis
Lind, Jnny
Liston
Macky
Macrady, W. C.
Malibran
Mario
Mathews, C.
Mathews, C. J.
Munden
Murray
Nelson
O'Neil, Miss
Osbaldistone
Phelps
Philips, Henry
Power
Rachel
Reeve
Reeves, Sims
Ristori
Robinson
Roy
Rudd, De
Sadowski
Siddons, Mr.
Siddons, Mrs. H.
Stirling, Mrs.
Suet
Taglioni
Talma
Vandenhoff
Vestris
Vestris, Madame
Volnais
Wallack
Webster
Weekes
Wiedmann
Wigan
Wrench
Wright
Yates

ANT

ANTIQUARIES—*continued.*
Keysler
King, E.
King, J. A.
King, Steph.
Kolb, Jac.
Kuster, G. G.
Lanzi
Larcher
Leblond, G.
Leitch
Le Neve
Lyttleton
Madden
Madox
Maire, C. A.
Maitland, N.
Malaspina, L.
Malcolm, J. P.
Mann
Mignot, S.
Milles
Müller, F. A.
Muratori, L. A.
Murphy, J. C.
Newdegate
Normand, C. L.
Norry
North, Geo.
Olafsen, J.
Oldys
Otto, Ev.
Paoli
Parsons, J.
Pegge
Percy, Thom.
Pettingel
Pinkerton
Potter, J.
Poynter
Prudent
Raspe
Rawlinson, Rich.
Rosini
Roy
Rymer
Salmon, Nath.
Sanderson
Séguier, J. F.
Stebbing
Strutt
Stuart, Jas.
Stukeley
Talman
Thom
Topham
Townley
Townshend
Tyrwhitt
Velasquez
Vernazzo
Vertue, G.
Wanley
Ward
Webb
White
Whittaker
Willis

ARC

ANTIQUARIES—
Willoughby, Lord
Winckelmann
Wyndham
Wood
Wray
Wren
Zuzzeri

19th Century.
Akermann
Belzoni
Böhlen
Brönsted
Buonaparte, Lucien
Campana
Constable
Conybere
Dahl
Duval
Gell
Hincks
Knight, P.
Layard
Marchant
Müller, Ott.
Newton
Nichols, C.
Rawlinson
Smith, C. R.
Syracuse, Count of.

ARCHITECTS.

6th Century B.C.
Anthemis

5th Century B.C.
Callicrates
Callimachus
Mnesicles
Scopas

4th Century B.C.
Demetrius

3d Century B.C.
Archias
Sostrates

2d Century B.C.
Apollodorus
Hermodorus

1st Century B.C.
Cocceius

1st Century A.D.
Vitruvius

2d Century.
Aquila
Demetrius

13th Century.
Cimabué
Massaccio

14th Century.
Andrea
Coney
Giotto
Mignot

15th Century.
Agnolo
Alberti

ARC

ARCHITECTS—
Bray
Brunelleschi
Ciccione
Contucci
Dante, P. V.
Giocondo
Liopardi
Mariano
Mejano
Pintelli
Vinci

16th Century.
Adams, R.
Agrippa, C.
Alghisi
Ammanati
Becerra
Bertano
Bianchini
Bologna, John of
Bramante
Bramantino
Bullant
Buono, B.
Caliari, B.
Campanajo
Cano, Alonzo
Châtillon
Dante, J.
Dante, V.
Delorme, Ph.
Dominic, Alb.
Fontana, Dom.
Fontana, Giov.
Giadella
Guerra
Lescot
Ligorio
Lotti
Mascherino
Mazzoni
Michael Angelo
Olivieri
Palladio
Pellegrini
Peruzzi
Porta
Raphael
Romano
Sangallo
Vasari
Vignola

17th Century.
Aldrich
Alfieri, B. J.
Algardi
Bernini
Bianco
Blondel
Bolt
Borromini
Bullet
Carlone, Thad.
Cartona, Pietro da
Chambray
Coccapani
Crescenzi
Decker

ARC

ARCHITECTS—
Dorbay
Finelli
Fontana, Carlo
Gabriel
Ghezzi
Grimaldi, G. F.
Jones, Inigo
Lamercier
Lepantre
Lunghi, Onorio
Maderno
Marob
Maroscelli
Martinelli
Nelli
Perrault
Ponzio
Pozzo, And.
Rainaldi
Rizi
Rossi
Sturm
Wren, Christ.

18th Century.
Adam
Angermanns
Antoine, J. D.
Bazemove
Beaumont, C. S.
Bernier, J. B.
Blondel
Brseux
Bogniart
Brown, L.
Burlington
Cagnola
Calderari
Campbell, Colin
Carr
Chalgrin
Chambers
Charpentier
Chevolet
Cruickshanks
Demoustier
Dufourmay
Dumont, G. M.
Eberhard
Essex, James
Fuga
Galilei, A.
Gibbs
Gilly
Harrison, Thom.
Jardine
Kent
Labarre
Legrand, J. G.
Lenoir, N.
Leroy, J. D.
Marchionni, Carlo
Marieschi
Marinoni
Moisonnier
Moraud
Morel
Newton, W.
Nicole, N.

ARCHITECTS—*continued.*
Norry
Paris
Peyse
Pozzo
Raymond
Rodriguez
Salvi, N.
Sandby, Thom.
Silberschlag
Simonetti
Soufflot
Start
Tedoli, Marq
Thiaut
Thomson
Vanburgh
Vanvitelli
Velasquez
Vernigot
Virloys
Wailly
Wyatt, D.

19th Century.
Alavoine
Aman
Barbieri
Barry, C.
Beazley, S.
Behsel
Bellanger
Belli
Berthold
Blondel
Blore
Bonnard
Bonomi, Joseph
Bonsignore
Bralle
Brogniart
Brooks, W.
Burton, D.
Cagnola
Canonica, Luigi
Cantoni
Cessart
Chalgrin
Cockerell, R. C.
Dargan
Debret
Deering
Dillon
Donaldson
Duban
Field, J.
Fischer
Fontaine
Fowler, C.
Frohlicher
Gandy
Gau
Gaucher
Gay
Girard
Gondonin
Grisart
Hamilton
Hardwick, R.

ARCHITECTS—
Hittorff
Huve
Inwood, W. and H. W.
Klenze, Baron
Kornhausel
Labrouste
Laing, D.
Lamandé
Latrobe
Lecomte
Lepere
Lesueur
Lewis, J.
Lossl
Malacharne
Moreau
Nash
Newman, J.
Pakassy
Paxton
Percier
Pichl
Playfair
Polenceau
Poletti, Luigi
Poyet
Poynter
Rennie, J.
Repton
Roberts, H.
Schemmerl
Schinckel
Shaw, J.
Smirke, Sir R.
Smith
Soane
Sprenger
Tite, W.
Valadier, Gius
Vignon
Visconti
Vullamy, L.
Wilkins, W.
Wyatt, B.

ASTRONOMERS, &c.

7th Century B.C.
Anaxagoras
Anaximander
Anaximenes
Thales

6th Century B.C.
Philolaus
Pythagoras

5th Century B.C.
Meton

4th Century B.C.
Aristyllus
Calippus
Eudoxus
Pythéus
Timochares

3d Century B.C.
Aratus
Archimedes
Aristarchus

ASTRONOMERS—
Autolycus
Erastosthenes
Euclid
Manetho

2d Century B.C.
Hipparchus
Hypsicles

1st Century B.C.
Geminus
Hyginus
Posidonius
Sosigenes
Theodosius

1st Century A.D.
Manilius
Menelaus
Seneca

2d Century.
Cleomides
Ptolemy
Theon

3d Century.
Censorinus

4th Century.
Maternus
Pappus
Theon of Alexandria

5th Century.
Capella
Hypatia
Thius

6th Century.
Proclus Diadochus
Simplicius

7th Century.
Eugenius
Isidore

8th Century.
Bedè

9th Century.
Albategnius

10th Century.
Abon Ryan
Abul-Wefa
Alfergani
Ebn Tunis
Ibn-Ale-Alm
Sylvester (Pope)
Thabet ben Korrah
Vaidjan

11th Century.
Alhazen
Alphetragius
Arsachel
Geber

12th Century.
Abon Ezra
Abul Hassan
Gerard
Zarculi

13th Century.
Alonso X. (Castille)
Bacon, Roger

ASTRONOMERS—
Cocheon (King)
Jordanus
Sacrobosco

14th Century.
Roberts
Wallingford

15th Century.
Bianchini
Cocles
Cordova, Alp.
Cusa
George of Trebizond
Grunpech
Muller, J.
Purbach
Toscanelli

16th Century.
Apianus
Bassantine
Bayer, J.
Benedict
Brahe, Tycho
Bressius
Calvisius
Cardan
Carelli
Copernicus
Dee
Digges
Fabricius
Fracastorius
Fernel
Gallucci
Gauricus
Gemma, Frisius
Ghirardelli
Gosselin
Guyon
John of Padua
Lilio
Maestlinus
Maurolicus
Mercator, G.
Munster
Nonius
Nostradamus
Orontius, Finæus
Piccolomini
Pini
Raimar
Recorde
Reinhold
Rheticus
Riccius
Rothman
Royas
Ruggieri
Schoner
Schrekenfuchsius
Stadt
Stoffler
Vinet
Waltherius
Werner
William(HesseCassel)

17th Century.
Adrian Romanus

AST

ASTRONOMERS, *contd.*—
Argoli
Arnold, Chr.
Auzout
Bambridge
Bartoli
Bartschius
Bayer
Bernard
Blaen
Borelli
Bouillaud
Briggs
Bryge
Buffin
Buot
Cassini
Cavulerius
Clavius
Cotes
Crabtree
Cunitia, Maria
De Billy
Descartes
Deusingius.
Dörfel
Duhamel
Durret
Esquivel
Fabricius
Flamsteed
Galileo
Gascoyne
Gassendi
Grassi
Greenwood
Gregory, Dav.
Gunter
Habrecht
Halley
Herigonius
Hevelius
Hooke
Horrox
Huyghens
Hydes
Inchofer
Kepler
Lahire, Gab. P.
Lahire, Phil.
Langrenus
Lansberg
Lefevre
Leibnitz
Levera
Licetus
Lily
Liris
Longomontanus
Lubiemetsky
Magini
Malapertius
Malvasia
Marius
Metius
Morin
Morinus
Mouton
Mutus

AST

ASTRONOMERS—
Napier
Newton
Norwood
Nunez
Pettavius
Peyresc
Picard
Pitiscus
Porgan, B.
Porta, J. B.
Pound
Reinerius
Rheita
Riccioli
Richer
Rōemer
Scaliger, J.
Scheiner
Schickhardt
Seth, Ward
Snellius
Stevinus
Street
Tacquet
Tarde
Townley
Ursinus
Vernier
Vieta
Villemont
Vlacq
Weigel
Wendelinus
Wharton
Wing
Winthorp
Wren
Wright
Wurzelbaur

18th Century.

Adelburner
Agelet
Ayala
Bailly
Beauchamp
Beccaria
Berand
Bernouilli, J.
Bird
Blanchini
Bliss
Bode
Bonguer
Borda
Boscowitch
Bradley
Cassella
Cassini II., James
Cassini III., De Thury
Cassini IV., Comte
Cesaris
Chappe
Châtelet, Mad. du
Clairaut
Condamine, La
Cousin
Curtis
D'Alembert

AST

ASTRONOMERS—
Delisle
Dollond, du Séjour
Euler
Falkner
Favre
Ferguson
Fontaine
Fontenelle
Fouchy
Frisi
Gersten
Godin
Gremadeuc
Grischow
Hadley
Harrison
Hell
Hornsby
Horrebow
Kaestner
Keill
Kennedy, J.
Lacaille
Laplace
Leadbeater
Legentil
Lemery
Lemounier
Lexell
Liesganig
Long
Louville
Maclaurin
Manfredi
Maraldi, J. D.
Maraldi, J. P.
Marinoni
Maskelyne
Mason, C.
Maupertuis
Mayer, C.
Mayer, T.
Messier
Montucla
Müller
Olbers
Pemberton
Pezenas
Piazzi
Pingré
Ratte
Roehl
Roy, Ramsden
Saron
Simpson, T.
Swanberg
Triesnecker
Valperga
Veiga
Velasquez
Wargentin
Weidler
Whiston
Wollaston
Ximenes
Zanotti

19th Century.

Adams

ADV

ASTRONOMERS—
Aggiula
Airey
Auila
Bessel
Biela
Bode
Bory
Brinkley
Brioschi
Burckhart, J. C
Burg
Caturegli
Cavendish
Chacomac
Delambre
Donati
Encke
Fallows
Fergusor
Foster
Fraunhofer
Galle
Gaspeis
Goldschmidt
Graham
Groombridge
Harding
Herschel, Miss
Herschel, Sir J.
Herschel, W.
Hincks
Hind
Hutton
Jeaurat
Jones
Lagrange
Lalande, J.
Lambton
Laplace
Laurent
Ledillot
Legendre
Lemery
Le Verrier
Lindenau
Luther
Marsh
Méchain
Messier
Mudge
Müller
Nichol
Olbers
Oriani
Piazzi
Pogson
Poisson
Poitevin
Pond
Pons
Reggio
Rosse
Searles
Smith
Troughton
Valasquez
Valperga
Veron

BOTANISTS, *continued*—
Lindern
Linnæus
Ludwig, C. T.
Martyn, J.
Masson, F.
Michaux
Miller
Müller, J. S.
Necker
Palitsch
Pohl
Pulteney
Richard
Rousseau, J. J.
Rusych
Salzmann
Schmidt, F.
Segnier, J. F.
Sprengel, C.
Swartz
Targioni
Turner
Vaillant
Villars
Vogler
Volkammer
Watson
Withering
Wolff
Xuares
Zorn

19th Century.

Arnot
Babbington
Badham
Balfour
Borrer
Brown
Burnett, Gil.
Carpenter, W. B.
Cassini
Constable
Decandolle
Desfontaines
Devonshire, Duke of
Dickie
Dickson
Forbes, Ed.
Gardener
Gilibert
Glenny
Graham
Gray, A.
Greville
Harvey
Hassell
Haworth
Hayne
Henfrey
Henslow
Hooker
Hooker, J.
Host
Johnston
Kickx
Lankester
Lawson
Ledru
Leighton
Les Chenault
Lindley
Loudon
M'Gillivray
Marquis
Neill
Orgardh
Ortega
Plee
Pohl
Ralfs
Rebentisch
Rostan
Roxburgh
Schleiden
Schömburg
Taylor
Thomson
Thullier
Walker
Wilson

CHEMISTS, ALCHEMISTS, &c.

8th Century.

Geber

13th Century.

Bacon, Roger

14th Century.

Basil, V.

15th Century.

Bernard, of Treves
Fioravanti

16th Century.

Agricola
Butler
Chaloner
Crollius
Duchesne
Fludd
Glauber
Kunrath
Maier
Muhenfels
Palissy
Paracelsus
Raymond Lully
Thaddeus
Vignerius
Villanovanus

17th Century.

Ashmole
Barner
Beccher
Beguin
Berger, Cl.
Boecler
Borri
Bourdelin
Boyle, R.
Brandt
Fagon
Greiff
Helmont, Van
Helvetius
CHEMISTS—
Homberg
Hooke
Jordan
Kelley
Kunckel
Lefevre, N.
Lemery
Mayow
Meysonnier
Pomet
Sala
Schröeder
Slare
Zwelfer

18th Century.

Andrin
Argand
Baume
Beddoes
Belot
Bergmann
Berthollet
Black
Boetcher
Bourdelin
Cavendish
Cazalet
Chaptal
Chaulney
Comte
Costel
Crawford
Dandolo
Dippel
Duhamel
Elliot
Falconer
Fourcroy
Gähn
Gehlen
Geoffrey
Globert
Gregor
Guericke
Guyson
Hales
Hellot
Henkel
Hutton
Ingenhousz
Jacotot
Jumelin
Klaproth
Lavoisier
Lebailliff
Lowitz, S.
Macquer
Marcet
Margraaf
Milly
Monnet, A.
Morelot
Morreau
Müller
Neumann
Nicholson
Pelletier
Poissonier
CHEMISTS—
Pott
Priestley
Raymond, J. M.
Riccoboni, A. F.
Ritter, Jer.
Roebuck
Rousseau, J. L. C.
Rutherford
Sage
Scheele
Shaw
Smithson
Speilmann
Stahl
Tennant
Vauquelin
Vogel
Watson
Watt
Wedgewood
Wenzel
Wollaston

19th Century

Anderson
Apjohn
Arfwedson
Balrel
Berzellius
Boussingault
Bown, Sam.
Bussy
Christisson
Clark
Dalton
Davy
Deyeux
Dumas
Faraday
Fownes
Fresenius
Gerhardt
Gmelin
Graham
Gregory
Griffin
Hassel
Hoffman
Hope
Johnson
Kane
L'Herminier
Liebig
Lussac, Gay
Melloni
Merimée
Mitscherlich
Mohr
Mojon
Mons
Mulder
Muller
Oersted
Penny
Playfair
Prout
Regnault
Schlessinger
Seftstrom

CHEMISTS, *continued*—
Stromeyer
Swaan
Taylor
Thenard
Thomson, R. D.
Thomson, Thomas
Turner
Ure
Wilson, C.

DIVINES, THEOLOGIANS, ECCLESIASTICS, LITURGISTS, &c., &c. —See *Heretics, Sectaries, Orators*, &c.

1st Century.
Clement
Hermas, St.
Ignatius, St.

2d Century.
Irenæus, St.
Justin, St.
Theophilus, S.

3d Century.
Anatolius
Caius
Clement, St.
Cyprian, St.
Gregory, St.
Hyppolytus, St.

4th Century.
Ambrose, St.
Athanasius, St.
Augustine, St.
Basil, St.
Chrysostom, St.
Cyril, St.
Epiphany, St.
Eusebius
Gregory Nazianius
Gregory Nyssius
Hilary, St.
Jerome, St.
Lucifer
Osius
Paulinus, St.

5th Century.
Arnobius
Basil
Cæsar
Cyril
Denys
Eugenius, St.
Gildas, St.
Isidore, St.
Mercator
Procopius
Socrates
Theodore
Theodoret
Vigil
Vincent, St.
Zosimus

6th Century.
Dorothea, St.

DIVINES—
Eunodius
Gregory I.
Leander, St.
Martin, St.
Simon, Stylites

7th Century.
Agathon
Anastasius
Eugenius
Ildefonsa
Isidore of Seville
Maximus
Olympiodorus
Theodore, St.

8th Century.
Ambrose
Damascene

9th Century.
Adrevald
Aldric
Anastasius (the librarian)
Eulogus, St.
Ottfried
Photius
Radbert
Remy, St.
Scotus
Theodolph
Wulphade

10th Century.
Odilon
Sylvester II.

11th Century.
Anselm, St.
Burchard
Damien
Foulques
Gertrude, St.
Gregory VII.
Lanfranc
Xyphilin

12th Century.
Abelard
Amaury
Bacon, R.
Bernard, St.
Bruno
Champeaux
Innocent III.
Lombard
Nicephorus
St. Victor, Achard
St. Victor, Richard
Zacharias

13th Century.
Aquinas, Thomas
Bonaventura
Gregory X.
Innocent V.
Raymond, St.
Sorbonne
Ximenes, Arch.

14th Century.
Barlaam

DIVINES—
Bassolis
Bertrand
Bradwardin
Catherine, St.
Clement V.
Engelbert
Grotius
Guy, 1st.
John XXII.

15th Century.
Acquaviva
Ambrose
Basil
Bernardin, St.
Bessarion
Colet
Dennis
Fisher
Gerson
Hilton
Isidore
Kempis, Thomas à
Lemaistre
Pius II.
Savonarola
Torquemada.
Wimpfeling.

16th Century.
Abbot
Acosta
Acquaviva, Ch.
Adamson
Agricola
Ainsworth
Albani
André
Arminius
Askew, Anne
Aylmer
Babington
Balsamo
Bartholomew, St.
Bellarmine
Beza, Theod.
Borromenes, St.
Borromeo, F.
Bradford
Bullinger, H.
Caius, Th.
Cajetan, Oct.
Campian
Cappel
Casaubon
Cassander
Clavius
Cooper, Th.
Cox
Crispin
Ebert
Erasmus
Fabricius, Th.
Fox, J.
Fries, J.
Fulke
Fuller
Gardiner, Stephen
Gerlach, Stephen

DIVINES—
Ghirardacci
Gouge
Gropper
Guyjou, And.
Guyot
Hausenmuller
Henry VIII.
Hooker
Hooper
Hutten, Ulric Von
Jansenius
Kaas
Kircher, C.
Knox
Lambert
Lavater
Lesley, J.
Loos, Corn.
Loyola
Luther
Mariana
Martin, Greg.
Martyr
Melancthon
Merlin
Montholon
More, Thos.
Munster
Navarre
Negri, Virg.
Nicolai
Œcolampadius
Olivetan
Pamela
Parker, Sam.
Parsons, R.
Peletier
Pighius
Plancius
Pucci
Realino
Ricci
Rodriguez
Rossignoli
Sales, F.
Sanchez
Schulting
Sixtus
Smith, Rich.
Spottiswood
Standish
Stapleton
Suarez
Tapper
Toletius
Turner
Ugonius
Valdes
Valentia
Villars
Vittorelli
Vossius
White
Winckelmann
Woolton
Wright
Xavier
Ximenes, Card.

DIVINES, *continued*—
Yves
Zecchi
Ziegler
Zoemeren
Zuccolo

17th Century.

Addison, Jos.
Aldrich
Ames, E.
Andrada, A.
Andrada, H.
André
Arnauld
Arnkiel
Arnold, G.
Bagger
Bagot, J.
Baillie, R.
Baily, L.
Barclay, R.
Baronius
Bates
Bathhurst
Baxter, W.
Baxter, R.
Benedict XIII.
Benzelius
Beveridge
Biddle
Blondel
Blount
Boilean
Bosquet
Bossuet
Boston
Boyse
Brandt
Brown
Budeus
Bull
Calderwood
Calixtus
Calmet
Carstairs
Cartwright
Caryophilus
Casanova
Casaubon
Cave, E.
Chatelain
Chillingworth
Claude, J.
Clement XI.
Cocceius
Collier
Collins
Corder
Cresol
Davenport
Digby, Ken.
Doddridge
Donne
Drelincourt
Earle
Ellwood
Episcopius
Fénélon
Ferrari, B.

DIVINES—
Fleetwood
Fleury
Franke
Gale, Theoph.
Garnier, J.
Gerhard
Gioffi
Glanville, J.
Glass
Gonge
Goodwin
Gordon, J. H.
Grabe
Grammont
Grosteste
Grotius
Hale
Heineccius
Heylin
Holden
Hough
Howell
James, M.
Keller, J.
King
Lake, Arth.
Lami, F.
Lange, J.
Larroque
Launoy
Lebrun
Leger
Legrande, P.
Leibnitz
Lepelletier
Leslie
Leydecker
Lloyd
Locke
Lowth
Malebranche
Martin, And.
Martin, David
Mather, C.
Maurice
Mayne
Mercier, C.
Molinos
Montaigne, R.
More, H.
Nelson
Nicole
Norris
Olier
Osiander
Oughtred
Oxenbridge
Papin
Patrick, S.
Pfaff
Pipping
Pocock
Pouchet
Prideaux
Procopowitsch
Quesnel
Ragotsky
Rapin

DIVINES—
Ribas y Carasquilla
Robertson, T.
Sacheverell
Sainte-Beuve
Sainte-Real
Sand, Christ.
Saurin
Scioppius
Sherlock
Simon, R.
South
Spenser
Stillingfleet
Swedenborg
Talbot
Taylor
Tennyson
Thiers
Tindal
Towerson
Treuve
Ulrich
Usher
Veron
Villiers
Voight
Wagner
Wagstaff
Wall
Walshe
Webbe
Wharton
Whichcote
Whitty
Witts
Woolston
Worthington
Zapf
Zwinger

18th Century.

Aaron
Alberti
Arjona
Armstrong
Asp
Bahrdt
Balthasar
Barral
Barrington
Barry
Baumgarten, J. S.
Bayley
Beaumont
Beauvais
Benedict XIV.
Benson
Bentham, Ed.
Benzelius
Berthelet
Berthier
Blackburn
Blacklock
Blair
Blumeberg
Bonald
Broughton
Browne
Buffier

DIVINES—
Bulfinger
Butler
Campe
Chaloner
Chauvelin
Clarke, Sam.
Clarke, W.
Clayton
Clowes
Crusius
Dodd, C.
Dodd, W.
Edwards, J
Edwards, Th.
Eichhorn, J. G.
Emelyn
Emery
Erskine
Feuerlin
Flotwel
Fordyce, D.
Forster, N.
Foster, J.
Freyinghausen
Funck, C. L.
Geddes, M.
Genovesi
Gerbert
Gerdil
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gray, Z.
Gregorius, E. F.
Gregory, G.
Grillot, J. J.
Grove
Guerin
Guichard
Hall, Bp.
Hermes
Hess, J. J.
Hoadley
Hooke
Ignarra
Inguimbert
Iselin
Jacobi, J. G.
Jahn
Jolly
Keller
Kennicott
Kett
King, P.
Knapp
Knoch
Knowles
Koppe
Krause
Lampe
Lardner
Lebris
Leland
Lemere
Lewis
Lindsay, J.
Lindsey
Logan
Massillon

ECO

ECONOMISTS, *contind.*—
Belsham
Bentham
Bergius
Blackwell
Bonneval
Bonneville
Briganti
Broggia
Burke
Bush
Butel-Dumont
Campomanes
Caraccioli
Carli
Carnot
Cerisier
Chalmers
Colquhon
Comte
Condorcet
Creuze
Dallas
Danton
Decker
Delolme
Dumont, P. E. L.
Dunbar
Dupont
Erskine
Ferguson
Filangieri
Fletcher (of Salton)
Fox
Franklin
Galiani
Gee
Genovesi
Gordon, Th.
Graslin
Gregory
Grivel
Haeberlin
Hamilton
Hawkins
Heriot
Higgins
Hume
Kampenhausen
Koch
Laroche
Law
Lenoir
Mably
Macfarlane
Mackintosh
Maistre, De
Malthus
Melville
Mengotti
Michaud
Millar
Mirabeau, Vict.
Montesquieu
Moreau
Morellet
Neckar
Neri
Ortes

ECO

ECONOMISTS—
Paganini
Paine
Paley
Palmieri
Paoletti
Paterson
Prevost
Price
Quesnay
Raynal
Ricci
Rivarol
Riviere, De la
Robespierre
Roscoe
Rousseau, J. J.
Sacheverell
Say
Schlegel, Fr.
Scott, J.
Scrofani
Sheridan
Sièyes
Smith, A.
Solera
Soules
Stapfer
Stewart, Sir James
St. Simon
Swift
Temple
Tiernay
Trench
Tull
Turgot
Valckennaer
Varenne
Vasco
Vattel
Vauban
Verri
Voltaire
Walpole
Washington, G.
Williams
Zanon

19th Century.

Alison
Ancillon, Fred.
Bastiat
Beaugeard
Belmondi
Black
Blanc, L.
Boerne
Bosellini
Bradbury
Bray
Bright
Brougham
Carrel
Chalmers
Cobbett
Cobden
Comte
Craig
Dove
Dumont

ECO

ECONOMISTS—
Dumoulin
Dunlop
Edgeworth
Fleury
Fonfrede
Fourier
Ganich
Gilbart
Gioja, M.
Gladstone
Guizot
Hamilton, Prof. (of Aberdeen)
Hardcastle
Hume, Joe.
Huskisson
Jakob
Kossuth
Krause
Lamartine
Lieber
Littré
Loyd, Jones (Overstn.)
Loyson
MacCulloch
MacGregor
Malthus
Mazzini
Mill, J. S.
Mills, Jas.
Morgan
Newmarch
O'Connell, D.
Odier
Owen
Parent-Duchâtelet
Parnel, H.
Pecchio
Peel, Sir R.
Plowden
Porter
Proudhon
Ramsay
Ressi
Ricardo
Rintoul
Romagnosi
Sadler
Schwalze
Scrope
Senior
Shaftesbury
Sismondi
Spencer
Stewart
Storch
Thompson, Col.
Tooke
Toqueville
Torrens
Tucker
Turgot
Ulloa
Ustariz
West
Whately
Wilson
Wood

EDI

EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, PRINTERS, &c.—See *Philologists*, &c.

15th Century.

Aldus, M.
Bectarmuntz
Bonhomme
Bellart
Caxton
Coster
Drizhen, A
Faques, W
Faust
Gering, U.
Gutenberg
Jensen
Kobinger
Koelhof
Lettou
Lignanine
Machlhia
Mentelius
Pannartz
Pfister
Pynson
Rood, Theod.
Schœffer
Spira, John de
Spira, Windiline de
Sweynheim
Tissard
Valdarver
Winters
Worde, W. de
Zarot
Zell

16th Century.

Amerbach
Badius
Barbier
Blaeu, W. J.
Bomberg
Candolle
Commelin
Cramoisy
Day, John
Dolet
Froben
Grafton
Gryphe
Morel
Morrhius
Notary
Otto
Pattison
Siberch
Stephens
Wechel
Winterburger
Wyer

17th Century.

Annison
Bondol
Calderon
Elzevir
Juilleron
Ogilby

ELECTRICIANS, *contd.*—
Puffendorf
Quet
Raims
Remond
Riess
Ritchie
Rive, De la
Robinson, T R.
Robison
Ronalds
Ross
Ruhmkorff
Rutter
Savart
Schilling
Schönbein
Schweiger
Scoresby, Wm.
Seebeck
Seguin
Simpson
Singer
Smee
Steinheil
Streizig
Svanberg
Taylor
Thenard
Thomson, Wm.
Volta
Wartmann
Watkins
Weber
Whitehouse
Wilkinson
Williams
Wilson
Wollaston
Yelin
Zamboni

ENGINEERS.—See *Mechanicians, Architects*, &c.

4th Century B.C.
Archytas
3d Century B.C.
Apollonius
Archimedes
2d Century B.C.
Ctesibius
Hero
1st Century B.C.
Cæsar, C. Julius
Vitruvius
1st Century A.D.
Apollodorus
16th Century.
Aconcio
Birinquccio
Branca
Caus, Solomon de
Caus, Isaac de
Cellini
Craponne
Errard
Meynier

ENGINEERS—
Stevin
Tartaglia, N.
Vinci, Lionardo da
17th Century.
Alcotti
Amontons
Aspremont, D.
Beaulieu
Beauplan
Clerville
Coehorn
Deville
Drebbel
Dubocage
Fournier
Guglielmini
Hoste
Leupold
Mallet
Myddleton, H.
Ogilby
Papin
Parent
Ranau
Savery
Vauban
Viviani
Worcester, Marquis of
Wren
18th Century.
Arçon
Arkwright
Baur, F. G.
Beighton
Belidor
Berthier
Brindley
Buat, Chevalier du
Butterfield
Caffieri
Cailleau
Carbury
Carnot, L. N. M.
Carnot, Sady
Cartwright
Chapman
Chezy
Clairas
Cossigny
Costa, B.
Edwards, Wm.
Fourcroy
Fournier
Franklin, Ben.
Fulton
Gauthier
Girard
Hargreave
Hornblower
Hutton
Jacotin
Jessop
Johnston, John
Lajouchere
Lambton
Laurent
Lecreuix
Lourent

ENGINEERS—
Macadam
Montalembert
Miller
Müller
Murdoch, W.
Newcomen
Orme, Philibert de l'
Peronnet
Perry
Plaat
Pope
Potter, Humphrey
Prony
Pussy, B. de
Roebuck, J.
Roziere
Smeaton
Stevenson
Symington
Taylor
Telford
Thompson (Count R.)
Trevithick
Watson
Watt, Gregory
Watt, James
Watt, James, jun.
19th Century.
Ardent
Armstrong
Atwood
Bald
Barlow, Peter
Barlow, P. W.
Barlow, W. H.
Bateman
Bell
Blakely
Booth, Henry
Boulton
Braithwaite, F.
Braithwaite, J.
Bramah
Brandreth
Brassey
Bremner
Brisson
Brunel, J. K.
Brunel, M. J.
Burgoyne
Busby, C. A.
Cayley
Chadwick, E.
Clapeyron
Clark, D. K.
Clausius
Condor
Coriolis
Cowper, E. A.
Cubitt, Sir W.
Dererder
Dundonald
Dunn
Duvivier
Edgeworth
Ellis
Ericsson
Fairbairn

ENGINEERS—
Field
Fontaine
Fourneyron
Fresnel
Gibb
Gordon, Alex.
Gordon, Lewis
Grahame, Thos.
Grainger
Gravatt
Gray, Thos.
Gregory, E. H.
Griffith
Gurney
Hackworth
Harding
Hartley
Hawkshaw
Hawksley
Hemans
Hodgkinson
Hoe
Jardine
Jonval
Kennard
Kuhlmann
Labelye
Locke
Macneill
Mallet
Manby
Maudslay
May
Miller, John
Mitchell
Montgolfier
Morin
Napier, David
Napier, J. R.
Napier, Robert
Nasmyth
Navier
Neilson, J. B.
Neilson, W.
Nicholson
Nimmo
Pasley
Paxton, David
Perkins, A. M.
Perkins, Jacob
Philippon
Pollok, John
Poloncau
Poncelet
Rankine, David
Rankine, W. J. M.
Ransome
Rastrick
Rawlinson, R.
Rendel
Rennie, George
Rennie, John
Rennie, Sir John
Roebling
Roebuck
Russell
Scaccia
Seguin

ENGINEERS, *continued.*
Semple
Siemens, C. W.
Siemens, Werner
Simms
Simpson
Smith
Stephenson, G.
Stephenson, R.
Stevenson, Alan
Stevenson, David
Stevenson, Robt.
Stevenson, Thos.
Stirling, James
Stirling, Robt.
Taylor
Thom
Thomson, Andrew
Thomson, James
Todtleben
Tredgold
Vicat
Vignoles
Walker
Warren
Weisbach
Whitehouse
Whitworth
Wiebeking
Wood
Yvon-Villarceaux

ENGRAVERS, CARVERS, JEWELLERS, &c.

15th Century.
Arfé, H.
Asser
Baldini
Bertoldo
Birague
Cenini
Domenico
Finiguerra
Fust
Graaf
Pisanello
Polajuolo
Raimondi

16th Century.
Abacco
Ælst
Aldegraef
Altdorfer, A.
Ambergen
Amman
Anichini
Aragonese
Arfé, Juan
Aspetti
Augustine
Badalocchio
Baldung
Bartoli
Bernard, S.
Bernardi, J.
Binck
Bink, J.
Blaemart

ENGRAVERS—
Bolswaert
Borgiani
Breughel
Broeck
Burgkmaer
Caraglio
Carpi
Cavino
Cellini
Cesari
Corsimo
Cort
Dante
Delft
Ditmer
Dominic
Dordoni
Durer, Alb.
Fontana
Franco
Gautier
Gheyn
Ghisi
Kager
Kruger
Kruger, L.
Lautensak
Lebe
Leyde
Londersel
Lorch
Marcolini
Matsys
Maurer
Mazuola
Momper
Moojaert
Pellegrini
Penz
Porro
Schiammossi
Schiavoni
Sterne
Valesio
Vecchiatta
Vico

17th Century.
Agnelli
Agricola
Amling
Arvidson
Ballin
Bandel
Bartoli
Beattriath
Bella
Benaschi
Berghem
Bergmuller
Bezozzi
Bischop
Bleker
Borner
Boulanger
Brebiette
Briot
Caffieri
Canini, J. A.

ENGRAVERS—
Carpini
Cesi
Cheron
Cheron, L.
Chiari
Coldore
Colignon
Cousin, H.
Crespi, J.
Cuni
David
Dolivar
Dorigny
Dughet
Ermed
Fantelli
Fialetti
Fougieres
Fraisne
Fusseli
Gheraldi
Giovanini
Hanizelmann
Hollar
Jeghir
Jordæns
Keller
Kraus
Leblond
Lievens
Lodge
Lutterell
Manteuil, R.
Matthioli
Meyering
Mignard
Moly, P.
Montagne
Newcomen
Nieulant
Nooms
Oliver
Payne, J.
Perrier, F.
Poelenburg
Poilly
Rembrandt
Roullet
Rousseau, Ja.
Sacchi, C.
Saulecque
Scaramuccia
Schœnfeld
Schuppen
Smith, J.
Soldani
Southman
Steen
Troschel
Vanderbank
Varin
Verbeecq
Verkolie
Vlieger
Wirtz
Wolfgang
Wyck
Zeger

ENGRAVERS—
18th Century.
Aberlie
Allegrain
Amand
Angier
Aquila, F.
Aquila, P.
Asner
Aubert
Audouin
Aveline
Baillie
Balechon
Bartolozzi
Baureinfeld
Beaumont, E.
Beauvais
Becker
Beckett
Belmont
Berry
Bewick
Blake
Boehm
Bouillard
Bresciani
Bullinger
Caffieri
Canunerata
Campanella
Cardon
Caslon
Charpentier
Chatelain
Chevillet
Christian
Coelmanus
Cooper, Rich.
Crevellacci
Crusins
Darcis
Dassier
Daulle
David, F. A.
Demidoff
Denon
Dorsch
Dumont
Duncker
Duvivier
Eichler
Elliot
Fehrmann
Ficquet
Flaxman
Fournier
Francois, C. J.
Fry
Gando
Garamont
Gardiner
Geyser
Ghinghi
Gmelin
Gordon
Grateloup
Gunst
Guttemberg

ENGRAVERS, *contind.*—
Haas
Heath
Hoffmann
Hogarth
Holloway
Hood
Houbraken
Inigo
Jouffroy
Kellechoven
Kent, W.
Kleugel
Kolbe
Kraus
Lambert
Launay
Leclerc
Lens
Lowry
Malcolm
Maritz
Mason
Meil
Middiman
Miger, S.
Moser, G. M.
Mounier, L. G
Norblin
Oudenarde
Oudry
Papillon
Paton
Pichler
Preisler
Queverdo
Revel
Ryland
Salle, Ph. de la
Sandby
Schmidt, G. F.
Schmitz
Sharp
Sherwin
Slodt
Spilsburg
Strange
Strutt
Thomassin
Varin
Vertue
Vivares
Weidmann
Wille
Wolfgang
Woollett
Worlidge
Zuccarelli

19th Century.

Anderloni
Bartolozzi
Bartsch
Bate
Bervie
Bikam
Bromely
Burnet
Castellau

ENGRAVERS,—
Choris
Collas, W. & J
Cooke
Cousens
Cousins
Dalziel
Delpech
Doo
Elkington
Engelmann
Engleheart
Faed
Faucherry
Finden, W.
Fitler
Forrest
Goodall
Graves
Green
Hall, J.
Hatfield
Heath
Holl, F.
Holl, W.
Horsburgh
Jolly
Joubert
Kaulbach
Landseer
Le Keux
Lemon
Lewis
Lowry
Miller
Morghen, R.
Müller
Prior
Pugin
Pye
Raimbach
Rancourt
Retzsch
Richardson
Robertson
Ryall
Ryland
Sennefelder
Sharpe
Smith, J. T.
Stewart
Stocks
Sybon
Vernon
Watt
Willmore
Wyon

FINANCIERS, &c.—See *Economists, Legislators, &c.*

16th Century.

Angot
Clerk
Flachat
Gresham
Grolber

FINANCIERS,—
17th Century.
Bernard, S.
Caron
Colbert
Colston
Crozat
Diodati
Gourville
Montreuil
Peletier
Savary
18th Century
Astidimer
Beaujon
Durand
Freiss
Grenville
Hallar
Law
Mollien
Necker
Oberkampt
Paris-Duvernay
Paterson
Pitt
Real
Schelles
Walpole
19th Century.
Baring
Brück
Claviere
Dobree
Fould
Gladstone
Lafitte
Lewis
Orvilliers
Peel
Rothschilds
Wood, Sir C.

FOUNDERS OF ORDERS, &c.—See *Heretics and Sectaries*, also *Philosophers.*

3d Century.
Anthony, St.
4th Century.
Augustine, St.
Castor, St.
Martin, St.
5th Century.
Melanie, St.
6th Century.
Aurelian, St.
Benedict, St.
Cassiodorus
Columba, St.
Gildas, St.
7th Century.
Benedict, St.
Cuthbert, St.
Felix, St.
8th Century.
Maur, St.

FOUNDERS OF ORDERS,
10th Century.
Bernard, St.
Dunstan, St
11th Century.
Bruno, St.
Gualbret
Odo (of Clagny)
Robert de Moleme
Vital, St.
12th Century.
Albert (of Jerusalem)
Bernard, St.
Felix, St. (of Valois)
Heloise
Mathu, John de
Norbert, St.
Stephen, St.
13th Century.
Albert
Clair, St.
Dominic, St.
Francis, St. (of Assise)
Hyacinth, St.
SylvestreGosseline, St.
14th Century.
Beranger
Bridget, St.
Groot, Gerard
15th Century.
Baptist
Bernardin, St.
Frances, St.
Francis, St. (of Paul)
Morigia
16th Century.
Andrada
Barriere
Bassi, M. de
Borromeo, Th.
Croix, St., J.
Escobar
Frith
Ignatius Loyola, St.
Jerome
Latimer
Lestonac
Neri Philip, St.
Sales, F., St.
Theresa, St.
17th Century.
Ballon
Beaufort
Chantal, St.
Fourier
Fox
Fremont
Henrietta-Maria
Legras
Meur
Miramion
Mondonville
Rancé, De
Tissier
Vincent, Paul de, St.

FOUNDERS OF ORDERS, *continued*—
18th Century.
Liguori
Paul
Swedenborg
Villefroy
19th Century.
Malmy
Pius IX.

GEOGRAPHERS, &c.
4th Century B.C.
Hecateus
Pytheas
3d Century B.C.
Eratosthenes
Megasthenes
2d Century B.C.
Pausanius
1st Century B.C.
Alexander
Strabo
1st Century A.D.
Pliny, the elder
Pomponius, Mela
4th Century.
Marcian
Syncelle
11th Century.
Damien
Kodsi
15th Century.
Denis
Ferrari
Leon
Mauro
16th Century.
Barbosa
Cespedes
Dante
Guyet
Lily
Mercator
Ramusio
Wyetfliet
17th Century.
Alting
Anderson
Barbot
Beauplan
Behrens, G. H.
Braun, G.
Clavier
Delisle
Duchesne
Duval
Fez
Fournier
Hubner
Jaillot
Ogilvy
18th Century.
Amoretti
Anville, D'
Arrowsmith
Bachienne

GEOGRAPHERS—
Beaumont
Bellin
Berthier
Busching, A. F.
Chatelard
Chaulaire
Dalrymple
Delahuye
Echard
Engel
Franz
Freret
Galletti, J. G. A.
Georgi
Gosselin
Grenet
Haas, J. M.
Hutchins, Th.
Jefferys
Jonge
Keulen, J.
Koes
Krebbel
Lamartiniere
Lirelli
Marelins
Marsigli
Noailles, J. L. F.
Pinkerton
Robert, F.
Stralenberg
Taube
Turner
Volckmann
19th Century.
Alexander
Bache
Back
Banza
Beaumont, E. de
Bell
Berghaus
Bone
Bonnycastle
Brant
Brue
Brun, Malte
Chandler
Coolie, W. D.
Dechen
Eddy
Fairbairn
Fitzroy
Foster
Gliemann
Gray
Guyot
Haelstromm
Holle
Humboldt
Jervis
Johnston
Johnstone, A. K.
Kiepert
King
Lloyd, H.
MacCarthy
MacClintock

GEOLOGISTS—
Meyers
Mitchell
Morse
Nicolay
Niebuhr
Peirce
Redding, Cy.
Ritter
Schomburgh
Smith, G. H.
Steffens
Stern, Chr.
Stieler
Spruner
Sydow
Voight
Washington

GEOLOGISTS.
16th Century.
Agricola, G.
Frascatoro
Majoli
Palissy
17th Century.
Cardano
Colonna
Hooke
Leibnitz
Lister
Packe
Plot
Quirini
Ramazzini
Ray
Scheuchzer
Scilla
Steno
Woodward
Wotton
18th Century.
Arduino
Beaumont, De
Brander
Brocchi
Buch, De
Buffon
Burnet
Camerarius
Catcott
Cordier
Cronstadt
Deshayes
D'Hulloy, O.
Fitton
Fourier
Freyberg
Goldfuss
Holloway
Hutton
Kirwan
Lehmann, J. G.
Linnæus
Lister
Llwyd
Martin
Mitchell, J.

GEOLOGISTS—
Moro, L.
Pallas
Parkinson
Ramazzini
Rouelle
Santorino
Scheneliser
Singer
Smith, Wm.
Sowerby
Strachey
Vallisneri
Wallerius
Werner
Whiston
Whitehurst
19th Century.
Agassiz
Allen
Argyll, Geo., Duke of
Bakewell
Beche, De la
Brogniart
Brooke
Buckland
Conybeare
Craig, J.
Dana
Dartmouth
Daubeny
De Luc
Duchen, Van
Featherstonhaugh
Fleming
Forbes
Greenough
Guyot
Harris
Hitchcock
Hopkins
Humboldt
Jardine
Jukes
Lankester
Lindley
Lyell
MacCulloch
Miller, Hugh
Miller, W. H.
Murchison
Nicol
Owen
Page
Phillips
Poisson
Powell, Baden
Ramsay
Rogers
Scouller
Sedgwick
Silliman
Smith, J. Pye
Sternberg
Strickland, H.
Taylor
Whewell
Wilson
Young

GEOMETRICIANS, MATHEMATICIANS, &c.

7th Century B.C.
Thales

6th Century B.C.
Pythagoras

5th Century B.C.
Anaxagoras
Hippocrates
Œnopides
Theodorus

4th Century B.C.
Amyclas
Apollonius
Archytas
Aristaeus
Euclid
Eudoxus
Leo
Leodamus
Menaechmus
Neolides
Plato
Theaetatus

3d Century B.C.
Archimedes
Aristarchus
Athenæus
Eratosthenes
Hermotimus
Marinus
Philippus
Ptolemy

2d Century B.C.
Hipparchus
Hypsicles
Nicomedes

1st Century B.C.
Geminus
Theodosius

1st Century A.D.
Menelaus
Ptolemy

2d Century.
Galen
Theon

4th Century.
Diocles
Diophantus
Hypatia
Pappus
Serenus

5th Century.
Isodorus
Proclus
Victor

6th Century.
Boethius
Eutocius

9th Century.
Honim ben Ishak

10th Century.
Sylvester II., St.

11th Century.
Adelbold
Albaçan

GEOMETRICIANS—

12th Century.
Abelard

13th Century.
Bacon, R.
Basinge
Campanus
Fibonnacci
William of Auvergne

14th Century.
Bradwardin
Dagomart
Muris
Suisset, R.
Wallingford

15th Century.
Alberti
Batecumbe
Cusa
Dante, P. V.
Fernel
Paccioli
Regiomantanus
Stifelius
Vitello
Werner
Zamberti

16th Century.
Allen
Apianus
Baldini
Barozzi
Bianconi
Billingsley
Boissiere
Bombelli
Brerewood
Briggs, H.
Brun, Th.
Cardan
Chiaramonti
Clavius
Copernicus
Dante, E.
Dasypodius
Dee, Jno.
Digges
Ferrari
Freux
Galileo, V.
Gregory XIII.
Grynæus, S.
Gyon
Harriot
Henrion, D.
Hervagium
Holtzmann
Keulen
Maurolycus
Monantheuil
Napier
Pighius
Ramus
Rhoeticus
Ricci
Stevin
Stromer

GEOMETRICIANS—
Talesio, Ber.
Tartulia
Vieté
Zamberti
Ziegler

17th Century.
Andreon, F.
Argoli, A.
Barozzi, J.
Barrow
Barthelemy, E.
Berigard
Blondel
Bonjour
Bramer
Button
Carré
Cavellieri
Challes
Ciassi
Collin, J.
Craig, J.
Descartes
Dubreuil
Durand
Eberhard
Eselunhardi
Fermat
Foster
Galileo
Gassendi
Gerbillon
Gestrin
Giordani
Gregory, J.
Guerino
Guiglielmi
Gunter
Halley, E.
Hooke
Huyghens, Chr.
Kepler
Lami, Bern.
Lange
Lecomte
Leibnitz
L'Hopital, G. F. A.
Marsenne
Mercator, N.
Molyneux
Moore
Newton
Nieuwentyt
Oughtred
Pascal, Blaise
Ramsay
Richard, Cl.
Roberval
Rolle
Saville
Schall
Snell
St. Vincent
Tissot
Torricelli
Varignon
Vernier
Viviani

GEOMETRICIANS—
Wallis
Wells
Zahn
Zimmerman

18th Century.
Adelburner
Agnessi
Alembert, D'
Algarotti
Anderson
Argobast
Bareme
Belgrade
Beneveruti, C.
Bernoulli
Bilfinger
Bochart
Boehm
Boscowitch
Bossut
Bruckner
Bush
Cagnoli
Canus
Carnot
Castillon
Chatelard
Chelucci
Clairaut
Cousin, J. A. J.
Crivelli
Delambre
Delisle
Dodson
Emerson, W.
Euler
Farquharson
Ferguson, Jas.
Fourier
Frobes
Gardiner
Gibson
Gregory, D.
Guy, Vernon
Heilbronner
Horrebow
Horseley
Hutton
Jallabert
Jurin
Kater
Kraft
Lagrange
Lambert, J. H.
Laplace
Lecchi
Legendre
Maclaurin, C.
Mallet, Fred.
Manfredi
Mascheroni
Maupertuis
Moivre
Montucla
Nicolai
Nicole
Pemberton
Peyrard

GEOMETRICIANS, *contd.*
Piazzi
Playfair
Quesnel
Ramos
Rittenhouse
Rossignol, J. J.
Saunderson
Sharp, Abr.
Simpson, T.
Simson, R.
Stanhope
Stewart, M.
Stirling, J.
Stone
Taylor
Topfer
Vega
Velasquez
Walker
Whiston
Wildhore
Ximenes
Zorelli

19th Century.
Abel, N. H.
Adams, J. C.
Airy
Atkinson
Babbage
Banks
Barlow
Bonnycastle
Boole, G.
Brewster
Budan
Burkhardt
Camerer
Carlyle
Chalmers
Chasles
Degen
Delambre
De Morgan
Donkin
Duncan
Elliot
Encke, J. F.
Fisher, G.
Galbraith
Grainboni
Gunert, J. A.
Hachette
Hall
Hamilton, H. P.
Hauber
Herschell, J. F. W.
Holdred
Hutton
Ivory
Kater
Kelland
Lardner
Lee
Lealie
Leverrier
Levy
Libri
Lubbock

GEOMETRICIANS—
Monge
Montucla
Moseley
Peacock
Peyrard
Poisson
Quetelet
Reimer
Struve, F. G. W.
Studer
Sturm
Thomson
Tredgold
Vignolles, C.
Vince
Wood
Young

GRAMMARIANS, CRITICS, &c.—See *Linguists, &c.*

4th Century B.C.
Zoilus

3d Century B.C.
Sosibus
Zenodotus

2d Century B.C.
Apollodorus
Aristarchus
Aristophanes

1st Century B.C.
Apollonius
Didymus
Varro

1st Century A.D.
Apion
Cato
Palæmon

2d Century.
Athenæus
Diogenes
Galen
Hæphestion
Herodius
Linnæus
Nicanor
Pollux

3d Century.
Censorinus

4th Century.
Eugene
Harpocrates

5th Century.
Diomedes
Macrobius
Philemon
Priscian
Stephen (of Byzantium)
Syrianus

6th Century.
Lactantius

7th Century.
Hierocles
Isodore of Seville

GRAMMARIANS—

8th Century.
Keith

9th Century.
Marouf
Photius
Theodosius

10th Century.
Ælfric
Œcomenius
Suidas

11th Century.
Papias

14th Century.
Ascher
Meurier
Moschopulus

15th Century.
Calphurnius
Chalcondyle
Despauter
Gaza
Juvenal
Nebrissensis
Pontanus
Scaliger
Tortelli

16th Century.
Abstemius
Accorso
Baldi
Bochis
Bronchorst
Bruccioli
Canini
Cappel
Casaubon
Cooper, Th.
Daniel
Erasmus
Fabrini
Favorinus
Guyjon
Jonson, B.
Jungermann
Leroy
Mercier
Morin
Osorius
Palsgrave
Parrhasius
Ramus
Synders
Sturm, J.
Wilhelm
Wilson

17th Century.
Addison
Ainsworth
Boileau
Butler
Casanova
Comenius
Duverdier
Elliot
Farnaby
Gataker

GRAMMARIANS—
Girard
Gronovius
Hoogstraaten
Jouvency
Klutschen
Lefevre
Leigh
Leven
Mallet
Mercier
Milton
Perizonius
Pomey
Robertson, T. H.
Schaaf
Schrevelius
Scioppius
Shirley
Steele
Valois
Vangelas
Vavasseur
Weber
Wotton

18th Century.
Arc, D'
Adam, N.
Arbuthnot, J.
Astori
Baden
Barclay
Beauzée
Bentley, R.
Bernard, J. S.
Blair
Boyer, A.
Brochard
Brossette
Budgell
Capel, E.
Ciamciam
Condillac
Croft
Dawes
Desfontaines
Domergue
Drakenborch
Dumarsais
Eccles
Edwards
Engel, De
Elphinston
Ernesti
Eschenburgh
Fabricius
Facciolatti
Fieschi
Gattel
Gerstenberg
Girard
Gozzi
Grosier
Guerin, F.
Halma, F.
Heemsterhuys
Heinsius
Heyne
Kelly

GRAMMARIANS, *contd.*
Levisac
Matthiæ
Michaelis
Morellet
Murray, L.
Nugent
Reed, J. S.
Ruddiman
Scheller
Schneider
Sheridan
Tooke
Tyers
Tyrwhitt
Veray
Vico
Volney
Voltaire
Voss
Wailly
Wakefield
Wette, De
Wolke

19th Century.
Adams, J. Q.
Alexander, Caleb
Alison
Allen, Wm.
Ash, John
Balch, Wm. S.
Barnard, F.
Bazin
Bernay, S.
Biagioli
Blomfield, E. V.
Boinvilliers
Booth, D.
Bopp
Brimley
Brougham
Brown, Goold
Brown, Jas.
Bullions, P.
Burnouf
Carey, John
Cellerier, J. E.
Cobbett
Cockburn
Connon, C. W.
Courier
Craig
Creuzer, G. F.
Crombie
Csink
Dalziel
D'Orsay, A. J. D.
De Quincey
De Sacy, A. J. S.
Duvivier, C. P. G.
Elmsley
Emerson
Engelmann
Favreau
Forster
Foster
Gay, A.
Gesinius
Gilfillan

GRAMMARIANS—
Girault, Du Vivier
Gleig
Graham, G. F.
Greg, R. W.
Grieb
Grimm, J.
Guy, Jos.
Hall, Wm.
Hannay
Harrison, M.
Hayward
Heyse
Hiley, R.
Hoare
Homeyer
Horner
Horsley
Jacquemard
Jeffrey
Koumas
Latham
Lennie, Wm.
Macaulay
MacCulloch, J. M.
Malmsbury
Maltby
Marcet (Mrs.)
Marsh
Masson
Max
Merleker
Merlet
Müller
Mulligan, J.
Newman
Ogilvy
Oltrogge
Parker
Parkhurst
Pflugk, A.
Pinnock
Planck
Prescott
Rask
Raynouard, M.
Reiff
Remusat
Renau
Richardson
Rinck
Rost
Saey, S. de
Schœl, M.
Scott, J.
Sismondi
Smart, B. H.
Smith
Spiegel
Stoddart
Surrenne
Taylor
Thorpe
Trench
Vaughan
Webster, Noah
Williams, W.
Vilmar
Winer, G. B.

GRAMMARIANS—
Wolf, F. A.
Worcester
Wrightson
Zumpt, C. G.

HERETICS, SECTARIES, SCHISMATICS, APOSTATES, &c., &c.

1st Century.
Carpocrates
Cerinthus
Ebion
Elxai
Simon (Magus)

2d Century.
Artemon
Bardasanes
Basilides
Cerdo
Hermogenes
Marcion
Montanus
Praxeas
Saturninus
Tatian
Theodotus
Valentinus

3d Century.
Beryllus
Felicissimus
Hieracas
Manichæus
Noetus
Novatius
Paul *of Samosata*
Sabellius
Tertullian

4th Century.
Acacius
Ætius
Appollinaris
Ardæus
Arius
Celestius
Donatus
Eunoninus
Eusebius
Evagrius
Macedonius
Photinus
Priscillian

5th Century.
Baradæus
Barsumas
Cassian
Celestius
Ethenius
Eutyches
Fullo
Maron
Nestorius
Pelagius
Severus

6th Century.
Mahomet

7th Century.
Athanasius

HERETICS—
Cyrus
Felix
Paul

8th Century.
Ananus
Malech-ben-Anas
Wasel-ben-Atha
Zanzale

9th Century.
Bertram
Gottesclalc
Hincmar
Paul *of Armenia*
Radbert, P.

10th Century.
Carmath
Schalmagany

11th Century.
Aaren-ben-Aser
Abdalah
Berenger
Cerularius
Hasan, Saba
Roscellinus

12th Century.
Arnold *of Brescia*
Baba
Kya Bouzurk
Peter *of Blois*
Tanchelin
Waldus, Peter

13th Century.
Berenger
Dominic

HISTORIANS, CHRONICLERS, &c.

6th Century B.C.
Cadmus
Hecatæus
Theagenes

5th Century B.C.
Ctesias
Herodotus
Pherecydes
Thucydides
Xenophon

4th Century B.C.
Anaximenes
Callias
Ephorus

3d Century B.C.
Berosus
Isodore
Manetho

2d Century B.C.
Antipater
Castor
Polybius

1st Century B.C.
Alexander Polyhistor
Cæsar
Livy
Nepos, Corn.
Paterculus
Pompeius

HISTORIANS, *contind.*—
Sallust
Timagenes
1st Century A.D.
Apion
Florus
Josephus
Pliny the younger
Plutarch
Ptolemæus
Tacitus
Velleius
2d Century.
Appian
Arian, Flavius
Diogenes Laertius
Dion-Cassius
Herodian
Justin
Suetonius
3d Century.
Africanus
Pollio
4th Century.
Eutropius
Hecataeus of Abdera
Onesicritus
Orosius
Pollux
5th Century.
Candidus
Gildas, St.
Sozomenes
Victor
Zosimus
6th Century.
Evagrius
Gregory of Tours
Hesychius
Marius
Procopius
Victor
7th Century.
Isodore, St.
Moschus
8th Century.
Bede
Nicephorus
9th Century.
Adrevald
Eginhard
Nicetas
Rudbert
Wandelbert
10th Century.
Ælfric
Ditmar
Genesius
Joussouf
Odilon, St.
Witikind
11th Century.
Ademar
Arnauld
Balderic
Cosmo

HISTORIANS—
Fulbert
Lambert
Nestor
Xiphilin
12th Century.
Adam, Scotus
Anna, Comnena
Barry, G.
Clavius
Eadmer
Godfrey
Gulfrid
Matthew
Oderic, V.
Otho
Saxo, Grammaticus
Sigebert
13th Century.
Acropolite
Alberic
Albert
Dallemille
Gervais
Gonthier
Hayton
Horneck
Joinville
Malespina
Matthew, Paris
Rolandino
Sicard
Vitry
Yakout
14th Century.
Avesbury
Barbour
Bruni
Cantacuzene
Dandolo, And.
Eusebius
Faustus
Fordun
Froissart
Griffoni
Kœnigshoven
Metochite
Nicephorus Calixtus
Richard (of Cirencester)
Stoke
Wallingford
15th Century.
Accolti, B.
Aicher
Anghiera
Antoninus
Bale
Barlesio
Boethius
Buonaccorsi
Caprioli
Carrara
Chalcondyle
Comines
Decius
Duclerque
Fazio

HISTORIANS—
Filastre
Galvani
Gentian
Gilles, N.
Gomez, F.
Harding, J.
Krantz, A.
Lemaire
Leyden
Macchiavelli
Manetti, G.
Molinet
Pius II.
Pulgar
Sabellicus
Scala
Scissel
Vignè, De la
Walsingham
16th Century.
Abbot
Abingdon
Acosta, J. d'
Adriani
Albinus
Andrada, F.
Apollonius
Argensola
Argentré
Aubigné, D'
Aventinus
Bacon
Barillon
Baselius
Belloy
Bergeron
Besold
Beza
Bolsec
Bonaparte
Bourdigné
Brantome
Brisson
Brower
Buchanan
Camden
Campion
Cappella
Carew, G.
Castro, J. de
Chapeauville
Chiaramonti
Constantinus
Conti, N.
Cromer
Dalechamps
Daniel, S.
David, L.
Davila
Diego d'Ypres
Dousa
Ens
Este
Fabricius
Fauchet
Fernandez, D.
Ferron
Foglietta

HISTORIANS—
Funck, J.
Goebler
Gomara
Grafton, R.
Guillimann
Guise
Harpsfield
Herbert
Herold, J. B.
Holingshed
Hund
Isselt
Justin
Kiddermyster
Knolles
Knox
Lasseré
Lebsud
Lefrères
Lily, Geo.
Lindsay, R.
Lusignan
Machault
Magelhaens
Mariana
Martyn
Masson
Meerbeeck
Melville
Mendoza, D.
Merle
Meyer
Meynier
Miraulmont
Moffan
Moralés
More, Th.
Nerli
Nostradamus
Olaus
Opmeer
Osorio
Panteleon
Paradin
Petreius, N.
Pirckheimer
Place, P. de La
Polydore, V.
Raleigh
Rambouillet
Sandoval
Sauvage
Serres
Simler
Speed
Spottiswode
Stow
Thou, De
Tschudi
Valentia
Vasari
Vellejus
Viciana
Vignier
Welzer
White
Xeres
Zermigh

HISTORIANS, *contind.*—
17th Century.
Abercromby, Th.
Adam, Melch.
Adlerfeld
Alford
Algambe
Ancillon, C.
Anesley
Aubery, A.
Aubery, L.
Aurelius
Aurigny
Balbinus
Bailiff
Baker, D.
Baker, R.
Barcham
Bartoli, D.
Battaglini
Beckmann
Behrens
Bentivoglio
Berger, Theo.
Bergier
Berington
Bernier
Berthold
Bocquillot
Boecler
Bosquet
Bossuet
Boulain Villiers
Boulenger
Boxhorn
Brady
Brandt
Briet
Burnett, Gilb.
Calderwood
Campiglia
Camusat
Caraffa
Castro, Nunez de
Cavallieri
Charlotte, Eliz.
Chastelet
Chemnitz
Churchhill
Clarendon
Colonna
Cordemoy
Cox
Daniel, Gab.
Danneville
Davila, H. C.
Dempster
Dewes
Dominci
Dormay
Drummond
Dugdale
Dumont
Dupleix
Faber
Ferrari
Flaherty
Flechier
Fontaine, N.

HISTORIANS—
Foscarini, M.
Freron
Fuller
Garzoni
Gassendi
Gault
Gervaise, N.
Godfrey
Grammont
Grassier
Grotius
Guise, H. H.
Habington
Hayward
Heath
Heidegger
Helyot
Hooft, G.
Howard, R.
Hubner
Inchofer
Jacobæus
Juvenel
Kelp
Lambreccius
Larrey
Legendre
Leibnitz
Lesueur
Lloyd
Ludlow
Maffei
Malingre
Mansolier
Marana
Matthæus
Mazarin
Menard, Ch.
Monstrelet
Montpensier
Montrose
Moret
Nemours
Nicolaus
Palafox
Palliot
Pastorius
Pellegrini
Prideaux
Puffendorf
Quincy
Racine
Rahn
Rapin
Ribier
Richelieu
Retz
Rohan
Rymer
Sangredo
Sanson
Savary
Seckendorf
Sewel
Sirmond
Solier
Solis, Ant.
Sorbiere

HISTORIANS—
Southwell, N.
Spelman
Strype
Tegel
Tillamont
Torfæns
Tortoli
Tyrrell
Usher
Valnicour
Varin
Vera
Vertot
Vico
Waasen
Walker
Wilson
Winckelmann
Winstanley
Wittzendorf
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Abbt
Affo
Agincourt
Albertrandy
Allard
Anderson
Anquetil, L. P.
Aradt
Archenholz
Ayala
Aymann
Balthasar, A.
Barbosa
Barcia
Bardozzi
Bareuth
Barre
Barrel
Barry
Barthelemy, R. F.
Basnage
Beauchamp
Beaufort
Beck, C. D.
Beck, J. C.
Becquet
Behrens, R.
Belsham
Benvoglienti
Berenger, J. P.
Bernhard, W. F.
Berthier
Bertholet
Bertram
Besoigne
Betancourt
Birch
Blair
Boehme
Bouché
Bower
Boyer, Abel
Brantome
Brequigny
Bruys
Bussi, F.

HISTORIANS—
Butler, Alb
Campbell, J.
Champier
Charloix, V.
Charnock
Chevalier
Chtcherbator
Clement F.
Colmemar
Comnenus
Condé, J. A.
Cordova
Coxe
Crevier
Dallaway
Dalrymple
Daniel, G.
D'Aubigne
Daunon
Desormeaux
Dielo
Doederlin
Drew
Dubois
Duhausset
Dumas
Duplessis
Durand, D.
Eckard, J. G. D.
Eckard, L.
Edgeworth - de - Fri-
Eichhorn [mont
Espagnac
Fantuzzi
Ferrari
Franckenstein
Frederick II.
Freret
Freyberg
Fuhrmann
Galluzzi
Garnier, J. J.
Genovesi
Gibbon
Gifford
Gillies
Guinguene
Gobet
Goldsmith
Gordon, A.
Gordon, W.
Granger, J.
Graziani
Grenier
Gropp
Guthrie
Guyon, C. M.
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Haller, T. E.
Hardenburgh
Haubert
Henault
Henry, R.
Hooke, N.
Hordt
Hume, D.
Johnson, S.
Jouve

HISTORIANS, *contind.*—
Kalckberg
Kantz
Keller, G.
Kerr
King, P.
Kippis
Knox, J.
Kotzebue
Krause, J. C.
Lambert, C. F.
Lebeau
Le Clerc
Lemontey
Levesque
Lichtenau
Longuevalle
Lyttleton
Mably
Mackintosh
Macpherson
Madox
Malcolm
Manstein
Marmontel
Maurice
Mazzuchelli
Meiners
Michaud
Middleton
Millot
Mills, Jas.
Mitford
Montpensier
Moreau
Mouravief
Müller
Muratori
Napoleon
Nettleblat
O'Halloran
Paulmy
Philips
Picot
Poynter
Pray
Psalmanazar
Ramsay, D.
Rawlinson, R.
Reiffenberg
Rivaz
Robertson, W.
Roland
Rollin
Rotteck, K.
Rowe
Salmon
Savioli
Schiller
Schlegel
Schlœzer
Schœnberg
Segur, L. P.
Smollet
Solignac
Spittler
Sprengel
Springer
Stael

HISTORIANS—
Stephens
Tatischev
Tilly
Tindal
Tooke
Travasa
Turpin
Tytler
Uhlich
Ulrich
Vasselin
Vassif-Effendi
Velly
Vico
Voltaire
Wakefield
Watson
Wolf

19th Century.

Alison
Ampere
Ancillon
Aquila
Arndt
Arnold
Audin, J. M.
Azais
Babœuf
Bail, C. J.
Bancroft
Barré
Bartholdy
Baur
Beaulieu
Becker
Bevy
Blakesley, J. W.
Blanc, L.
Bloomfield
Botta, Carlo
Bottiger, K. W.
Broglie, Duc de
Buckle
Buhle
Bunsen
Burton
Bushing
Buzot, F. N. L.
Campbell, Thos.
Capefigue
Carlyle
Carwithen
Chateaunenf
Chmel, J.
Clinton
Cooper, J. F.
Cotta
Cousin
Cox, F. A.
Coxe, Wm.
Conybeare
Crowe
Dahlmann
Damiron
Daru, A. N. B.
Ditmar
Donaldson
Dowling, J. G.

HISTORIANS—
Drayson
Drumann
Dufan, P. A.
Dumas, M.
Dunham
Dunlop
Eadie
Elphinstone
Emerson
Fain
Fellowes
Förster, F.
Fox, C. J.
Foy
Freytag
Froude
Ganihl
Garnet, R.
Gervinus
Goerres
Green
Grote
Guizot
Gutzlaff, C.
Hale
Hallam
Hampden
Heeren
Herder
Hinds, S.
Hormayer
Hughes
Irving, Washington
Jarvis
Jeremie, J. A.
Jomini
Jones
Joufroy
Jourdain
Karasmin
Keightley
Kemble
Klemni, G.
Knight
Kobbe, P.
Koch, Ch. G.
Kohlrausch
Kortum, F.
Lachmann
Lacretelle
Laing, D.
Laing, M.
Lamartine
Levesque
Lewes, G. H.
Lewis, C. G.
Lingard
Lord
Lowndes
Lyall
Macaulay
MacCrie
Mackintosh
Mahon
Marshall
Massey
Maurice, F. D.
Maurice, T.

HISTORIANS—
Mengim
Menzel, W.
Michelet
Michaud
Mignet
Miller
Mills
Milman, H. H.
Milner
Moleville, F. A.
Moore, Thos.
Morell
Motley
Müller
Niebuhr
Neale, J. M.
Neander
Newman, J. H.
Nisard
Ockley
Omerod
Orfila
Ottley, J. B.
Palgrave, F.
Pinkerton
Pococke, E.
Pradt
Prantl
Prescott
Procter
Quatremere
Quinet
Ranke
Raumer
Renouard, G. C.
Riddle, J. E.
Roscoe
Rose, H. J.
Rubino, J.
Russell
Schaff
Schlosser
Schörn, W.
Scott, W.
Sismondi
Smedley
Smythe
Stebbing
Stephens
St. Hilaire, G. de
Stoddart
Strickland
Talfourd
Tennemann
Thiers
Thierry
Thirlwall
Thompson, H.
Tytler, P. F.
Ullmann
Wachsmuth
Whewell
White
Wilhm
Wilken, F.
Wiseman
Woltmann
Zschokke

LAWYERS, LEGISTS, JURISCONSULTS, ADVOCATES, &c. — See *Legislators.*

3d Century B.C.
Scaevola

2d Century B.C.
Crassus, L. L.
Piso

1st Century B.C.
Atticus
Cicero
Piso

1st Century A.D.
Sabinus
Varus

2d Century.
Caius
Marcellus
Papinian
Paulus, J.
Ulpian

3d Century.
Aquilius, S.
Modestinus

4th Century.
Hermogenes

5th Century.
Anianus
Nicetus

6th Century.
Theophilus

9th Century.
Gauthier

12th Century.
Azon
Bernard (of Pavia)
Blanville

13th Century.
Capua
Dino
Fontaines
Galecotti
Petronius
Yves, St.

14th Century.
Albergotti
Basil, V.
Cardaillac
Faber
Hermenopulus
Novella
Olrade
Pastoret
Spinelli
Zamori

15th Century.
Accolti, F.
Accolti, P.
Barozzi
Bartholomew
Brandt
Caprioli
Dandolo
Fortescue

LAWYERS—
Littleton
Montigny
Sartagni
Xuares
Zanchi
Zanettini
Zucardi

16th Century.
Anderson, Edm.
Antonius
Apel, J.
Arbuthnot, A.
Augustine
Baba, Ali
Bacon, N.
Barclay
Baron
Bergeron, N.
Bianchi
Bonnefoy
Bouchet
Brisson
Caesar
Cagnolo
Calvinius
Camerarius
Caron, L.
Chopin
Cocquille
Coterean
Craig, Th.
Dandolo, M.
Doddridge
Durant
Dyer
Ferrier, Ar.
Fitzherbert
Freig
Gaetan
Giffen
Godfrey
Gomez
Gribaldi
Groulard
Hoppers
Ireland
Lamoignon
Lange
Launay, F. de
Labey
Lemaistre
Loisel
Mendoza
Mignault
Nicolai
Oldendorp
Ory, F.
Owen
Papillon
Pasquier
Place, P. de la
Popma
Reusner
Seguier
Tardy
Theveneau
Thou
Torelli

LAWYERS—
Valla
Viliers
Wolf
Zecchi

17th Century.
Anderson, J.
Antonine
Argoli, J.
Atkins
Bacellaria
Barbosa, A.
Barbosa, P.
Bede
Berger
Beyer
Blondeau
Boniface
Boyle, R.
Bradshaw
Burgundius
Chonier
Cocceji
Coke
Collet
Dorival
Duplessis
Ernst
Fevret
Franck, J. C.
Geisler
Godolphin
Griffenfeld
Grotius
Hale
Henry, F.
Jaquot
Jefferys
Jenkins
Keble
Laffemas
Lebrun, D.
Leibnitz
Lund
Mackenzie, G.
Montholon
Noodt
Olive, Sim
Oliver, St. John
Peletier
Perez
Philippe
Pinzon
Prynne
Ribier
Servin
Stiernhöck
Tabor
Thomassin
Titius
Ulric
Vinding
Vlierden
Voetius
Wedderkopf
Wegner
Whitelocke
Wild
Wower

LAWYERS—
Yelverton
Zacchius
Zoll
Zouch
Zuccolo

18th Century.
Almendingens
Anton, C. G.
Arpe
Ayrer
Bach, J. A.
Bacquet
Balthazar
Barbeyrac
Barrington
Bauer, J. G.
Beck, J. J.
Becke
Behmer
Bertham, Jer.
Bernouilli, N.
Bertram
Blackstone
Bouchard
Bouhier
Bronkman
Brillon
Brissot
Burgermeister
Caillart
Cambaceres
Chabot
Cochet
Coqueley
Cottereau
Curran
Dalrymple, D.
Deseze
Didier
Dragonetti
Dun
Dupin
Duport
Eldon
Emerignon
Eschenbach
Favard
Forbes
Fournel
Franckenstein
Galli
Gebauer
Geddes
Gehler
Gennaro
Gibbon
Grappe
Gruber
Gundling
Harding
Hargrave
Heineccius, J. T.
Hericourt
Hofer, J. A.
Hoffmann
Howard
Hume
Jacobi

LAWYERS, *continued*—
Jacquet
Joly
Jones
Kenyon
Klein
Klober
Kopp, J. A.
Krause, G. F.
Lançon
Livingston
Lorry
Mansfield
Mellier
Melnoth
Montesquieu
Olivier
Pfeffel
Portalis
Pratt
Prevost
Proudhon
Rahn
Remi
Robespierre
Roland
Schmauss
Seguin
Simeon
Smith, A.
Springer
Taylor
Tenterden
Theiber
Thevenot
Thouret
Thurlowe
Troc
Tydemann
Vico
Wagner
Winckler
Wynne

19th Century.
Abdy, J. T.
Alderson
Alison
Baillie
Bristowe, S. B.
Brougham
Burton, J. H.
Campbell, Lord
Chelmsford
Chitty
Cook
Coote, C.
Coleridge
Copley, J.
Courtauld
Davis, J. E.
Day, J. C. F. S.
Denman
Dickenson
Duppa, B. F.
Eldon
Ellenborough
Erskine
Fane
Fust

LAWYERS—
Gifford, R.
Hawkins
Howard
Inglis
Kent
Kinnear, J. B.
Laussut
Leapingwell
Leonards, Lord St.
Lonsdale
Lyndhurst
MacIntosh
Manning
Moncrieff
Oliphant
Parkes
Powell
Romilly
Russell, J. A.
Starkie
Story
Stowell
Tayler, W. J.
Thurlow
Tindal
Tremenhere
Tristram, T. H.
Waddilove, A.
Warren
Willmore

LEGISLATORS, STATESMEN, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORMERS, &c.

16th Century B.C. (?)
Moses

9th Century B.C.
Lycurgus

7th Century B.C.
Draco
Solon

6th Century B.C.
Brutus
Callias
Charondas
Pittacus
Publicola
Themistocles
Zoroaster

5th Century B.C.
Alcibiades
Aristides
Cincinnatus
Claudius, App.
Confucius
Cyrus, the younger
Pericles

4th Century B.C.
Antipater
Archytas
Demetrius (of Phalerea)
Dionysius (of Syracuse)
Flavius

LEGISLATORS—
Harpalus
Lycomedes
Perdiccas
Phocion

3d Century B.C.
Cereidas
Duillius
Varro

2d Century B.C.
Cato
Cethegus
Drusus
Fulvia
Gabinius, Q.
Gracchi (The)
Persius
Piso

1st Century B.C.
Antipater
Brutus
Cæsar
Cassius
Cato (of Utica)
Cicero
Cinna
Crassus
Dollabella
Drusus
Gabinius, Aul.
Lentulus
Maecenas
Manilius
Marius
Piso
Plancus
Pompeius
Scævola
Sylla
Varro

1st Century, A.D.
Ambivius, M.
Coponius
Cyrenius
Drusus
Epaphroditas
Frontin, Lex
Germanicus
Herod
JESUS CHRIST
Pliny (the younger)
Pontius Pilate
Sejanus
Vindex

2d Century.
Dion Cassius

3d Century.
Eutropius
Gallianus

4th Century.
Cinna
Hierocles
Lyagrius

5th Century.
Cyrus, Fl.
Domitius
Rutilius

LEGISLATORS—

6th Century.
Cassiodorus
Eunodius
Justinian I.

7th Century.
Cunibert, St.
Eleutherius
Leger, St.
Ziad

8th Century.
Charlemagne
Fulfrude

9th Century.
Alfred (*the Great*)
Basil I.
Fredigisius
Yahia

10th Century.
Bruno
Crescentius
Lintpriand

11th Century.
Adelbert
Contarini
Damien
Edward (*the Confessor*)
Fulbert
John XIX.
Turgot, St.

12th Century.
Absolon
Becket, G. A.
Lambert
Vincent
Walter (of Constance)
Wibold

13th Century.
Boileau, S.
Brosse, De la
Capua
Chatillon
Cigala
Dandolo
Flotte
Langton
Matthew (of Vendôme)
Montaigne
Montmorency
Vecchius
Werner

14th Century.
Acciajuoli
Albert
Albuquerque
Arundel
Ayala
Baldock
Cabassole
Cabrera
Dandola
Fabri
Faliero
Forest

LEGISLATORS, *contd.*—
Gherardesca
Hatfield
Louviers
Marcel, S.
Matthew (of Cracow)
Ogremont
Orleans
Ronge
Spinelli
Vassal
Visconti
Whittington
Wykeham
Zeno

15th Century.

Accolti, B.
Alcock
Amboise
Armagnac
Beaufort, H.
Bourbon
Boyd
Bray
Briconnet
Capponi
Caraffa
Carvajal
Coimbra
Comines
Cusa
Doriole
Doyat
Duchatel, T.
Dudley, Edm.
Elphinston
Fortescue
Foscari
Galvani
Hagenbach
Hugonet
Lade
Montague, I. de
Monti
Morton
Norfolk
Pereira, D. N. de
Poncher
Reuchlin
Rollin
Strozzi
Vacquerie
Visconti
Vitelleschi
Warwick
Waynflete
Wolsey
Ximenes
York

16th Century.

Aldringer
Anderson
Ascham, R.
Avilla
Bacon, N.
Baersdorp
Balbi
Bartas, Du
Bauffremont, C.

LEGISLATORS—
Beatoun
Beaumont
Bellay, Du
Bethune
Beza
Bodley
Bonner
Bonomi
Bourchier
Briconnet
Buchanan
Cajetan
Calignon
Carew, G.
Carraccioli
Castelnau
Cavalcanti
Chaloner
Cheke
Clifford, G.
Cranmer
Cromwell, O.
Dorset
Duchatel, P.
Dudley, Rob.
Duverdier, Ant.
Egerton, Th.
Favier
Fenelon, Bert.
Fenton, Geo.
Ferret
Ferrier
Fletcher
Foix, G. de
Fox, R.
Geer, L.
Gramont
Granville
Greville
Guises (The)
Hamilton, J.
Herbert
Johnstone
Justen
Kaas
Knox
Lefevre
L'Estrange
L'Hopital
Lindsay, Sir D.
Lully
Maitland
Marvell
Melville
Mendoza
Mocenigo
Montluc
Montague
More, Th.
Murray
Noailles
Pace
Paget
Pellicier
Possevin
Raleigh
Rambouillet
Randolph

LEGISLATORS—
Retz
Rizzio
Rochefoucauld, La
Saix
Seguier
Sidney, Ph.
Smith, Th.
Sobieski
Soliman
Somerset
Spottiswood
Stubbs
Sturm
Tolet
Vega, De la
Veltejus
Vernon
Vignecourt
Vitellius
Walsingham
Wolsey
Wotton
Wren
Zecchi
Zimara

17th Century.

Adlerfeld
Aubespine
Azzolini
Bacon, F.
Bassompierre
Beaufremont, H.
Bedmar
Bennet
Bentivoglio
Booth
Bradshaw
Breitinger
Broussel
Buckingham
Cadogan
Canitz
Carstairs
Cavendish
Chassignet
Colbert
Clifford
Condé
Contarini
Crequi
Cromwell
Dahlberg
Denis, N.
Dolgorouski
Dorfling
Dreux
Ducasse
Edmonds
Ehrenschild
Ehrenstein
Falkland
Fanshaw
Fleetwood
Fletcher (of Saltoun)
Foscarini
Galitzin, W.
Glanvil
Godolphin

LEGISLATORS—
Grumkow
Halifax
Hampden
Lane
Laud
Lauderdale
Leslie
Longueville
Lorraine
Louvois
Ludwig
Manchester
Martello
Martin, F.
Mazarin
Melfort
Meyerberg
Milton
Molesworth
Montague
Nevers
North
Ormond
Oxenstiern
Pappenheim
Penn
Peterborough
Polignac
Pombal
Prior
Pym
Quevedo
Rami-Mohamet
Richelieu
Rohan
Rushworth
Russell, Lord Wm.
Rutgers
Sales
Seckendorf
Selden
Sharp
Sidney, Alg.
Skytte
Somers
Spanheim
Stirling
Strafford
Sully
Talleyrand
Temple
Thou, De
Thurlow
Tott
Turnbull
Vane
Velasco
Villars
Villequier
Wall
Warwick
Weston
Wharton
Whitelocke
Winslow
Winthorp
Witt, De
Zech

LEGISLATORS, *contd.*—
18th Century.
Acton
Adams
Alberoni
Arctini
Aubrey
Barlow
Barrere
Bathurst, A.
Bathurst, H.
Beauharnais
Bernstorf
Berryer
Berthier
Bolingbroke
Boscowitsch
Bourbon
Bourcier
Brand
Breme
Brissot
Broglie, V. F.
Bruhle
Burdett
Burke, E.
Burlington
Bute
Calonne
Cambaceres
Campomanes
Carnot
Carrier
Carriesioli, D.
Carrol
Carteret
Castlereagh
Chabot
Chatham
Chauvelin
Chenier
Chesterfield
Choiseul
Clarke, H. J.
Clinton, G.
Clive
Clootz
Clugny
Cocceji
Colbert
Collet d'Herbois
Colombier
Consalvi
Courchetel
Courtois
Couthon
Creutz
Curran
Czacki
Dalberg
Dandolo, V.
Daniel
Danton
Daunou
Dejean
Desmoulins
Desmourier
Destouches
Diderot

LEGISLATORS—
Dielz
Dohm
Dorset
Drouet
Dumas
Dundas
Dunning
Dupleix
Dupont (de Nemours)
Ehrenheim
Eldon
Ellenborough
Erskine
Esterhasy
Fairfax
Farinelli
Favart
Feischi
Fenelon
Ferrand
Ferrieres
Filangieri
Fleury, A. B.
Fleury, Joly des
Flood
Fontanelli
Fouché
Fourcroy
Fox, C. J.
Francia, Dr.
Francis (of Neufchatel)
Francis, Sir P.
Franklin
Freron
Gages
Galitzin
Gambas
Gambier
Garnier
Gasparin
Gehler
Gerard
Gerbier
Gilbert
Goertz
Goujon
Grafton
Grant
Granville
Grattan
Greville
Gyllenborg
Hamilton
Hanmer
Hardwicke
Harley
Hastings, W.
Henry, Patrick
Herbert
Hobhouse
Holland, Lord
Hutchinson
Jefferson
Kenyon
Kollowrath
Kopp
Laborde

LEGISLATORS—
Labourdonais
Lacoste
Lacretelle
Lacroix, J. P. de
Lafayette
La Harpe
Lainez
Lamarck
Lariviere
Lauderdale
Launay
Laurens
Lauriston
Lebrun
Leclerc
Lee
Legendre, L.
Lehrbach
Lenoir, J. C. P.
Lepelletier
Letourneur
Littleton
Liverpool
Lockhart
Louvet
Lubersac
Lushington
Mabele
Macartney
Madison
Maine de Biran
Malaspina
Malcolm
Malesherbes
Malmesbury
Mansfield
Marat
Maurepas
Mehemet Effendi
Mehemet Emir
Melville
Menschikoff
Minto
Mirabeau
Mitchell
Mitford
Monod
Montalambert
Monte
Montesquieu
Montigny
Montmorency, Laval
Morris
Moser, F. C.
Munro
Neckar
Ney
Noodt
Norfolk
North
Ochs
Orloff
Paine
Paoli, P.
Parsons
Pelham
Perceval
Perignon

LEGISLATORS—
Petion
Pfeffel
Pitt, W.
Portland
Praslin
Pulteney
Regnier, C. A.
Ribas
Richelieu
Richmond
Ripperda
Robespierre
Rockingham
Rohan
Roland
Romilly
Rosslyn
Rousseau
Sackville
St. André
St. Germain
St. Just
Sheffield
Shelburne
Sheridan
Sieyes
Silhouette
Sinclair
Spittler
Stair
Stanhope
Stolberg
Struensee
Stuart, C.
Symes
Talbot
Talleyrand
Tallien
Temple
Thevenard
Thom
Thurlow
Tierney
Tooke, Horne
Toussainte L'Ouverture
Tracy
Turgot
Valdes
Vassif-Effendi
Vattel
Venturi
Vernier
Vignolle
Vincent
Waldegrave
Wallis
Walpole
Washington
Whitebread
Wilberforce
Wilkes
Williams
Wyndham
Wolcott
Zalkind
Zadowski
Zinzendorf

LEGISLATORS, *contd.*—
19th Century.
Abbot
Abercrombie
Aberdeen
Abinger
Addington
Allen, J.
Althorpe
Ancillon
Antonelli
Argyle
Ashley
Attwood
Azeglio, D'
Baines
Baring, F.
Barthe
Barthelemy
Bathhurst
Bedford
Benton
Beresford
Berkeley
Berryer
Bethell, R.
Bignon
Blanc, L.
Blandford
Bolivar
Bonaparte, N.
Bourne, S.
Bouverie
Bricqueville
Bright
Brougham
Bunsen
Buol
Burdett
Bürger
Bushe
Butt, J.
Cairns, Sir H.
Campbell
Canning
Capo d'Istria
Caraman
Cardwell
Carlisle
Carlyle
Castlereagh
Cavendish
Cavour
Champagny
Chateaubriand
Chauvelin
Chelmsford
Cheves
Claviere
Clay, W.
Cobbet
Cobden
Codrington, W. G.
Collard, R.
Coningham
Constant, B.
Cotta
Courvoisier
Cowper, W.

LEGISLATORS—
Dalberg
Dankelmans
Decazes
Derby
Disraeli
Douglas
Dudley
Dumont
Duncan, Lord
Duncombe
Dupont
Drummond
Egerton
Eglintoun
Eldon
Elgin, Earl of
Ellice
Ellis
Estcourt
Evans
Ewart
Fitzroy, H.
Follet, Sir W.
Fortescue, C.
Fox, J. W.
Foy, General
Garribaldi
Gibson, M.
Gifford
Gladstone
Goderich, Lord
Gortschakoff
Goulbourn
Graham, J.
Greg, W. R.
Grenville
Grey, G.
Guizot
Hall, B.
Hamilton, A.
Hardie
Hawkesbury
Hayter
Headlam
Henley
Herbert, H.
Herbert, S.
Hoff
Hogendorp
Holland
Hope
Horner, F.
Horsman
Hume, J.
Hunt
Huskisson
Ingestre
Inglis
James, Edwin
Keating, H.
Kelly, F.
Kelly, H.
King
Klapka
Kossuth, L.
Labouchere
Lamartine
Laromigieure

LEGISLATORS—
Lewis, G. C.
Lowe, R.
Lyndhurst
Lytton, E. B.
Macaulay, Lord
Mackenzie
Mackintosh
Madrid
Malmesbury
Manners
Manuel
Martignac
Massey
Mazzini
Menschikoff
Merithon
Methven
Meyer
Mina
Molesworth
Moncrieff
Morny
Mostowski
Mounier
Mulgrave
Muntz
Napier
Normandy
O'Connell
O'Connor
Odilon-Barrot
Orloff
Osborne
Packe
Pages (Garnier)
Pakenham
Pakington, J.
Palmerston
Peel
Perceval
Perier
Persigny
Plomer
Plunkett
Pole, W.
Polignac
Ponsonby, G.
Portland
Ramsden, R.
Rechberg
Redesdale
Ricardo
Rice
Rigny
Robinson, F.
Roebuck
Rush
Russell
Ryder, R.
Salmon
Salverti
Saurin
Scully
Serre, M. de
Seymour, D.
Sidmouth
Simson
Smith, Vernon

LEGISLATORS—
Spencer
Stanley
Tavistock
Thesiger, F.
Thiers
Thompson
Thurlow
Tierney
Trelawny, J.
Urquhart
Vansittart
Villele, M. de
Villiers, C.
Vincke
Walpole
Whitbread
Wilberforce
Williams
Wilson, J.
Webbe
Wood, C.
Wortley, S.
Wyndham
Wynn, C.
Yeh
York, C.

LINGUISTS, LEARNED MEN, PHILOLOGISTS, &c.

15th Century.
Accolti, T.
Fonti
Gasparino
Lemaistre, M.
Lily
Merula, E.
Perion
Politian
Reuchlin
Valla, L.
Wimpfeling

16th Century.
Accorso
Alcyon
Barthe
Bond
Brerewood
Canini, Aug.
Clay
Duchesne
Dupreau
Erasmus
Gelenius
Gelli
Gesner, Conr.
Gregory XIII.
Gruter
Hortensius, L.
Junius, A.
Knolles
Lange
Lect
Lipsius
Longueil, G.
Maccio
Melancthon

LINGUISTS, *continued*—
Meurier
Morin
Neander
Opsopaeus
Pasor
Petri
Popma
Postel
Pulhmann
Raimondi, J. B.
Ramus
Rocca
Scaliger
Taubmann
Taurentius
Toscanella
Vaillant
Vinet
Weiser
Wolf
Xylander

17th Century.

Anderson, J.
Barth
Berkeley
Bogan
Burton
Casaubon
Cellarius
Croix
Dacier, And.
Davies
Duchat, Jac.
Eisenmenger
Fabricius
Frenzel, A.
Frenzel, M.
Gerner
Gradi, S.
Grubel
Guyot
Heinsius
Hepburn
Junius, F.
Kelp
Kirchmaeer, C. G.
Kirsten
Kuster
Lefevre, T.
Leibnitz
Leigh
Leroy
Littleton
Mallinkrot
Meursius
Milton
Morhof
Neumann
North
Osiander
Paseli
Peiresc
Perizonius
Putschius
Ragusa
Rigault
Rossi
Rudbeck, Ol.

LINGUISTS—
Rutgers
Salmasius
Salvini
Scacchi
Schrevelius
Scoppas
Sennert, A.
Skinner
Souvigny
Spegel
Stallbaum
Stanley
Tetzel
Valois
Vavasseur
Vorst
Vossius
Weber
Wells
Wotton
Young
Zinzerling

18th Century.

Adelung
Alwardt, Chr.
Akerblad
Altmann
Arnauld, G. d'
Bayley
Beidermann
Berg, J. P.
Bergasse
Bochat
Brosses
Buttmann
Caccia, F.
Caesari
Campany
Chamberlayne
Clinton
Dalzell
Dawes
Dombrowski
Duchnert
Eckhart, J. F.
Edwards, Jo.
Ellrod
Elsi
Facciolati
Fischer, J. C.
Forcellini
Forster, Nath.
Freret
Frisch
Fulleborn
Gaisford
Gerlach, B.
Gernier
Gesner, J. M.
Gibson, Edm.
Gottleber
Gram
Gronovius
Guichard, Steph.
Hase
Havercamp
Hederich
Heeren

LINGUISTS—
Heyne
Horne Tooke
Humboldt
Ihre
Jacobi, J. F.
Johnson, S.
Joly, Ph. L.
Kate
Klopstock
Krause, J. G.
Lanzi
Leem
Lehrberg
Lowth
Lye
Markland
Megerlin
Meiner
Mitscherlisch
Morell
Mosheim
Oberlein
Orville
Oudersdorf
Parew
Patrick, Sam.
Percy
Querini
Rask
Rawlinson
Reiske
Repault
Reuss
Rostyaard
Sablier
Sallier
Salt
Scheller
Schlegel
Schleiermacher
Schneider
Schrader
Schutz
Seelen
Seemiller
Seybold
Spalding
Stackhouse
Sturz
Sumer
Swinton
Taylor
Temminck
Valkaener
Vitri
Wakefield
Welcker
Wellaner
Wernsdorff
Wesseling
Wolf
Wyttenbach
Zorn

19th Century.

A-Ben-el-Haggi
Alford
Ali, S.
Andrews

LINGUISTS—
Bach
Baeumlein
Baiter
Bekker, Im.
Bengel, E.
Benseler
Bergk, T
Bernays, J.
Blanc
Böckh
Boehme
Boehtlingk
Boethe, F. H.
Boissonade
Bonnell
Bopp
Braun, Emil.
Brosselard
Buhle
Buttmann
Colombo, M.
Diez
Dindorf, E.
Doderlein
Donaldson, J. W.
Dretsch
Droysen, I. G.
Drumann, W.
Eckstein
Emperius, A.
Ess, L. Van
Fleckeisen
Forbiger, A.
Foss
Francke
Freund
Gataker
Geier, R.
Gerlach
Gottling
Grassi
Gresset
Haase, F.
Hackermann
Haeberlein
Halm, C.
Hartungus, J. A.
Hermann
Hertz, M.
Hooght, Van der
Hüppe
Jacobitz
Jacobs
Jahn, S. C.
Kiel
Klotz
Knapp
Knight
Koch
Koechly
Lampredi
Leopardi
Lobeck
Maetzner
Manzi, G.
Meinecke, A.
Merian
Merkel, R.

LINGUISTS, *continued*—
Nake
Nauk, A.
Neibuhr
Niclas
Oehler, F.
Orianne, G.
Oudendorp
Paldamus
Passow
Poppo, E. F.
Potts
Raynouard
Reiske
Ritschl
Roget
Schäfer
Schaubach
Scheibe, C.
Schellenberg
Scheller
Schmidt, C. F.
Schneider, I. G.
Schneidewin
Schoel, C. G.
Schubart
Sibberstolphe
Spengel, L.
Spohn
Sprengel
Stallbaum
Stocker, C. W.
Stoddart
Suitenis, C.
Sylberg
Tischendorf
Trench, R. C.
Ure
Victor
Wagner
Weissenborn
Wernicke
Westermann
Wimmer
Witschell
Wolfe
Wunder, Ed.
Xylander
Zumpt

MECHANICIANS. *See* ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, &c.

5th Century B.C.
Artemon
4th Century.
Archylas
3d Century.
Archimedes
2d Century.
Hero
Philo of Byzantium
1st Century.
Ctesibius
10th Century A.D.
Sylvester II.
15th Century.
Alberti
Vinci

MECHANICIANS—
16th Century.
Citolina
Gemma
Lotti
Stevinus
Ubaldi
Zonca
17th Century.
Amontons
Byrge
Castelli
Caus
Cherubin
D'Arci
Descartes
Drebbel
Eichler
Fermat
Galileo
Grollier
Hooke, R.
Huyghens
Marin
Morland, Sir S.
Newcomen
Papin
Pascal
Perrault
Rannequin
Roberval
Rudbeck
Savery
Stradivarius
Villette
Worcester
18th Century.
Arkwright
Barlow
Berthelet
Blanchard
Boulton
Breguet
Bridgewater, D. of
Brindley
Butterfield
Cartwright
Cessart
Conte
Courtavaux
Coventry
Crompton
Dalesme
Dauzer
Dollond
Duncan
Edgeworth, R. L.
Eckstroem
Erard
Ferguson
Fischer
Fulton
Garnerin
Graham
Harrison
Irnison
Jacquard
Kempelen

MECHANICIANS—
Krauss
Laurent
Lenoir
Loriot
Louros
Lunardi
Meusnier
Millar
Montgolfier
Mudge
Munoz
Oryffré
Perier
Pleyel
Ramsden
Rennie
Romilly
Salmon
Smeaton
Stanhope
Sully
Taylor
Telford
Touros
Truchet
Vayringe
Walker
Watt
Whitehurst
Zamboccari
19th Century.
Armstrong
Barlow
Barron
Baynes, C. C. C.
Bell
Bill
Braithwaite
Bramah
Brandon, J. A.
Brassey
Bruce, G. B.
Bruff, P.
Brunel, I. K.
Brunel, M. J
Chubb, J.
Conder
Coventry
Cowper
Crevelli
Cubitt, W.
Deroider
Donaldson
Doyne
Dunn
Duparc
Emy
Errington
Etzler
Evans
Evard
Fairbairn
Fox
Frauenhofer
Gray
Gregory
Hallette
Hawkshaw

MECHANICIANS—
Henderson
Hobbs
Hoe
Hood, R. J.
Kennard
Koeneg
Locke, J.
Macgregor
Macneil, Sir J.
Mallet, R.
Maunday, G. J.
May
M'Kinnon
Morosi
Napier, D.
Napier, J. R.
Napier, R.
Napier, W.
Neilson, J. B.
Neilson, W.
Pasley
Ransome
Remmington
Russell, J. S.
Salmon
Saunders
Shephard
Stephenson, G.
Stephenson, R.
Stevenson
Stuart
Summerford
Taylor
Todd
Walker

METAPHYSICAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHERS.

9th (?) Century B.C.
Job
Moses
7th Century B.C.
Anaximander
Pythagoras
Solon
Thales
Xenophon
Zaleucus
6th Century B.C.
Alcmaeon
Bias
Epimenides
Esop
Heraclitus
Ocellus, Lucanus
Parmenides
Pherecydes
Simonides
5th Century B.C.
Alcidamus
Anaxagoras
Anaximines
Antisthenes
Archelaus

METAPHYSICIANS, *continued*—
Aristippus
Cebes
Confucius
Democritus
Diogenes (*the physicist*)
Empedocles
Euclid
Gorgias
Hermodorus
Leucippus
Melissæus
Philolaus
Protagoras
Socrates
Timæus
Timon (*the misanthrope*)
Xenocrates
Xenophon
Zeno

4th Century B.C.
Anaxarchus
Archytas
Aristotle
Calippus
Calisthenes
Crates
Crito
Diarchus
Diogenes (*the cynic*)
Dionysius (of Syracuse)
Eubulides
Eudemus (of Rhodes)
Heraclides
Lysis
Memppus
Phædo
Pyrrho
Plato
Speusippus
Stilpo
Theodorus
Theophrastus
Timon
Zeno

3d Century B.C.
Arcesilaus
Aristo
Bion
Carneades
Diogenes (the Babylonian)
Eratosthenes
Hegesias
Hieronymus (of Rhodes)
Neleus
Polemo
Strato

2d Century B.C.
Chrysippus
Diodorus (of Tyre)
Favorinus
Latien

METAPHYSICIANS—
1st Century B.C.
Ænesidemus
Alexander (Polyhistor)
Andronicus (of Rhodes)
Apollodorus
Cicero
Cratippus
Philodemus
Philo (the Jew)
Plutarch
Seneca

1st Century A.D.
Anaxilaus
Apollonius (of Tyana)
Athenodorus
Epictetus
JESUS CHRIST
Polemo

2d Century.
Alcinous
Alexander
Ammonius, Saccas
Apuleius
Aristocles
Athenagoras
Celsus
Diogenes, Laertius
Galen
Justin, St.
Lucien
Sextus Empiricus

3d Century.
Arnobius
Chalcidius
Clement
Plotinus

4th Century.
Antolycus
Deuxippus
Hypatia
Jamblichus
Libanius
Maximus
Maximus (of Epirus)
Menedemus
Nemesius
Sallustius

5th Century.
Ammonius
David
Eneas (of Gaza)
Hermias (of Alexandria)
Hierocles
Macrobius
Proclus

6th Century.
Asclepius
Boethius
Olympiodorus
Sallustius
Simplicius

7th Century.
Bede
Isidore (of Seville)

METAPHYSICIANS—
8th Century.
Alcuin
Mauras

9th Century.
Alfarabi
Alfred (the Great)
Scotus, Erigena

10th Century.
Anselm
Avicenna
Bernard (of Clairvaux)
Damianus
Kapila
Lanfranc
Psellus
Roscellinus

11th Century.
Abelard
Alghasali
Champeaux (Wm. of)

12th Century.
Amaury (of Chartres)
Averrhoes
Bernard, St.
Hildebert
Lombardius
Maimonides
Salisbury (John of)
St. Victor, Hugh
St. Victor, Richard

13th Century.
Albert (the Great)
Aquinas, T.
Alexander (of Hales)
Bacon, R.
Bonaventura
Cavalcanti
Colonna, Æg.
Duns Scotus
Lulli, R.
Vincent (of Beauvais)

14th Century.
Bradwardin
Buridan
Burleigh
Dante
Gerson
Hervé
Mayson
Ockham
Tauler

15th Century.
Ailly, Peter D'
Biel
Caesarius
Cusanus, N.
Erasmus
Gaza
Pomponatius
Rugsbroeck
Valla, L.

16th Century.
Agrippa, C.
Aubert
Baldini
Blasius
Bruno

METAPHYSICIANS—
Campanella
Cardan
Caselius
Charpentier
Chiaramonti
Ferrari
Fournier
Gelli
Loyola, Ign.
Mazzoni
Montaigne
Osorius
Pibrac
Rabelais
Ramus
Strozzi
Telesius
Weigel
Zacculo

17th Century.
Arnault, Ant.
Arrighetti
Bacon, F.
Bayle
Becker
Berigard
Boehme
Bossuet
Boyle
Browne, P.
Bruyere
Buddæus
Buffier
Chubb
Clauberg
Collier, J. F.
Cudworth
Cumberland
Daniel
Descartes
Duhamel
Fludd
Fontenelle
Fritsch
Fuller
Gassendi
Genlinx
Goclenius, R.
Goes, Van der
Gotsched
Grotius
Helmont, Van
Herbert
Hobbes
Hudson
Junge
Kob
Legrand
Leibnitz
Lessing, G. E.
Locke
Malebranche
Marsenne
More, H.
Nicole
Pascal
Puffendorf
Regis

METAPHYSICIANS, *continued*—
Rochefoucauld
Scioppius
Sennert
Sorbiere
Spinoza, B.
Stevenson
Suarez
Trivisano
Vanini
Vayer
Vries
Woolston

18th Century.

Abbt
Alembert, D'
Barron
Baummeister
Baumgarten
Baxter
Beattie
Beaumont
Belgrado
Berkeley
Bilfinger
Bonnet
Bonstetten
Börn
Boulanger
Bouterwek
Bremont
Bresciano, P. T.
Buhle
Burgh
Burlamaqui
Cabanis
Cancellari
Clarke
Closs
Collins
Condillac
Condorcet
Contucci
Crousaz
Crusius
Cumberland
Derham
Diderot
Duclos
Dufour
Dumarsais
Eberhard
Edelman
Edwards
Engel
Ernesti
Eschenburgh
Feder
Feith
Ferguson
Feuerlin
Fichte
Fordyce
Freret
Fubre
Gall
Garve
Genovesi

METAPHYSICIANS—
Gerat
Gerdil
Gerstenberg
Gori
Gravesände
Gretry, E. M.
Groos, K. H.
Gundling
Hamann
Harris
Hartley
Helvetius
Heemsterhuys
Herder
Hoffbauer
Home
Hume
Hungar, C. F.
Hutcheson
Hutchinson
Iselin
Jacob
Jacobi
Jacquier
Jallabert
Johnson
Kaimes
Kant
Keller
Keisewetter
Kinker
Lambert
Laromiguere
Lessing
Lichtenberg
Ludovici
Luzac
Maas
Maine (de Biran)
Maistre
Mako, P.
Mazzarelli
Meiners
Mendelsohn
Moens, G.
Monboddo
Montesquieu
Moritz
Munoz
Muratori
Neel, J.
Nieuport
Nieuweinhuis
Ortes, G.
Oswald
Paley
Platner, E.
Ploucquet
Raynal
Reid
Reimar
Reinbold
Richter, J. P.
Rousseau
Schawb
Schaumann
Schlegel, F.
Schmalz, Th.

METAPHYSICIANS—
Schmidt, G. C.
Schulze, G. E.
Scott
Segner
Seller
Smith
Solger
Spagni, A.
Spinelli
Stewart
Sulzer
Tatham
Taylor
Tetens, T. N
Tiedemann
Tooke, H
Topfer
Toseth
Ulrich
Usher
Valla
Vico
Volney
Voltaire
Walch
Weyer, S.
Winckler
Wolf
Wymperse, D.
Zacharia, K. S.
Zimmermann
Zwaniger

19th Century.

Ahrens
Alcott
Alexander
Alix, J. A. F.
Almeida
Ancillon, T.
Argens
Arland
Artand
Ast
Azais
Azzolino, A.
Baader, Fr.
Bailey, S.
Bain
Ballanche
Ballantine
Barclay
Bardilie
Barham
Barni
Barthelemy, St. Hilaire
Bartholness, C.
Bautin
Baynes, T. S.
Beasley, F.
Becart
Benard, C.
Beneke
Berard, F.
Bertereau
Bersot, E.
Biran
Bonald
Boole

METAPHYSICIANS—
Bouiller, F.
Bowring
Braubach
Bray, C.
Broussais
Brown, T.
Brownson
Buchanan
Bushez
Buhle
Cairns
Calker
Campe
Carlyle
Carmichael
Carus
Chalybæus
Charma
Coleridge
Collard, R.
Comte, A.
Constant
Cory, J. P.
Cournot
Cousin
Daub
Dalberg
Damiron
Danton
Daries
Degerando
De la Forge
De Morgan
Dove, P. E.
Drobisch
Droz, J.
Dupois
Duval-Jouve
Eberhard
Eckstein
Egger
Emerson, R. W.
Engel
Erdmann
Eschenmayer
Evans
Exner
Feder
Feuerbach
Fichte, J. H.
Fischer, K.
Fourier, F.
Franck
Frand, J. A.
Frazer
Fries
Gabler
Gallupi, P.
Galuppi
Garat
Garnier
Garrigues, A.
Genovesi
Gioberti
Goluchowsky
Goschell
Green, J. H.
Guizot

METAPHYSICIANS, *continued*—
Hallam
Hamilton
Hampden
Hatzfeld
Haureau
Haym
Hegel
Heidenreiche
Heine
Henne, D.
Heraud, J. A.
Herbart, J. F.
Herschell
Hildreth, R.
Hillebrand
Horn
Husson
Jacques
Janet, P.
Jankowsky, J. E.
Jouffroy
Jourdain
Kanstus, W.
Kay
Kaysbler
Kedrew
Keratry, M.
Kern
Kiesel
Klein
Köppen
Krause, K. C. F.
Krug
Lacordaire
Lallebasque
Lamennais
Lebre
Lee, F. R.
Lelut
Leroux, P.
Lewes, G. H.
Linkmaier
Littré
Maas
MacVicar
Mansel
Martineau, H.
Maurice, F. D.
Mazure
M'Cosh
Michelet
Mill, Jas.
Mill, J. S.
Mercier
Mesmer
Morell, J. D.
Morell, J. R.
Moritz
Munck
Munro
Mylne
Naville
Nichol
Novalis
Nusslin, F. A.
Oersted
Oken

METAPHYSICIANS—
Owen, R.
Parisot
Parker, Theo.
Payne
Perron, F.
Peisse
Pezzi
Pierachini, L.
Planck
Pole
Reiff
Reinhold
Remusat
Renouvier
Rianx, J.
Ripley
Rixner, T. A.
Romagnosi
Rosenkrantz
Rothe
Saisset, E.
Saubedissen
Schaller
Scheukel
Schliermacher
Schmid
Schopenhaner
Schubert
Schulze
Schumcher, S. S.
Sewell
Sidonski
Sigwart
Smart
Solger
Spalding, W.
Spurzheim
Stallo
Steffens, H.
Steinbart
Steinthal
Sterling
Strauss
Stutzmaim, J. J.
Swabedissen
Szanianski, J. C.
Tappan
Tassoni
Taylor, I.
Thanner, I.
Thompson
Tiberghien
Tieftrunck
Trendelenbarg
Troxler
Ulrich
Ulrici
Upham
Vapereau
Vatke
Vaughan
Veitch
Virey, M.
Vorpahl
Waddington
Wagner
Waitz
Wardlaw, R.

MUSICIANS—
Wayland
Wedgewood, H.
Weiss, C.
Whately
Wilm
Wirth
Wright
Wyttenbach
Young
Zeller
Zevod

MUSICIANS, COMPOSERS, OPERATIC WRITERS, &c.

7th Century B.C.
Arion
Terpander

6th Century B.C.
Lasus
Mimnermus

5th Century B.C.
Damon
Timotheus

4th Century B.C.
Aristoxenus

1st Century A.D.
Thrasyllus

4th Century.
Ambrose, St.

6th Century.
Augustine, St.
Dunstan, St.
Gregory

9th Century.
Aurelian
Werembert

10th Century.
Guido

11th Century.
Franco
Muris, De

12th Century.
Gavirol

13th Century.
Varignana

14th Century.
Veneziano

15th Century.
Baverini
Botta
Peri, J.
Tinctor

16th Century.
Aaron
Aggazzari
Aldobrandini
Animuccio
Artusi
Besard
Besozzi
Bevin
Bird
Calvisius
Cauroy
Chevalier

MUSICIANS—
Claudio
Erbach
Friderici
Fries
Galilleo, V.
Harrington
Manni
Neri, St. P.
Palestrina
Zarlino

17th Century.
Abell
Acciajuoli
Ahile
Aldrich
Alghisi
Allegri
Amato, V.
Ariosto
Arne
Balducci
Bernier
Blow
Bossuet
Buontempi
Burette
Butter, C.
Caldara
Cambert
Carissimi
Cavalli
Cesti
Charpentier
Charon
Clarke
Colonna, T.
Colonna, J. P.
Corelli
Dumont
Forberger
Gantes
Giacobi
Gibbons
Grabut
Graf
Guerre
Jarry, N.
Labonette
Laniere, N.
Locke
Lulli
Maffei
Manni, P. A.
Marais
Marchand
Metastasio
Monteclair
Montererde
Neri
Nivers
North
Ouvrard
Paladini
Stradella
Wallis
Wentzel
Wilson
Zeno Apostolo

MUSICIANS, *contd.* — *18th Century.*
Abel, C. F.
Acquin
Adelung
Agricola
Albaneze
Albrechts
André, J.
Anfossi
Araja
Arne
Arnold
Arquier
Ashly
Astoli
Bach, J. C.
Bach, J. C. F.
Bach, J. S.
Bach, T. P. E.
Bach, W. F.
Baptistine
Barre
Bates
Beethoven
Benda
Berton
Blainville
Blaze
Boccherini
Bode
Bossart
Bouvard
Boyce
Bredal
Brelin
Bromfield
Brossard
Burney
Caffero
Cambini
Campra
Carey
Carpani, G.
Carpani, J.
Cartel
Cherubini
Chladni
Choron
Chretien
Cimarosa
Clementi
Coignet
Cramer
Crotch
Dalayrac
Danzi
Delcambre
Delusse
Desangiers
Desormery
Destouches (Cardinal)
Dezede
Dibdin
Ditters
Durante
Dussek
Edelmann
Eichner

MUSICIANS—
Engramelle
Fernandini
Fiorello
Forbel
Framery
Fredzeri
Galuppi
Gasmann
Gaveaux
Geminoni
Gherardescha
Giardini
Gillies
Giorgi
Gluck
Gougelet
Graun
Gretry
Gueccio
Guglielmi
Guignon
Hamal
Handel
Hardouin
Haydn
Hesse
Hoffmann
Holzbauer
Hutcheson
Jackson
Jomelli
Kalkbrenner
Kelly
Knecht
Koseluch
Krumpholtz
Lamotte
Langlé
Larnette
Leclair
Lenoble
Linley
Lupot
Maggiore
Marcello
Marpurg
Martin
Mattheson
Mengozzi
Monsigny
Morenas
Mozart
Nicolo
Niel
Noverre
Ozi
Paesiello
Pepusch
Pergolese
Pescetti
Peyrot
Philidor
Piccini
Pleyel
Purcell
Quanz
Rameau
Reichard, J. F.

MUSICIANS—
Reid
Rey, J. B.
Roman, J. H.
Rousseau, J. J.
Royer
Roze
Sala, N.
Salieri
Sarti
Scarlatti
Schiebe
Shield
Sejan
Simon, V.
Solié
Stadler
Smith
Stevenson
Storace
Tasset, J.
Taylor, B.
Trial
Viotti
Vismes
Vogel
Winter
Woelft
Wolf
Wranitsky
Zelter
Zingarelli
Zumsteeg.
19th Century.
Abt
Adam
Adina
Aquilar, E.
Alary
Alvar
Amps
Auber
Augier
Balfe
Banister
Barker, L.
Bartholdy, F. M.
Bartholomew, W.
Batton
Belfast, Earl of
Bellini
Benedict
Beriot, De
Berlioz
Berton
Best
Biletta
Bochsa
Bortniansky
Bosen
Braham
Cappa
Castelbarco
Catel
Chevé
Chipp
Clapisson
Costa
Coulon

MUSICIANS—
Currie
Curschmann
Curwen, Jno.
Czerny
David, F.
Desanges
Dinglestedt
Dizi
Dohler
Donizetti
Dorn
Dreyschock
Dulon
Dun, Finlay
Durrner
Eckert
Ellerton, J. L.
Ernst
Esser
Fesca
Fetis
Fitzwilliam
Flexmore
Foroni
Gade
Garande
Gastinel
Gauntlett
Gebel
Getry
Gioss, Di
Girard
Goffric
Gollmik
Gotteschalk
Gounod
Graham, G. F.
Greyoir
Griesbach
Grisar, A.
Griffith, C. D.
Gueymard
Gumbert
Halevy
Halle, C.
Hartmann
Hawker
Hèle, D'
Heller, S.
Helmore
Henselt
Herold
Herz, H.
Hiller
Hird
Horsely, C. E.
Hullah
Huth
Jackson, W.
Jarett
John
Kallawoda
Keller
Ketelle
Klein
Knowles, F. C.
Kreba
Kreipl

MUS

MUSICIANS—
Kreutzer
Kucken
Kufferath
Kullack
Labitsky
Lachner
Lacombe
Lee
Leslie, Henry
Libaire
Lillo
Limnandes
Lindblad
Lindpaintner
Loder
Loewe
Logier
Lortzing
Lotti
Lubeck
Lunn
Macfarren
Macirone, C. A.
MacMurdie, J.
Mainzer
Marschner
Marz
Massi, V.
Maynard
Mayseder
Mercadante
Mehul
Meyerbeer
Minassi, A.
Molique, B.
Monk, E. G.
Mori, F.
Moupon
Mudie, P. M.
Muhenfeldt
Naumann, Emil
Neuland
Oberthur
Oertzen
Onslow
Ouseley, Sir F.
Pacini
Paer
Panseron
Pappalordo
Pavessi
Pergetti
Percival
Perkins
Pinsuti, C. E.
Potter
Proch
Reyer
Roeckel, Ed.
Rohner
Romagnesi
Romberg
Rosenhain
Rossi, Countess
Salaman, C.
Sartoris
Schultoff
Schumann, R.

NAT

NATURALISTS—
Servais
Silas
Sloper
Smith, R. A.
Spaeth
Spohr
Staffa
Steggal
Surenne, J.
Szekely
Thomas, A.
Thalberg, S.
Tilleard
Tomaschek
Torrente
Truhn
Turle
Ugalde-Baucé
Ungher
Verdi
Verhulst
Viardot, P
Vivier
Voss
Wagner
Waley
Walmisley
Warren, Jcs.
Weber
Werner
Wilhelm
Winterteldt
Wood, W. S.
Zimmermann

NATURALISTS.
4th Century B.C.
Aristotle
1st Century B.C.
Apollodorus
1st Century A.D.
Pliny (the elder)
15th Century.
Agricola
16th Century.
Acquapendente, F. d'
Aldrovande
Barclay, Alex.
Barocci
Birztin
Caesalpinus
Cagnati
Calceolari
Cardan
Colombo, R.
Duchoul
Duret
Fuchs
Gesner
Gillies
Guyon
Junius
Olina
Penny
Servetus
Turner
Vesalius

NAT

NATURALISTS—
Wotton
17th Century.
Aselli
Barclay, J.
Bartholin
Bassot
Beausoleil
Beloir
Berterean
Boodt
Bourdelot
Camerarius
Catesby
Chemnitz
Chiocco
Gassendi
Giske
Gottwald
Gross
Johnstone
Junge
Kœnig, E.
Laurenberg
Leuwenhoeck
Lister
Martigli
Merian, M. S.
Morin (of Toulon)
Nuremberg
Nymann
Paget
Pecquet
Peiresc
Perrault
Piso
Ray
Riolan
Rudbeck
Sibbald
Swammerdam
Tradescant
Vogel
Wagner
Willoughby
Woodward
18th Century.
Albrecht
Amoretti
Audebert
Back
Baier
Baillon
Banks
Barrere
Barrington
Barton
Baster
Batsch
Baumer
Bechstein
Beringer
Bernouilli
Bertrand
Bianchi
Blumenbach
Bonnet
Borlase
Born

NAT

NATURALISTS, *contd.*—
Bosc
Bourguet
Bowles
Bremontier
Bremner
Brisson
Brookes
Broussonnet
Brugeres
Buffon
Burgsdorf
Calcet
Calier
Cavolini
Cetti
Chaulnes
Chemnitz
Clarke, E. D.
Clerk
Cramer, J. A.
Cronstadt
Darluc
Daubenton
Davila
Delaunay
Delenze
Dietrich
Dieuquemare
Dolomieu
Dombey
Donati
Dondi
Duchesne
Duhamel
Edwards
Eichhorn
Ellis
Engerstroem
Escher
Fabricius
Falk
Favart d'Herbigny
Fermin
Fichtel
Fischer
Forster
Fothergill
Frisch
Galatzin
Gantier
Gehler
Gellert
Geoffrey
Gerardin
Gerhards
Geradorf
Geaner
Ghezzi
Gismondi
Gleditsch
Gmelin
Goethe
Grignon
Groguier
Gruner
Guldenstaalt
Hacquet
Hales

NAT

NATURALISTS, *contd.*—
Hartenfels
Haüy
Helwig
Henkel
Herbst
Hermann
Hill, S.
Houston
Huber
Hughes
Jablonski
Jacquemont
Jars
Jenner
Joly-Clerc
Jussieu
Karsten
Kennedy
Kerr
Kirwan
Klaproth
Knowlton
Koenig
Lamarck
Lametherie
Lang
Latham
Latreille
Lemonnier
Lescherin
Lesser
Lettson
Lowitz
Macquart
Manetti
Martin, W.
Martini
Martyn
Maw
Menschen, F.
Micheli
Molina
Muller, O. F.
Olafsen
Palisot
Pallas
Pasteur
Patrin
Peck
Pennant
Peron
Perrein
Perrouse
Petirer
Playfair
Plucker
Prevost, J. S.
Quesnel
Reamaur
Recupero
Riche
Rolander
Salmon
Saussure
Schæffer, J.
Schneider, J. G.
Senebier
Solander

NAT

NATURALISTS—
Sonnini
Spallanzani
Stillingfleet
Tign
Tode
Tomasselli
Tourrette
Trembley
Ulkens
Wakefield
Walker
Werner
White
Zuchart
Zuinger

19th Century.
Abel, C.
Agassiz
Ascherson
Audobin
Babington
Berard
Bichat
Blainville, De
Bowditch
Bowman
Brame
Brown
Buckland
Budge
Carpenter
Carruthers, W.
Carus
Chevreul
Chossat
Combe, G.
Copland, J.
Cuvier
De Blainville
Donders
Dowler, B.
Draper
Dupont
Eckhard
Edwards, W. F.
Elliotson
Engledue
Fleming
Forbes
Fries
Gall
Gunther
Hall
Havet
Hemprich
Herz
Hilaire, J. G. St.
Holland
Jamieson
Jardine, Sir
Jenyns
Johnstone
Kickt
Kirby
Kuhl
Lawrence
Laycock
Lee

NOV

NATURALISTS—
Loudon
MacVicar
Mantell
Mayo
Miller
Moir
Mulder
Neill
Oken
Orfila
Owen
Passy
Pritchard
Remak
Roget
Schmidt, K.
Sedgwick
Selby
Smellie
Sowerby
Spence
Swainson
Todd
Unzer
Valentin
Virchow
Weber
Weiss
Werther, C. A.
Wyld, R. S.
Yarrel
Youatt

NOVELISTS.

15th Century.
Lobeira, V. Puler
Machiavelli
Rabelais

16th Century.
Alemand
Carvafal
Cervantes
Cintio
Espinel, V.
Fischart, J.
Grazzini
Lobo, R.
Loyola, I.
Mendoza
Pauli, J.
Porto, L. du
Quevedo
Spies, J.
Straparola
Wickram, G.

17th Century.
Behn, Mrs.
Bunyan
Defoe, D.
Fayette
Fenelon
Griefenson, S.
Lohenstein
Mandeville, B.
Moscherosh
Opitz, M.
Scudery

NOV

NOVELISTS—
18th Century.
Addison
Aiken
Arbuthnot
Austen
Boccalini
Brooke, H.
Brunton
Cellano, C.
Cottin
Day
Engel, J.
Errico
Fielding, H.
Gessner, S.
Goethe
Goldsmith, O.
Hawkesworth, J.
Hippel, T.
Inchbald
Isla
Johnson, S.
Johnstone, Chas.
Jung, J. H.
Mackenzie, H.
Marana, J. P.
Marani, J. A.
Moore
Moser, J.
Musaeus, J.
Nicolai, C. F.
Pallavicino
Rabener, G.
Reeve, C.
Richardson, S.
Schiller
Smollett, T.
Sterne, L.
Swift, J.
Turaum, F. du C.
Walpole
Wieland

19th Century.
Ainsworth, W. H.
Aird, Thos.
Allston, W.
Andersen, H. C.
Arnim
Auerbach
Austin
Bage, R.
Balzac
Banim
Beckford, W.
Beckstein
Belknap
Berthond
Bird, R. M.
Blessington
Bonnelier
Bray
Bremer
Brentano, C.
Bronte, C.
Brookes, Sh.
Browne, C. B.
Brunton
Bryant, W. C.

NOVELISTS, *contd.*—
Bulwer-Lytton
Burney
Bury
Calvimont
Carleton, W.
Carlyle, T.
Chamier
Chamisso, A.
Chateaubriand
Clarke, Mrs. C.
Collins, W.
Cooper, J. F.
Corbiere
Cramer
Croker
Crowe
Cumberland
Dacre
D'Arlincourt
Dana, R. H.
David, J.
Davin, F.
Delavigne
Dickens
Disraeli
Dudevant
Dumas, Alex.
Dumas, Alex. (fils.)
Edgeworth, M.
Eichendorff, J.
Ferrier, Fay
Flint, T.
Fouqué
Fraser
Fuller, Margt.
Galt
Gaskell
Genlis, M. de
Gerstaecker
Goldschmidt
Glassnock
Gleig
Godwin
Goethe
Gore
Gotthelf, J.
Grant
Grattan
Griffin
Guizot, Mde.
Gutzkow
Hagen
Hahn-Hahn
Haliburton
Hall, S. C.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hamilton, T.
Hannay
Hanke, F.
Hanke, H.
Hardenberg, F. (Novalis)
Haring, G.
Hauff, W.
Hawthorne, N.
Hebel, J. P.
Herbert, H. W.
Hoffmann

NOVELISTS—
Holcroft
Holderlein
Hope
Hook, J.
Hook, T. E.
Houssaye
Howard
Huber, T.
Hughes
Hugo, Victor
Immermann, K.
Imrie
Inchbald
Ingoldsby
Irving, W.
Jacobs, F.
James, G. P. R.
Janin, J.
Jerrold, D.
Johnstone
Judd, S.
Karr, Alph.
Kennedy, J. P.
Kerner, J.
Kingsley
Kleist, H.
Knighton
Kock, P. de
Kœnig
Kuhne
Kurtz
Lacroix
Lafontaine
Lamartine
Lamb
Lander, T. D.
Landon
Latouche
Laube
Lee
Leslie, E.
Lever
Lewes, G. H.
Lewis, M. G.
Lister, T. H.
Lockhart
Lohmann
Longfellow, H. W.
Lover
Manzoni
Marryat
Martineau
Masson, M.
Matthews, Corn.
Maturin
Maxwell
Mayhew
Mayo
Melville, H.
Menihold, W.
Miller
Mitford
Moore
More
Morgan
Morier
Morley
Muret, Thed.

NOVELISTS—
Murray
Musset, P. de
Naubert
Neal, John
Neal, Joseph
Neville, N.
Normanby
Oliphant, L.
Oliphant, Mrs.
Opie
Otway
Paalzow
Paulding, J. K.
Peacock
Pellico, S.
Pichler, C.
Picken
Pickering
Poe, E. A.
Poole
Porter, J.
Porter, M.
Power, M. A.
Ratcliffe, A.
Reach
Read, C.
Rehfues, P.
Rembeck
Reynolds
Richter
Roscoe
Rowcroft
Royer, Alph.
Saint-Beauve
Sala, G. A.
Salvandy
Santaine
Scalsfield
Scheffer
Schlegel, F.
Scott, M.
Scott, Sir W.
Sedgewick, C. M.
Shelley
Simms, W. G.
Smith, A.
Smith, C.
Smith, H.
Stowe, H. B.
Soulié, F.
Souvestre, E.
Spindles
Staël, M. de
Steffens, H.
Sternberg
Stifter, A.
Strauss, G.
Sue, Eug.
Thackeray, W. M.
Thorpe, T. B.
Tieck
Tonchard-Lafosse
Trollope, Anth.
Trollope, Mrs.
Vigne, de
Wagner, Theod.
Ward
Ware, Wm.

NOVELISTS—
Warren
Willis, N. P.
Wilson
Zschokke

ORATORS, RHETORICIANS, PREACHERS, AND LECTURERS.—
See *Statesmen, Revolutionists, &c.*

5th Century B.C.
Alcidamus
Androcides
Antiphon
Callicles
Cleon
Corax
Gorgias
Isocrates
Lysias
Melitus
Socrates
Tisias

4th Century B.C.
Callistratus
Clearchus
Demades
Demetrius (of Phalerus)
Demosthenes
Dinarchus
Eschines
Hyperides
Isæus
Lycurgus
Pericles
Prodicus
Protagoras
Theramenes
Thrasymachus

3d Century B.C.
Amyclas
Apsines
Aristotle
Cineas
Theodectes
Timæus
Xenocrates

2d Century B.C.
Carbo
Cato
Crassus, L.
Eudemus
Galba, S.
Gracchi (The)
Hermogenes
Lælius, C. L. S.
Meannius
Molon
Persius
Scipio
Theophrastus

1st Century B.C.
Afer, M.
Antonius, M.
Cicero
Clement I.

ORATORS, *contd.*—
Cotta
Crassus, L.
Dionysius (of Halicarnassus)
Hortensius
Licinius
Messala
Pollio
Scaevola
Seneca
Theodorus

1st Century A.D.
Florus, J.
Irenaeus, St.
Juvenal, D.
Paul (of Tarsus)
Peter, St.
Pliny (the Younger)
Quinctillian
Silanus

2d Century.
Aristides, E.
Atticus
Favorinus
Justin
Lucian
Theophilus, St.

3d Century.
Anatolius
Apthonius
Clement, St.
Cyprian, St.
Eumenes
Galen
Gregory
Hermogenes
Longinius
Minutius, Felix
Plotinus
Theon

4th Century.
Alcinus
Ambrose, St.
Apollinaris
Augustine, St.
Basil, St.
Chrysostom, St.
Cyril, St.
Drepanius
Eugenius
Eusebius
Jerome, St.
Lactantius
Mamertinus
Paulinus, St.
Symmachus
Themistus
Victorinus
Zeno

5th Century.
Arnobius
Faust
Procopius (of Gaza)
Socrates (the Scholastic)
Victor

ORATORS—
Vigil
Vincent, St.

6th Century.
Climachus
Emporius
Facundus
Germain, St.
Gregory, 1st
Martin, St.

7th Century.
Anastasius
Eugenius (the Younger)
Isidore (of Seville)
Olympiodorus
Theodore, St.

8th Century.
Ambrose, St.
Isodore (the Merchant)
Theodore

9th Century.
Aldrevald
Aldric
Eulogius, St.
Notker
Photius
Ratramn
Scot, J.
Theodulf

10th Century.
Odilon, St.
Sylvestre II.

11th Century.
Alfred
Anselm, St.
Foulque
Gregory VII.
Lanfranc

12th Century.
Abelard
Amaury (of Chartres)
Bacon, R.
Bruno
Champeaux
Innocent III.
Lambert
Nicephorus
Peter (the Venerable)

13th Century.
Amour, G. de St.
Aquinas, Thomas
Buonaventura
Gregory X.
Oriol
Perrault
Stock
Ximenes

14th Century.
Andrea, J. D.
Begras
Boujour
Bray, M.
Charenton
Egga, J. Ign.

ORATORS—
Figuerra, L.
Gerbillien
Guyo, J. B.
Kircher, H.
Machault, J.
Mayor
Noel, F.
Rienzi
Roger, Eug.
Thomas of Paris
Trigant
Vieira Zampi

15th Century.
Acquaviva
Bernardin
Biel
Carrara
Dionysius (of Chartreux)
Gerson, C. de
Hilton
Isidore
Inghirami
Malatesta
Pius II.
Vigne, De la

16th Century.
Adamson
Agricola
Aretius
Aylmer
Baillie
Bellarmine
Belli
Brassicanus
Brown, J.
Bullinger
Cainsius
Cajetan
Casa
Chapeauville
Clavius
Cooper, M.
Erasmus
Fox
Fulke
Gerlach
Gouge
Grynacus
Harpsfield
Hooker
Hutten, Ul. de
Jansen
Johnstone
Knox
Latimer
Lavater
Lealy
Luther
Martyr
Melancthon
Montholon
More, Sir T.
Münster
Nicolai
Osiander
Parker, S.

ORATORS—
Pighius, Alb.
Psamne
Realino
Ricci
Rossignoli
Sales, St. F. de
Salmeron
Sixtus (of Sienna)
Smith R.
Spottiswood
Standish
Stapleton
Tapper
Thomas (of Jesus)
Tolet
Villars
Vitorelli
Weigel
White
Worthington
Xavier
Zecchi
Ziegler

17th Century.
Argyle
Arlington
Ashley
Atterbury
Barre
Baxter
Berni
Birch
Bolingbroke
Bordalane
Bossuet
Brugh
Camden
Carteret
Clifford
Coke
Colepepper
Cooper
Cotton
Coventry
Cromwell
Daly
Digby
Donne
Elliot
Falkland
Finch
Fitzgerald
Fitzgibbon
Flechier
Francis
Francius
Gardiner
Germaine
Godolphin
Goodwin
Gouge
Hamilton
Hampden
Howe, Horsely
Hutchinson
Ireton
Lauderdale
Logan

ORATORS, *contd.*—
Lowth
Littleton
Mansfield
Massillon
Nottingham
Ogden
Owen
Pelham
Pery
Philips
Powle
Pulteney
Pym
Rigby
Robinson
Rouse
Rudyard
Sandys
Saurin
Saville
Seeds
Selden
Sherlock
Shippen
Somers
South
Strafford
Taylor
Tillotson
Townsend
Treby
Vane
Wedderburne
Whitelock
Wyndham
Yelverston

18th Century.

Aguessean, D'
Alison
Austin
Barnave
Barron
Bathurst
Bentivoglio
Blair
Brissot
Burke
Campbell, Dr. G.
Canning
Carlyle
Cavendish
Cazales
Chatham
Chesterfield
Clootz
Cowper
Danton
Duclos
Dunning
Erskine
Fenelon
Flood
Fox
Gaudet
Grant
Grattan
Grenville
Hall

ORATORS—
Harley
Henry, P.
Home, H. (*Kames*)
Howard
Kirwan
Knox, V.
Lainey
Lushington
Marat
Marlborough
Maury, J. S.
Mounier
North, Lord
Pitt
Ponsonby
Rebecque, C. de
Robertson
Robespierre
Sackville
Saint-Juste
Shelburne
Sheridan
Sieyes
Thurlow
Tierney
Tooke, Horne
Vergniaud
Walpole
Wesley
Whitefield
Wilberforce
Wilkes, J.

19th Century.

Abbot
Albert, Prince
Alexander
Alison
Anstey
Arago
Argyll
Arnold
Bayne
Beecher
Bell, H. G.
Bell, M.
Binney, T.
Benton
Bickersteth, E.
Blanc, L.
Brewster
Bright
Brougham
Broughton
Burrit, E.
Butler, W. A.
Caird
Cairns
Calhoun
Campbell
Candlish
Carlyle
Cass, L.
Chalmers
Channing
Clay
Cobden
Cockburn
Conder, G. W.

ORATORS—
Constant
Cooke
Cooper, Thos.
Cousin
Creasy, E. S.
Croly, G.
Cumming
Dancer
Dawson, G.
Dickens
Dilke
Disraeli
Dove
Duff
Ebsworth
Elliot
Emerson, R. W.
Ernst-Renan
Everard
Everett, E.
Feydan, E.
Fichte
Finney
Fletcher, J.
Fox, W. J.
Gavazzi
Gifford
Gilfillan, G.
Gladstone
Gough
Graham, Sir J.
Grindon, E. H.
Guizot
Guthrie, Dr. T.
Hall
Hannay, J.
Harcourt
Hare, J. C.
Hazlitt
Heber
Helps
Hickok
Hood
Horner, F.
Inglis
James, J. A.
Jay
Jeffrey
Jones, Ernest
Jouffroy
Kidd
Kingsley
Knight
Knowles
Kossuth, L.
Lamartine
Lees, F. R.
Longfellow
Lovett
Macaulay
MacCosh
MacGhee
Macleod, N.
Manuel
Martineau
Maurice, F. D.
Morell
Musgrave

ORATORS—
Neille
Nichol, J. P.
North, B.
O'Brien, B.
O'Connell
O'Connor
O'Sullivan
Palmerston
Parsons, W.
Peel
Playfair
Pope, S.
Pratt
Preston, W. C.
Proudhon
Punshon
Quesnay
Quincey, De
Robertson
Rogers
Royer-Collard
Royle
Ryle
Scott, A. J.
Seymour, M. H.
Shiels
Smith, A.
Smyth, Pye
Spurgeon
Steffens, F.
Thackeray
Thelwell
Thiers
Totterham
Trench, R. C.
Trevelyan
Vaughan
Villemain
Vincent
Wardlaw
Ware, H.
Webster, D.
Whalley
Whately
Whewell
Wilson, J.
Wordsworth, C.

PAINTERS, &c.

5th Century B.C.

Callimachus
Parhasius
Zeuxis

4th Century B.C.

Ætion
Agatharcus
Apelles
Apollodorus
Asclepiodorus
Callicles
Dionysius
Euphranor
Melanthus
Nicias
Nicomachus
Pamphilus
Protogenes
Zimanthus

PAINTERS, *contd.*—
3d Century B.C.
Clesides
Neacles
Pacuvius
2d Century B.C.
Arellius
Mummius
1st Century B.C.
Laia
1st Century A.D.
Ludius
Accius
9th Century.
Bruon
Lutilon
10th Century.
Bernward
Hugues
12th Century.
Pietrolinus
13th Century.
Cimabue
Giunta
Guido
Margaritone
Spinelli
Stephen (of Florence)
14th Century.
Apollonius
Buffamaleo
Buoninsegna
Casentino
Dalmasio
Gaddi, A.
Giottino
Giotto
Lippo
Martini
More, Sir A.
Odericus
Orgagna
Rossi
Taddeo di Gaddo
Vandergoes
Vanni
Veneziano
15th Century.
Agnesciola
Alberti
Albertinelli
Andrea del Castagno
Angelico, Fra.
Asschaffenburg, G.
Baccio
Baldovinetti
Bartholo
Berruguetti
Bottecelli
Brugge
Buonconsiglio
Buonarotti
Campana
Cennino
Cima
Claude

PAINTERS—
Cleef
Conegliano
Corradi
Costa
Crivelli
Curpassio
Diamante
Durer, A.
Eyck, Van H.
Eyck, Van J.
Filippepi
Fillipino
Ghirlandino
Gozzoli
Grandi
Hemlin, Hans
Holbein
Lambertini
Lancillotti
Lippi
Lorenzo di Credi
Luzzo
Machiavelli
Mantequi
Marconi
Massacio
Massolini
Megerditsch
Morale, L.
Perelli
Perugino
Pinsigrier
Piombo
Pollajuola
Raibolini
Raphael
Riacon
Ricciarelli
Rogel
Rosselli
Sanzio
Schoen
Signorelli
Solario
Squarcione
Vannucci
Vargas, L.
Veneziano
Vennsti, M.
Verrochio
Vincente, Joanas
Vinci
Vivarini
Volterra
Wohlgemuth, M.
Zoppo
16th Century.
Aartagens
Aartzen
Achen
Agostino
Agresti
Aldegraef
Aldegrever, H.
Alesio
Allegri, A.(*Correggio*)
Allori, Ales
Altdorfer, A.

PAINTERS—
Altorfer
Amberger
Amerighi, M. A.
Arpino, C. d'
Barbarelli, G.
Bartolomeo, Fra.
Basaiti, M.
Beham, B.
Bellini, Gen.
Bellini, Giov.
Benvenuto, Tisio
Bonifazio
Bonvicino, Ales.
Bordone, P
Breughel, P. (*elder*)
Breughel, P.(*younger*)
Brill, P.
Bronzino, A.
Buonacorsi, P.
Burroccio, F.
Caliari, Paolo
Caliari, C.
Cardi, L.
Carracci, A.
Carracci, L.
Carucci, J.
Cesari, G.
Coello, A. S.
Correggio (*Allegri*)
Cosimo, Pier di
Costa, L.
Coxis, M.
Cranach, L
Crespi, G. B.
Dosso, Dossi
Engelbrechtsen, C.
Fontana, L.
Fontana, P.
Francia, Giuc.
Franciabigio, M. A.
Francks
Floris, F.
Garofalo
Giorgione
Giovanni da Udine
Girolamo
Holbein, Hans
Kulmbach, H.
Lucas (of Leyden)
Luini, Bern.
Mabuse, J.
Matsys, Q.
Mazzuoli, F.
Meccherino
Meyer, J.
Moretto (of Brescia)
Morone, G. B.
Navarrete
Orley, Van B.
Pacchiarotto, J.
Paolo (*Veronese*)
Parmigianino
Penni, G. F.
Pens, G.
Peruzzi, B.
Pinnaticcio, F.
Piombo, Seb. del
Pippi, G.

PAINTERS—
Ponte, da F.
Ponte, da J.
Ponte, da L.
Porendonne
Ramenghi, B.
Razzi, G.
Ricciarelli, D.
Robusti,J.(*Tintorello*)
Roelas
Roselli, C.
Sanzio, Giov.
Schiavone, A.
Sodoma
Teniers
Trinoteo della Vite
Tura, C.
Vasari, G.
Vecchio, J. P.
Vecellio,
Venius, Otho
Verrocchio
17th Century.
Albani, F.
Allori, C.
Backhuysen, L.
Barbieri, G. F.
Begarelli
Berettini, P.
Berghem, N.
Berrotini
Bianchi, F.
Bol, F.
Both, J.
Bourdon, S.
Bronver, Ad.
Brun, C. le
Cano, A.
Cantarini
Cignani, C.
Claude (*Lorraine*)
Coello, C.
Cousin, J.
Crayer, G. de
Cuyp, Alb.
Dolci, C.
Domenichino
Dow, G.
Dughet, G.
Dyck, Van
Eckhont
Everdingen, Alb.
Febre, J. de
Fyt, John
Gallego, F.
Giordano, L.
Goltzius
Goyen, J. Van
Guercino
Hals, F.
Helst, Van
Herreras
Hobbema, M.
Honthorst, G.
Hooghe, P. Van
Jordaens, J.
Köning, S.
Lairesse, G.
Lanfranco

PAINTERS, *contd* —
Lely, Sir P.
Loli
Maas, N.
Maratta, C.
Metzn, Gab.
Mieris, F.
Mignard
Mirevelt, M.
Mola, G. B.
Murillo, B. E.
Neer, E. Van
Netscher, C.
Ostade, A. Van
Ostade, J. Van
Palma, J.
Peters, V.
Poussin, G.
Poussin, N.
Pynacker, A.
Rembrandt, P.
Reni, G.
Ribalta, F.
Ribera, G.
Rosa, Salvator
Rubens, P. P.
Ruysdael, J.
Sacchi, A.
Saenredam
Salvi, G. B.
Salviati
Sirani
Spagnoletto
Steen, Jan.
Sueur, Eus. le
Swanevelt, H.
Synders, F.
Tassi, A.
Teniers, D.
Terburg, G.
Valentin
Vandyke
Varotari, Ales.
Velasquez
Velde, A. Van der
Vouet, S.
Watteau, A.
Waterloo, A.
Weenix, Jno.
Werff, A.
Wouvermanns, P.
Zucchero
Zurbaran

18th Century.

Barry, J.
Both, J.
Boucher
Breemberg
Brun, Le
Cabel
Canaletto, B.
Casanova
Cooper
Cwirale, Ant.
Dahl
David, J. L.
Dobson
Feyt
Flaxman

PAINTERS—
Füssli, C.
Gainsborough
Gerard
Girodet
Greuze, J. B.
Gros
Guericault
Guerin
Hayman
Hogarth
Hondekoter
Hondius
Hudson
Jamesone, Geo.
Jardin, C. du
Jervas
Kauffmann, Aug.
Kneller, Sir G.
Loo, C. Van
Maron
Mengs
Mignard
Northcote
Oeser
Oliver
Opie, John
Pond, A.
Raeburn, Sir H.
Reynolds, Sir Jos.
Richardson, J.
Roghman, R.
Romney, G.
Ruses
Scott, S.
Stothard
Smees
Sueur
Thornhill, Sir J.
Trumbull
Vanberbank
Vernet, J.
West, Benj.
Wilson
Wootton
Zeeman
Zoffany, J.

19th Century.

Albuzzi
Absolon
Allom
Ansdell
Barry
Baugniel
Baxter
Bendemann
Bielfield, H.
Boddington, H. J.
Bonheur, J. P.
Bonheur, R.
Branwhite
Bridges, J.
Bright
Brion, G.
Brocky
Brown, Mather
Buckner, R.
Burton
Calcott

PAINTERS—
Carmichael, J. W.
Carnuccini
Cattermole
Chalon
Chaplin, C. J.
Chavel, V.
Clarke
Clint, A.
Cobbett, E. J.
Colby
Collingwood
Collins, Chas.
Collins, Wilkie
Constable
Cooke
Cooper, Abr.
Cooper, T. S.
Cooper, Sydney
Coguiet, L.
Conturier, L. P.
Corbould
Cornelius, P.
Cox, D.
Creswick
Danby
David
Dawson
Delaroche
Devedeux, L.
Deveria
Dodgson
Drolling
Dubufe
Dugardin, J.
Duncan
Duverger, T E.
Dyce
Eastlake
Eddis, E. U.
Edridge
Egg
Egley, W.
Elmes
Elmore
Etty
Eugene
Faed, J.
Fahay
Farrington, J.
Fichel
Fielding, Copley
Ford, W. B.
Frere, E. F.
Fripp
Frith, W. P.
Frost
Gâbe
Gallait
Gerome, J. L.
Goodall, F.
Gordon, Watson
Gierscher
Granet
Groenland, T.
Gudin, T.
Gue
Haag, L.
Hamilton, W.

PAINTERS—
Hamon, J. L.
Haniak
Hart
Harvey, G.
Haydon, B. R.
Hermann
Hemsley, W. H.
Henzell
Herring
Herring, G. E.
Hess, Henry
Hicks, G. E.
Hill, J. J.
Hodges, W.
Hoguet
Hollins, P.
Hook, J. C.
Hoppner, J.
Horseley, C.
Horseley, J. H.
Ingres
Isabey
Jobert
Joy, T. M.
Jutsum, H.
Kaulbach
Klenze
Knell, W. A.
Lambinet
Lance, G.
Landseer, Sir E.
Lanfant de Metz.
Lawrence
Lee
Lefmaim
Leslie
Lessing
Lewis, J.
Linnel, J.
Linnel, W.
Liverseege
Loire, L.
Macnee, D.
M'Innes
March, H.
Marohn
Micas
Meissonier, J. L. E.
Melby
Millais, E.
Mogford
Moritz
Morland
Mornewick, C. A.
Motte, G. W.
Mottes
Mulready
Muller, W.
Mutrie
Naftet, P.
Naish, J. G.
Nantenil, C.
Nesfield
Niemann
Noel, J.
Oakes, J. W.
Oakley
O'Neill, H

PAINTERS, *contd.*—
Orsel
Opie
Overbeck
Parratt, W.
Palizzi
Passmore
Paton, Noel
Percu, S.
Philips, Thos.
Pickersgill
Poitteven, E.
Poole
Prout
Provis
Pyne
Ramsay, Allan
Rankley, A.
Redgrave
Reinagle
Riocreux
Rippingale
Robert, L.
Roberts, D.
Robins, T. S.
Roden
Rogers, P. H.
Rossetti
Sant
Scharf
Schalcken
Scheffer, Airey.
Schendal, P. Van
Schlesinger
Schnorr, J.
Schoefft, A.
Scott, D.
Seignac
Selous, H. C.
Severn, S. W.
Stevens, J.
Stone, F.
Stubbs, Geo.
Tidemann
Topham
Tournemanc
Trayer
Triosin, G.
Troyan, C.
Tschaggenn
Turner, W. M.
Underhill, W.
Uwins
Vernet, Horace
Veyrassant
Vos, De
Wallis
Ward, E. M.
Whichelo
Wilkie
Willis, H. B.
Wilson, J.
Winterhalter
Witherington
Woolnoth, T. A.
Wright
Wyburn
Wyld

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, MEDICAL WRITERS, ANATOMISTS, &c.

7th Century B.C.
Chiron
Esculapius
Machaeon
Podulirius

6th Century B.C.
Alcmæon
Democritus
Heraclitus
Menecrates
Pythagoras

5th Century B.C.
Ctesias
Draco
Herodicus
Hippocrates
Polybius (of Cos)
Thessalus

4th Century B.C.
Chrysippus
Herophilus
Nicomachus

3d Century B.C.
Acron
Archagatus
Erasistratus

2d Century B.C.
Nicander

1st Century B.C.
Apollodorus
Asclepiades
Rufus
Scribonius
Sorduns
Themison

1st Century A.D.
Aectaeus
Aurelianus
Celsus
Crito
Dioscorides
Erotianus
Musa
Valgius, C.
Xenocrates

2d Century.
Ælian
Archigenes
Galen
Sextus

3d Century.
Samonicus

4th Century.
Cæsar, St.
Eunapius
Meletus
Oribasius

5th Century.
Ætius of Amida
Eutechmius

PHYSICIANS—

6th Century.
Alexander of Tralles
Elpidius
Pallades (the Sophist)

7th Century.
Aaron (of Alexandria)
Paul (of Eginus)

8th Century.
Ahrn
Serapion

9th Century.
Ali-Abbas
Mesue
Rhazes

10th Century.
Avicenna
Thabet

11th Century.
Albucasis
Avenzoar
Constantine (the African)
Fulbert
Peter-Alphonso

12th Century.
Actuarius
Averroes
Maimonides
Thofail

13th Century.
Abano
Arnauld (of Villeneuve)
Gentile
Gordon, B.
Lanfranc
Pitard
Salicetti

14th Century.
Abner
Basil, Val
Chauliac, G. de
Coroi
Dondi
Falencei
Gerson, L. B.
Gilbert
Hermondaville
Mondini
Sprot
Torrigiano

15th Century.
Accoramboni, J.
Argillata
Batt, C.
Baverio
Bazin
Bolognini
Bourges
Caesarius
Carrara
Champier
Coceles
Cordova, A.

PHYSICIANS—
Coythier
Desparts
Fioravanti
Garzoni, J.
Gomez
Grünpeck
Linacre
Miro
Paracelsus
Piso
Sabunde
Savonarola
Schedel
Vesalius
Zerbi
Zimara

16th Century.
Accoramboni, F.
Acosta, C.
Acronius
Agrippa, C.
Alberti
Almaloveen
Alpini
Ambrose, J.
Amiglio
Aurifaber
Bacci
Baersdorp
Balamius
Baley
Banister
Bapst
Bartisch
Batt, Le
Batt, L.
Bauhin, G.
Bauhin, J.
Bayro
Beaussard
Belestat
Berghen
Besard
Biondo
Bon, Le
Borde
Bourges
Boussuet
Briganti, A.
Brissot
Brumfels
Bruxius
Bruyerin
Caballo
Cagnasti
Caius
Caldwell
Camerarius, J.
Canani
Canapius
Cardan
Cesalpianso
Charpentier
Clowes
Coitier
Collot
Cop
Corella

PHYSICIANS, *contd.*—
Craton
Caspinian
Dalechamps
Dodonacus
Duchesne
Durente
Duret
Ellinger
Eustachius
Fabricius
Fallopius
Fernel
Fludd
Fontecha
Fracantianus
Fracastor
Franco
Freux
Fuchs, L.
Fuchs, R.
Fyens
Gabelkover
Gemma, C.
Gemma, J. B.
Gerarde
Gilbert
Glini
Gliscenti
Goclenius
Gonthier, J.
Gorris
Gourmelin
Grevin
Guijon
Harrington
Hery
Huarte
Hubicot
Joubert
Laguna
Laurenberg
Lavater
Lebonius
Lemnius
Liebault
Lonicer
Luvigini
Maggi
Marcellus, D.
Martel, F.
Massa
Matthiole
Mercurialis
Michovius
Miro, M.
Miznauld
Monffet
Montano
Nausel
Nostradamus
Nunez
Occo
Paulmier
Pauw
Pereira, G.
Pigray
Plancy
Pois

PHYSICIANS—
Provancheres
Rabelais
Ranchin
Recchi
Riolan
Riviere, De le
Rossi
Rousset
Ryff
Salviani
Santorius
Schroeter
Servetus
Seuf
Skorina
Sloan
Taganlt
Tagliacozzi
Thorer
Trevisius
Umeau
Valleriole
Vignier
Vigo
Vizzani
Vorst
Waldung
Wier
Wolf
Wotton
Wurtz
Ximenes
Zecchi
Zwinger
Zypaeus

17th Century.

Abren
Ader
Andry, N.
Argoli, A.
Aselli
Baardt
Bachstrom
Baglivi
Barbeyrac
Bartholin, G.
Bartholin, M.
Bartoletti
Bartoli, S.
Bastwick
Bate
Bathurst
Bausch
Bayle
Becker
Behrens
Bellini
Belloste
Berger
Bernier
Beverwyck
Bloeck
Boerhaave
Bohn
Bonnel
Boodt
Bourdelin
Bourdelot

PHYSICIANS—
Bouvard
Brady
Briggs
Bromel, O.
Browne, Sir T.
Brunne
Bruno
Cachel
Callard
Cassius
Chambre
Charas
Chartier
Chiocco
Chirac
Citois
Cockburn
Collins
Cornuti
Cowper
Daelmanns
Dapper
Dee
Delorme
Dickinson
Dodart
Drake
Duncan
Duval
Duvernay
Elzhols
Fabricius
Fagon
Falconet
Floyer
Fonseca
Fraundorfier
French
Freytag, J.
Frick
Fuller
Gassendi
Gehema
Gibbes
Giske
Glisson
Godard
Graaf
Graindorge
Gundelsheimer
Harris
Hartenfels
Harvey
Hecquet
Helmont, Van
Helvetius
Helwig
Hercart
Hoorne
Horst
Huffmann
Imperiali
Jacobaeus
Johnson
Jordan
Kaempfer
Keill
Kirsten

PHYSICIANS—
Larnier
Laserme
Leclerc
Lister
Littré
Mackaile, M.
Magnen
Magnol
Major
Malpighi
Mapp
Margraff
Mauriceau
Meibom
Mery
Meyssonnier
Moreau
Morin
Morton, R.
Musgrave
Nardi
Needham
Nieuwentyt
Nuck
Nymann
Osiander
Palfin
Papin
Pecquet
Perrault
Petty
Pitcairn
Plemp
Poncet
Pope
Portal
Porzio
Primrose
Radcliffe, J.
Ramazzani
Ran, J. J.
Regius
Renaudot, T.
Rey, J.
Rhyne
Riviere
Roonhuysen
Rudbeck
Rumps
Sala
Santorelli
Savot
Scala, De la
Scarborough
Schomberg
Scharff
Schelhammer, G.
Schneider
Schroech
Seger
Sennert, D.
Severin
Skinner
Sorbiere
Sperlin
Spon
Stalpart
Stapel

PHYSICIANS, *contd.*—
Stolterfolt
Stubbs
Swalwe
Swammerdam
Sydenham
Sylvius
Tauri
Thevenin
Torti
Tozzi
Uffenbach
Valentine
Valisnieri
Vallot
Varotari
Vautier
Verbeyen
Vesling
Vigne, De la
Vogler
Volkammer
Wagner
Waldschmitt
Walther
Welsch
Wepfer
Wharton
Willis
Winter
Wolfart
Woodward
Zacchias
Zamora
Zarota
Zwelfer
Zype

18th Century.

Abernethy
Achard
Ackerman
Addington
Aikin
Akenside
Alston
Amdel
Amman
Andry
Anel
Arbuthnot
Armstrong
Arnemann
Asch
Bacher
Baier
Baillie, M.
Baldinger
Baron, H. Thomas.
Barrett
Bartsch
Bateman
Baudeloque
Baumer
Baux
Bayle
Beauchene
Beauvais
Becket
Beddoes

PHYSICIANS—
Beer
Behr
Belchier
Bell, B.
Bell, J.
Belloc
Benevoli
Berger
Beringer
Bernard
Bernouilli
Bertin
Berzelius
Blackmore
Blackwell
Blain
Blegny
Blumenbach
Boddaert
Boecler
Bonami
Bose
Bosquillon
Bourdelin
Bourgelat
Boy
Boyer
Bremner
Breyn
Briot
Broeckelsby
Brooks
Brousonet
Brown
Brownrigg
Bruckmann
Brunet
Buchan
Buisson
Butler
Cabanis
Caillau
Caldani
Callisen
Calvert
Camper
Camus
Carl
Carrere
Chambon
Charmetton
Chaumeton
Chausier
Cheselden
Cheyne
Chomel
Chopart
Clark
Cleghorn
Close
Cocchi
Cogan
Colon
Coopmans
Corvette
Corvisart
Crawford
Cullen

PHYSICIANS—
Currie
Cusson
Cuvier
Daehne
Dalberg
Danz
Daran
Darluc
Darwin
Daubenton
David, J. P.
Dazille
Deering
Deimann
Delson
Denman
Desbois
Descault
Deschamps
Dick
Dimsdale
Dombey
Douglas
Dubois
Duffour
Dufresnoy
Dujardin
Dumas
Duvernay
Elliot
Euler, Chr.
Fabre, P.
Fages
Falconer
Fermin
Fiajani
Fordyce
Fornasy
Fothergill, J.
Fouquet
Fowler
Frank
Friedlander
Friis, Chr.
Fritze
Fromage
Gall
Galvani
Garnett
Geoffroy
Gerard
Gesenius
Gibelin
Gilbert, F. H.
Gilbert, N. P.
Gilchrist
Girard
Gladbach, C. J.
Gladbach, J. A.
Glaeditsch
Goethe
Good
Gotthard
Granger
Gravander
Grimm, J. F.
Gruner
Guericke

PHYSICIANS—
Guillotin
Gunz
Haen
Hahnemann
Hales, S.
Haller
Hamilton, K.
Hartley
Hawes
Heberden, W.
Helvetius
Henkel, J. F.
Hildebrand, G. F.
Hoadley
Hoffmann, F.
Holwell
Home, F.
Hufeland
Hunter
Hutton
Huxham, J.
Ingenhouz
Jacopi
James, R.
Jault
Jenner, Edward
Jussieu
Kaempf
Kirkland
Klugel
Kniphoff
Kulm
Lacage
Lafosse
Lamothe
Langoni
Laurentius
Leake
Lecluse
Leroux
Leroy
Lettson
Leuenhoek
Levrett
Lieberkulm
Lind
Lisfranc
Loder
Lorry
Ludwig
Macbride
Maclaren
Macquhart
Mahon
Marcet
Marchetti
Martyn
Marx
Matthiae
Mead, R.
Meglin
Mesmer
Metzger
Mitchell
Mochsen
Moore
Moreau
Moseley

PHYSICIANS, *contd.*—
Munro
Murray
Musgrave
Nannoni
Navier
Nicolai
Nysten
Oberkumpf
O'Connor
Odier
Oeder
O'Halloran
Ollier
Park
Parry, C. H.
Parsons
Paulet
Pemberton
Percival
Percy
Pestalozzi
Peyronne
Picoteau
Pinson
Planque
Platnner
Pohl
Pozzi
Pringle
Pryce
Pujol
Pulteney, R.
Quaesnay
Ramsay
Reil
Riche
Ritter
Rosenmuller
Rougemont
Roussel
Roud
Rush
Ruysch
Sabatier
Salerne
Salmon
Sanchez
Santorini
Saunders
Sauvages
Savary
Saxtorph
Scarpa
Scheffel
Schlegel
Schmidt
Schmuck
Schoepf
Schreber
Schroeder
Schulze
Seiffert
Selle
Senkenberg
Sharp, S.
Shaw
Siebold
Smellie

PHYSICIANS—
Springel
Spurzheim
Stahl
Staunton
Storch
Stotz
Stubbs
Stukeley
Sue
Sweiten, Van
Talpin
Taylor
Templeman
Tessier
Theiermaler
Thompson
Thouret
Thouvenel
Tissot
Tolet
Tourtelle
Trouchin
Unzer
Vacca
Vandroevren
Varnier
Vettori
Vicat
Vidal
Villiers
Vogler
Volgt
Volkammer
Wagstaffe
Wall
Warner
Warren, R.
Watson
Wells
Whitehead
Whyte
Willis
Winslow
Withering
Wolf
Wolstein
Woodville
Woodhouse
Wurtz
Ziegler
Zimmerman
Zinn
Zwinger

19th Century.

Acerbi
Addison, Wm.
Aitken
Alibert
Alison
Amouroux
Andrews, J. G.
Ashburner, J.
Babington
Bacot, J.
Baley, W.
Ballard
Basham, W. R.
Bateman

PHYSICIANS—
Baumes
Beclard
Begne
Bell, Sir C.
Bellingham
Bennet, H.
Berard
Berlinghieri, A. V.
Bernard, C.
Bichat
Biett
Biliard
Boisment, De B.
Bonnet, A.
Bourdon, L.
Bowman, J. E.
Bowman, W.
Brookes, J.
Broussais
Browne, F. W.
Brown-Sequard
Buchner
Budd, G.
Burns
Burrows, G.
Castaing
Cerise
Chambers, T. K.
Chapman, H. T.
Chevers, N.
Cheyne, J.
Christison
Clark
Comte, A.
Cooley, A. J.
Cooper, W. W.
Copland
Cotton, R. P.
Coulson, W.
Coventry
Cowell
Cox, A. L.
Darwin
Delpech
Desgenettes
Desormeaux
Dieffenbach, J. F
Domeier
Dreysig
Ducamb
Dunglisson, R.
Duparcque
Dupuytren
Elliotson
Ellis
Elsner
Epps, G. N.
Erichsen
Falconer
Farish, J.
Fearon
Ferguson
Finlayson
Fodere
Forbes, J.
Forry
Fouquier
Fownes, G

PHYSICIANS—
Friedlaender
Frinlander
Fromberg, P. F H.
Gairdner, Wm.
Galet
Garrod
Gerard
Gilbert
Gooch, R.
Goodsir, H. D. S.
Gray, H.
Gream
Greenhill
Gregory, Wm.
Haeser
Halford, Sir H.
Hall, M.
Hannover, A.
Hassall, A. H.
Hawkins, C. H.
Hawkins, F. B.
Hays, I.
Hirard
Himly
Hoffbauer, J. H.
Holthouse, C.
Home, Sir E.
Hooker, W.
Hortrai
Johnstone, C. J.
Johnston, Geo.
Jones, H.
Jones, Wharton
Itard
Kane, R.
Kern
Kirkes
Knox
Kölliker, A.
Kreysig
Kuchm
Kuelm
Laborie
Laenu
Lankester
Lanth
Latham
Larrey
Laycock
Lefevre, Sir G.
Leminnier
Letheby, H.
Locock
Loder
Lucæ
Ludwig
Luke, J.
MacKenzie
MacLeod
Maclise, J.
Majendi
Marc
Marjolin
Marquis
Marx, K. F. H.
Mayo, H.
Mayo, T.
Mazet

PHYSICIANS, *contd.*—
Meade, R. H.
Meyraux
Miel
Miller
Mohr, F.
Moore, Geo.
Mulder, G. J
Neill
Normandy
Noyes, H. G.
Owen, R.
Paget, J.
Pappenheim
Parent Duchatelet
Parker, L.
Peacocke
Pereira, J.
Peschel
Philip, A. P. W.
Phillott
Pickford, J. H.
Pikoulin
Prochaska
Prout, Wm
Quain
Redwood, T.
Richter
Rodulpho
Rolando
Roux
Royle, J. F
Rusea
Sankey
Savory, J.
Scherer
Schiff
Seymour, E. J.
Sharpey
Sieveking
Sigaud, J. F. K.
Simon, J.
Smith, T
Snowe
Sobernheim, J. F.
Soemmering
Solly, S.
South, J. F.
Southwood
Spedialeri
Spooner, W. C.
Sutro, S.
Swaan
Syme
Tactra
Taylor, A. S.
Thomson, Allen
Thomson, A. T.
Thomson, R. D.
Thomson, Spencer
Thynne
Todd, R. B.
Tomes
Travers, B.
Unzer
Valentin
Valpeau
Vogel
West, C.

PHYSICIANS—
Wicke, E. C.
Williams, R.
Wilson, J. A.
Young

POETS, DRAMATISTS, &c.

11th Century B.C.
David

10th Century B.C.
Solomon

9th Century (or prior ?)
Hesiod
Homer
Musaeus
Thales

8th Century B.C.
Callinus
Simmius

7th Century B.C.
Alcaeus
Alcman
Archilochus
Arion
Stesichorus
Terpander
Tyrtaeus
Xenophanes

6th Century B.C.
Anacreon
Dionysius
Epimenides
Hipponax
Mimnermus
Sappho
Simonides
Telesillus
Theognis
Thespis

5th Century B.C.
Achaeus
Agathon
Aristophanes
Aspasia
Bacchylides
Cratinus
Corinne
Epicharmes
Eschylus
Euripides
Melitus
Mystis
Pherecrates
Pindar
Sophocles
Timocreon
Timotheus

4th Century B.C
Alexis
Anaxandrides
Antiphanes
Aristotle
Diphiles

POETS—
Menippus
Philemon
Philoxenes
Timon
Xenocles

3d Century B.C.
Andronicus Livius
Aratus
Bion
Callimachus
Eratosthenes
Euphorion
Minander
Myso
Naevius
Plautus
Theocrites
Zenodotus

2d Century B.C
Accius
Apollodorus
Cato
Ennius
Lycophron
Moschus
Nicander
Terence

1st Century B.C.
Archias
Artemidorus
Calidasa
Cassius
Catullus
Cicero
Horace
Laurea
Lucretius
Marsus
Ostius
Ovid
Phaedrus
Pollio
Propertius
Rufus
Severus
Tibullus
Varro
Virgil

1st Century A.D.
Albinornus
Babrius
Cato
Celsus
Juvenal
Leonidas
Lucan
Martial
Persius
Petronius
Pliny
Theophanes
Valerius

2d Century.
Apuleius
Aristides

POETS—
Jamblichus
Lucian
Meleager
Strato

3d Century.
Alciphron
Arnobius
Calphurnius
Cassian
Elian
Festus
Galen
Ossian (?)
Porphyry

4th Century.
Alcimus
Aristenetes
Ausonius
Avicerius
Evagrius
Heliodorus
Julian, F. C.
Juvencus
Libanius
Oplatius
Palades
Prudentius
Synesius

5th Century.
Avitus, S. A.
Capella
Cyrus, F.
Longus
Normus
Orient
Philoxenes
Phrynes
Proclus
Prosper, St.
Quintus
Stobaeus
Victor

6th Century.
Arator
Caedmon
Epiphanius
Gildas, St.
Phoclydes

7th Century.
Kaab
Lebyd
Maimoun-Ben-Kais
Zobeir

8th Century.
Adelmus
Behavabhouti
Damascenus
Taraise

9th Century.
Dungal
Fredegise
Ottfried
Theodosius

POETS, *continued*—

10th Century.
Cephalus
Ferdusi
Hrosvita

11th Century.
Eudoxius, M.
Faulcher
Fulbert
Gregory, M.
Humbert
Psellus
Theophilus

12th Century.
Abelard
Acciajuoli
Alexander
Angier
Arnauld, D.
Arnauld, M.
Berenger
Bethune
Blondel
Born, B. de
Borneil, de
Brunet
Castellane
Cavalcanti
Folquet
Freydank
Garin
Gavirol
Kharizi
Malespina, Alb.
Mapes, Walter
Nizami
Peckham
Soadi
Togran
Vidal
Wace
Wibold

13th Century.
Adam de la Hale
Alberic
Albertet
Aubert
Aubusson, P. d'
Auvergne
Balbi, J.
Barberino
Baudoin
Berci
Bernard d'Auriac
Bernard de la Barthe
Bernier
Bertrand d'Alamon
Bertrand de Gordon
Blizon
Boner
Bretex
Brunetto Latini
Cabriere
Cairel
Calvo
Caravana
Carbonel
Cardenel
Casals
Castel
Castelnau
Catalans
Cigala
Colonne, G. della
Conrad
Dalemille
Dante, Alighieri
Emmanuel
Eschenbach, W.
Faydit
Ferrari
Figueira
Foix, R. B. de
Frauenlob
Frederic II. (Sicily)
Gautier
Gloucester
Gonzalez de Bercio
Guittone
Guyot de Provence
Horneck
Jacopone
Langton
Lorris
Massato
Pierre della Vigne
Remmar
Salomon
Sordello
Villaneuve
Vincent of Beauvois
Vogeweide
Waldeck
Wartzburg

14th Century.
Aungerville
Barlaam
Baston
Boccaccio
Bruni, L.
Camo
Chaucer
Cino
Faulcon
Froissart
Gerlach
Gower
Gwilym
Hafiz
Langland
Maizeris
Molimer
Parasols
Petrarch
Ravenna
Stoke
Uberti
Villani
Zeno

15th Century.
Accolti, B.
Alberti
Alessandro, Alcssandri
Alexis
Anisio
Avalos
Bale
Bardi
Basselin
Belcari
Bembo
Benevieni,
Berlinghie
Bessarion
Bibbiena,
Bigne
Blanchet
Boiardo
Bonaparte
Bourdigné
Brandt
Camuz
Carrara
Castiglione
Cei
Cercamore
Charles d'
Chartier, A
Chatelain
Cleophile
Conte, Jus
Coquillard
Corraro
Cortese
Cueva, J.
Dandalo, F
Dante, P.
Djamy
Drouyn
Fabrizzi
Ferrari, An
Folcz
Fontaine, J
Galeotti
Garzoni
Gasparino
Geraldine
Giocondo
Guzman
Hans, Sach
Lefevre
Lydgate
Machiavelli
Maffei
Malatesta
Manetti
Mansion
Marineo
Megerditsch
Merwaridy
Meschinot
Michault
Molinet
Morel
Moschus
Naldi
Navagero, A
Nesson
Nogarola
Odalsi
Oiselay
Paprocki

POETS, *continued*—
Belleau
Belli
Belmonti
Bembo
Benci
Bentham
Bentivoglio
Berenger, De la Tour
Bermudez, J.
Bernardez
Berni
Beroald, F.
Beyerlinck
Beza, T.
Bigot, W.
Binet
Birago
Bleda
Boccalini
Bocchi
Boch
Bodley
Boethius
Boissard
Bolognetti
Bonciaro
Bonfadio
Bonsi
Bor
Borghesi
Boscan
Botta
Bottigari
Boucher
Bouchet
Bourgueville
Bramtome
Bril
Brizio
Bron
Bronzino
Bruccioli
Brundon
Bulgarini
Buonarotti (the Younger)
Burguyon
Bursin
Byus
Cabedo
Cadamosto
Calignon
Calvisius
Camerarius
Camoens
Capella
Capilupi
Caporali
Carew, Rich.
Carillo, Lasso
Carrera
Casa
Casanova, M. A.
Casas, B. de Las
Castellyn
Castelvetro
Castillejo
Castro, P. de

POETS—
Cavalcanti
Ceccherelli
Cecci
Certo
Cervantes
Chanteloure
Chapman
Chassanion
Cheetle, H.
Cherubini
Chiabrera
Chretien
Ciampiani
Cittadini, Le
Clerk
Colocci
Colonna, F.
Colonna, V.
Conti, N.
Cornaro
Cornhert
Cortereal
Cousin, Gilb.
Cousin, J.
Crabbe, P.
Crestin
Croix
Crux, Ang. da
Daniel, Sam.
Davies
Deimier
Desperiers
Desroches, Madel
Diaz, B.
Dolce
Domenichi
Donne, J.
Doni, A. F.
Drayton
Duchesne, J.
Dupinet
Dupré, Z.
Duranti
Duranti, J. S.
Edwards, Rich.
Egnazio
Erasmus
Eremite
Espinel
Facciardi
Falco
Favier
Favre, Ant.
Fenelon, B.
Ferreira, A.
Figueroa, C.
Figueroa, F.
Fiordebello
Firenzuolo
Fleetwood, G.
Foglietta
Folenga
Fontaine, Le
Fontana, P.
Fonte
Forcadel, S.
Ford
Fornari

POETS—
Fornier
Foulon
Fournier
Franco
Francolin
Fregoso
Freig
Fries, J.
Gaillard, A.
Gallant
Galvez
Gama, J.
Garnier
Gelli
Gellini
Georgiewitz
Giannotti
Gil Polo
Giovanni
Girard
Giustiniani, J.
Glover, Th.
Goclenius
Godart, J.
Gomez de Ciudad Real [A.]
Gonzagne
Goselin
Grangier, B.
Granucci
Graziani
Greban
Greene, R.
Greville
Grognet
Grotto
Gruget
Guarini
Guevara
Guichardin
Guidalotti
Guide, P.
Guillet
Guise, Ch.
Guy de Tours
Hakluyt
Hardy
Harrington, Sir. J.
Herrera, F. de
Heywood
Higuerra
Hoccinius
Hufnagel
Jamyn
Jodelle
Julyat
Kochanowski
Kyd, Thos.
Lancilotti
Languet
Leblanc
Leblond
Ledigne
Leon (the Jew)
Leroy
Lindsay, Sir D.
Lodge, Thos.
Lollino

POETS—
Lomazzo
Lonicer
Lope de Vega
Lopez, Alonzo
Louise (the Savoyard)
Lyly, John
Macé, R.
Maggi
Maldeghem
Malherbe, P. de
Manso
Mannel, N.
Marboeuf, P.
Marguerite (of Valois)
Marlowe, C.
Marini
Marnix
Marot
Matthew, P.
Maunday, A.
Maurer, J.
Mendozo, D.
Meyer
Michael Angelo
Middleton, T.
Minut
Molza
Montaigne
Montemerlo, J. S.
Morato, A.
Mosel
Mousset
Muret, M. A. T.
Nardin
Nash
Naucel
Negrisoli
Nevizan
Nicot
Norton, Thomas
Nostradamus
Nouvellet
Oliva, F.
Olivier, J.
Ortignes
Overbury, Sir T.
Pageau
Pantaléon
Papillon
Parmentier, J.
Parthenay, Cath.
Pasquier
Pazzi
Peele, G.
Peruse
Pfintzing
Pibrac
Poggiani
Pontoux
Porcacchi
Rabelais
Ratcliff
Regnier
Rivault
Ronsard
Rossi, B.
Ruscelli
Saix

POETS, *continued*—
Salvi
Salviani
Scaevolus (St. Marthe).
Scandianese
Schard
Schede
Schenkel
Schott, F.
Shakespeare
Sidney, Sir P.
Sextus V.
Skelton
Smith, Th.
Spenser, Ed.
Speroni
Spiegel
Spino
Stampo
Stigliani
Stuart, Mary
Surrey, Earl of.
Taburean
Talon
Tasso
Telesio
Testi
Texeira
Titi
Tolommeo
Tonsi
Torelli
Toscanella
Toscano
Trellon
Tressin
Troncy
Tudor, Mary
Tusser
Urfé
Valiere
Veltwyck
Verdizotti
Verzosa
Vicente
Vigilance
Vignacourt
Vignier
Viperano
Virey
Vitel
Vives
Vossius
Waldis
Warner
Weston
Wikram
Wilson
Wotton
Wyatt
Ximenes
Ydelez
Zamora
Zanchi
Zeno
Ziegler
Zolkiewski
Zoppio

POETS—
Zucchi
Zwinger

17th Century.

Aarssen
Abriani
Adrinari, Al.
Adrinari, L.
Alberti
Aldrich
Amelot de la Houssaye
Andrada, D.
André, J. V.
Anselm, A.
Argoli
Argonne
Arnauld
Arrighetti
Assarino
Atkins
Aubignac
Aubigne
Aulnoy, Mad. de.
Auvray
Aymon, J.
Azzolini, D.
Azzolini, L.
Baardt
Bacnet
Baldinucci
Baldovinni
Balsamo, L.
Balsamo, O.
Balzac, De
Banks
Barbadillo
Bardi, F.
Bardzinski
Barlotta
Barre, F. P.
Barre, J.
Barreaux
Bartoli
Bartolommei
Basil
Bassompierre
Bathurst
Battista
Bayle
Beaumont, F.
Behn
Bentivoglio
Bergerac
Berni
Betterton
Beurrier
Birkenhead
Blot
Boileau
Boitet
Boisrobert
Bonarelli
Bonnecorse
Bonnet
Borgia, F.
Bosse
Bouchet, De
Bouhours
Boulainvilliers

POETS—
Bourdelin
Boursault
Brand, G.
Brandenberg
Brandmuller
Brebeuf
Brécourt
Brederoc
Briccio
Brize
Brizio
Brome
Bruere
Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel
Brusoni
Bruyere
Buchanan, G.
Buckinghain
Bunyan
Burton, R.
Bussy-Rabutin
Butler, C.
Butler, Samuel
Cagnoli
Calderon, De la Barca
Callieres
Calprenede
Campanile
Canitz
Capponi
Caron, F.
Carrel
Carvalho
Cassagne
Cavazza
Centlivre
Cesarini
Ceva
Chamberlayne, Wm.
Chapelain
Chapman, G.
Charpentier
Chaulieu
Chaumont
Cheron
Chevalier
Chevreau
Chorier
Christina *of* [illegible]
Ciampoli
Citri
Clairambault
Clugny
Collins
Combault
Congreve
Conti
Corbin
Corneille
Corsini
Costar
Cotin
Cotton, C.
Coulange
Cowley, A.
Creech
Crowne

POETS—
Croy
Daix
Dampier
Davenant, Sir W.
David, L. A.
Decker
Declaustre
Denham
Dennis
Dennis, N.
Desboulieres
Dorset, Earl of.
Dotton
Drummond, Wm.
Dryden
Dubocage
Dudley
Dufrênoy
Dulot
Dunoyer
Dupleix
Duval
Duverdier
Eggs
Esprit
Etherege
Evelyn
Faber, Samuel
Fagnoli
Fairfax, Ed.
Fairfax (Lord)
Falconet, C.
Fanshaw
Farquhar
Fauvelet
Felibien
Fenelon
Fermat
Ferrari
Ferreras
Fiorentini
Fiacourt
Fletcher, J.
Fontenelle
Ford, J.
Fragnier
Frenicle
Frenzell
Fromentare
Galuppi
Galilee
Garth
Gauden
Genlis
Gharardelli
Giannone
Gigli
Gilbert, B.
Gilbert, Gab.
Girard, G.
Girard, J.
Girardot
Glidon
Gloskouski
Gody
Gomberville
Gomez di Oliveira
Gracian

POETS, *continued*—
Green, M.
Grenailles
Gryph
Guscimani
Guidi
Habbington
Halifax
Hall
Harrington
Herwart, J. F.
Heylin
Heywood, J.
Holdstroem
Horn
Howell
Huet
Isarn
Jablonowski
Janvier
Joly
Jonson, Ben
Josse
Keating
Kennet
Killigrew, Anne
Killigrew, Th.
Kopiewitch
Lachapelle
Lacruz
Laensberg
Lafontaine
Laforge
Lamothe le Vayer
Lapeyre
Laroque
Lauro, J. B.
Lebrasseur
Lecomte
Lee, N.
Lemoyne
Lescaille
L'Estrange
Leven
Lilburne
Limojon
Lobenstein
Logan
Longepierre
Loret
Louvencourt
Lovelace
Lucchesini
Luna, Nap.
Maffei
Magnon
Maillet
Maintenon
Malespeyre
Malleville
Malmignati
Malvezzi
Marcel
Marchetti
Marini, J. A.
Markham
Marston, J.
Martignac
Marvell

POETS—
Massieu
Massinger
Matthew
Mauleon
May
Maynard
Mayne
Menage
Mendoza
Menzini
Mere
Michel
Millet
Milton
Moliere
Monchesnay
Montigny
Montreuil
Morillon
Motteux
Moyle
Murat, Julie
Myddleton, Thos.
Negri
Nerveze
Newcastle
Norton
Ogier
Ogilvy
Oldham
Olivecrantz
Opitz
Orchamps
Osborne
Otway, Thos.
Oxenstierna, Ch.
Paeichelli
Pallavicino
Parnell
Pelhestre
Pelisson-Fontanier
Perrault
Perrot
Petit
Philips
Pinello
Piron
Plessing
Pomfret, J.
Pope, W.
Pouchard
Prior
Quarrey
Quevedo
Racine
Ramsay
Randolph
Reboulet
Ribera
Riccioli
Rochester, Earl of.
Roger, A.
Roscommon, Earl of.
Rosset
Rossi
Rotgans
Roubin
Rulmann

POETS—
Rushworth
Rycquins
Saboli
Sandys
Sarassin
Sarnelli
Savary
Scarron
Scheffer
Schmidt, J.
Schutz
Scudery
Sedley, Sir C.
Segrais
Serre
Sevigne
Shaftesbury
Sherburne
Shirley
Six
Solis
Sommer
Soprani
Southern
Sprat
Stanley, T.
Strozzi
Suckling
Tanner
Tassoni
Taylor
Tomasini
Trevisano
Tscherning
Tweddale
Ustrzycki
Vallemont
Vera
Vermeiren
Vergier
Verpoorten
Versé
Vigne, De la
Vignier
Villars
Villegas
Villiers
Visschers
Voiture
Vondel
Walker
Waller, E.
Walsh
Walton
Ward
Weber
Webster, J.
Wentzel
Wigglesworth
Wither
Wilson
Wood
Woodford
Wycherley
Zappi
Ziegler
Zinzerling
Zwicera

POETS—
18th Century.
Abbt
Abel, G.
Addison, J
Adlerbeth
Aiguillon
Aikin
Akenside
Alcmon
Alfieri
Algarotti
Almeida
Amhurst
Andrieux, S.
Anspach
Anstey, C.
Apel
Arbuckle
Archenholz
Argens
Armstrong
Asselin
Aubert
Audinot
Aulnaye
Ayala
Ayscough
Bache
Bacmeister
Baden
Bailly
Ballexerd
Bandiera
Barbauld, A. L.
Barbeau de la Bruyere
Barbier
Barker
Barlow
Barnard, A.
Barral
Barret
Barthelemy
Batteux
Bandory
Bayes
Beattie
Beauharnais
Beaumarchais
Beaumelle, La
Beaumont, S.
Beaumont de Brevisac
Beffroy de Reigny
Beguelin
Bennet
Berenger, J. P.
Berenger, L. P.
Bergalli, Louise
Berquin
Berthelin
Bertin, A
Bertin, Ph.
Beuthe, J.
Biancollini
Bianconi
Bignon
Birch
Bishop
Blacklock

POE

POE

POE

POETS, *continued*—
Blackmore
Blackwell
Blair, H.
Blair, R.
Blaukenburg
Bletterie
Bloomfield
Blum
Boaden
Bobrof
Bocage
Bock
Boddaert
Bodmer
Bologne
Bonald
Bonstetten
Bosquet
Boufflers
Bougainville
Bougeant
Bouhier
Bouille
Boulard
Bouquet
Bourquignon
Bowdler
Boyle
Brand
Brandolese
Bredal
Bredow
Bretschneider
Brez
Briard
Brillon
Briquet
Brissot
Brookes, H.
Brooks, R.
Broome
Brown, A.
Brown, Thomas
Browne, Isaac
Browne, J.
Bruce, M.
Bruguieres
Brun
Brunton
Budgell
Burger
Burgoyne
Burmann
Burney, F.
Burns, R.
Byron
Cadalso
Caffiaux
Cahussac
Caignart
Cambridge
Campbell, J.
Camus
Cantemir
Capel
Carey
Carmontelli
Carre

POETS—
Carrington
Carron
Carter
Cartwright
Casti
Castillon
Cazotte
Ceresola
Cesarotti
Chabanon
Chalmers
Chambers
Charbonnicre
Charnois
Chatelet du
Chatterton
Chaumeix
Chaumette
Chemnizer
Chenedolle
Chenier
Cheron
Chesterfield
Chevrier
Chiari
Churchill
Cibber, C.
Cibber, T.
Cicci
Clavigo
Cleland
Clerc
Clery
Codrika
Coleman, G.
Collins, A.
Collins, W.
Colombo, D.
Comte
Congreve, Wm.
Constant d'Orfille
Conti, J. B.
Coombe
Cooper, W.
Cooper, J. G.
Cowper, W.
Coquelay
Corniani
Corradino
Cortecelli
Costi
Cotta, J. B.
Cottin, Madame
Cotton, N.
Cousin-Despreaux
Cowley, Anne
Coypel
Crawford
Crebillon
Creutz
Croft
Crowe
Cumberland
Currie
Dalberg
Dallaway
Dantine
Darwin, E.

POETS—
D'Aubenton, Made.
Dauberval
David de St. George
David, T. B. E.
Day
Delacroix
Delandine
Delatour
Delluze
Delille
Delisles de Sales
Denon
Derjarvine
Desangiers
Descamps
Deseine
Desfontaines
Desforges
Desmoulins
Destrees
Devonshire
Dhell
Diaz-Gomez
Dibdin
Dodd
Dodsley
Dorat
Doria
Doublet, Madame
Drolinger
Dubois
Duboisson
Ducis
Dufresney
Dumas
Duncombe
Dupaty
Dupin
Durandi
Durfey, T.
Dussaulx
Dutens
Dutrembley
Duvernet
Dyer
Eberhard
Edwards
Egerton
Egly
Elliot, G.
Elphinston
Engel, J. J. C.
Engelhardt
Epinay
Ercolani
Erman
Eschenberg
Espinasse
Ewald
Falconer, T.
Falconer, W.
Falk
Falkenstein
Fantuoci
Farquhar, G.
Felice
Feller, F. X.
Ferguson

POETS—
Ferrand, A. F. C.
Ferrieres
Fielding, H.
Figueiredo
Finlay
Flogel
Florian
Florio, D.
Fontenay, B.
Foote, S.
Formage
Formey
Forster, J. J. A.
Foscarini
Fournier
Framery
Franceschetti
Francis
Frederic II.
Free
Frege
Fremin
Freron
Frendenberger
Friedel
Frizzi
Fromaget
Frowde
Fuchs
Fuselier
Gaertner, C. C.
Gagliuffi
Galeotti
Gall, R.
Garat
Garcia, S.
Garrick, D.
Gatson
Gaudenzi
Gay
Gayot
Gebler
Gellert
Genoese
Gentleman
Geoffroi
Geoffrin, Madame
Gerrard
Gerstemberg
Gessner
Gifford
Gilbert
Gilpin
Gingnene
Giorgi
Giovanozzi
Giraud
Gisors
Gjoerwell
Gleim
Glover, R.
Godesky
Goethe
Goetz, J. N.
Goldsmith
Good
Gorase
Gottsched, J. C.

POETS, *continued*—
Gouge
Gozzi
Grahame
Grainville
Grambert
Granger
Granville
Grassi
Grave
Gray, T.
Grazioli
Greene
Gregory
Griffet
Grimm
Groddeck
Grose
Grosier
Guarnacci
Guenard
Guepin
Guer
Guerin du Rocher
Guichard
Gunther
Guyon
Guyot
Guys
Hagedorn
Hagemann
Haller
Halma
Hamilton, E.
Hamilton, W.
Hammond
Hanway
Hardenberg, F. (Novalis)
Harding
Hardwicke
Hastell
Hang
Haüy
Havard
Hawkesworth
Hawkins
Hayley
Headley
Hebel
Hebert
Henault
Henderson
Hennequin
Hennet
Henry, G.
Herder
Heriot
Heron
Hess
Heywood, E.
Hill, A.
Hill, J.
Hippel
Hoare
Hoegstroem
Hoffmann
Holcroft
Hollis

POETS—
Holty
Home, J.
Hoogvliet
Hoole
Hope
Horn
Hue
Hull
Ibbot
Ignavra
Ihre
Inchbald
Ireland
Irgens
Irwin
Jackson
Jacobi
Jacquet
Jago
Jardel
Jeffreys
Jelioti
Jenner
Jennings
Jenyns
Jerningham
Jerusalem
Johnson, S.
Joly
Jones, Sir W.
Jordan
Junquieres
Kandler
Kanne
Kapnist
Karamzime
Kants
Kelgren
Kelly
Kendal
Kendrick
Killigrew
Kirchberger
Kleist
Klopstock
Knebbel
Kniggs
Koechler
Koeppel
Koerner
Kortholt
Kosegarten
Kotzebue
Krause, J. G.
Krauseneck
Laborde, J. B.
Lacombe
Lagomarsini
Lamartelliere
Lamb, B. B.
Lamoriniere
Lamorliere
Langhorne
Langier
Lassale, H.
Launcy
Launoy
Lazzarini

POETS—
Leake
Leblanc
Lebrun
Lecarpentier
Lechevalier
Leclerc
Lecluse
Lee, Lewis
Lee, S.
Lefebre
Lefevre
Legier
Lehrberg
Lemaserier
Lemierre
Lemonnier
Lennox
Leonard
Lépicier
Leprince
Lesage
Lescallier
Lescene
Lesser, C. de
Lessing
Lesuire
Levesque
Lewis
Leyden
Leyser
Lichtenberg
Lichtwer
Lillo, G.
Lippert
Lloyd
Logan
Longchamp
Lorenzini
Lumiares
Lunean
Lyttleton
Macaulay, G.
Macfarlane
Mackenzie
Macklin
Macpherson
Madden
Mailly
Mairault
Maitland
Malesherbes
Malfilatre
Malouet
Mandeville
Manley
Mann
Marchena
Marechal
Mareschalchi
Marini
Marion, S. A.
Marivaux
Marmontel
Marsy
Maseres
Mason, W.
Masson, C. F. P.
Mathon de la Cour

POETS—
Maty
Maubert
Maurice
Maury
Mavor
Mayet
Mazollini
Meermann
Meissner
Melnoth
Menin
Mercier
Merrick
Merry
Merville
Mésange
Metastasio
Michaud
Michel
Michelessi
Mickle
Mignot
Millot
Moerik
Molina
Monbron
Moncrieff
Monod
Montague
Montesson
Monti
Montlinot
Montucci
Moore, E.
Morellet
Morin
Moritz
Mortimer
Moulines
Mounier
Mouravieff
Moutonnet
Moysant
Muller
Murray
Musains
Nadal
Naigeon
Nalian
Nativette
Necker, Madame
Negri, F.
Neuville
Nieuport
Nissa, C.
Nitsch
Nivernais
Noe
Noel
Nogaret
Nonnotte
Nordenflycht
Norton, Lady F.
Ogilvie
Olafsen
Oldmixon
Oldsworth
Owen

POETS, *continued*—
Pajon
Palme
Panckoncke
Paoli
Paridisi
Pascoli
Passeroni
Pasteur
Paszkowski
Patrick
Peck
Pecquet
Pellegrin
Pennington
Penrose
Pernety
Perreau
Pesselier
Petit Didier
Petitot
Peyron
Pfeffel
Philips, A.
Pichler, C.
Pierquin
Pignotti
Pilkington
Pinelli
Pingeron
Piozzi
Piron
Pitt
Planterre
Pleuiri
Pluché
Pompignan
Ponce, N.
Pons (of Verdun)
Poole
Pope, Alex
Popham
Porquet
Posselt
Potter, R.
Pratt
Preston
Prevost
Price
Prudhomme
Premarc
Pyle
Querboeuf
Querlon
Rabener
Racine
Radcliffe, A.
Raffenel
Ramier
Ratschky
Raynal
Reed
Reichard
Reinard
Remusat
Reybac
Riccoboni
Richardson
Robinet

POETS—
Robinson
Rochefort
Rolt
Rogue
Roscoe
Rose
Rothelin
Roubane
Roucher
Rouille
Rousseau
Routh
Roy
Rung
Rutledge
Ryves
Sabbathier
Sablier
Sacchi
Salzmann
Sancho
Sanders
Sandys
Sante
Savage, R.
Saxe
Scaevola
Schiller, J. F.
Schlegel, F. A.
Schlegel
Schmid, G. L.
Schwab
Scioppa
Scott, J.
Sedley, Sir C.
Segur
Seidel
Seller
Serlays
Serrano
Seame
Seward
Seybold
Shaw
Shenstone
Sheridan
Silhouette
Silva
Skinner
Smith
Soave
Soechay
Solari
Sommerville
Sommery
Sonnenberg
Soriniere
Sotheby
Soulavie
Soules
Soumarokos
Soumille
Southern
Spence
Spolverini
St. Foix
St. Julien
St. Just

POETS—
St. Lambert
St. Pierre
St. Simon
Staël, Madame de
Stanislaus I.
Steevens
Stephens
Stetten
Stevens
Stockdale
Stoever
Stolberg
Stoltz
Sturtz
Suhm
Swift
Swinburne
Szalki
Szymanowski
Taliazucchi
Tailhie
Taillasson
Tanner
Tannevot
Tartarotti
Tartuffi
Tate, N.
Temanza
Tencin
Terrasson
Theis
Thelwall
Thiard
Thiboust
Thickness
Thiebaut
Thomas
Thomson, J.
Thornton
Thurlot
Tickell
Tilloch
Tilly
Tischbein
Tobin
Tobler
Todd
Tollet
Tooke
Torelli
Toselli
Toulmin
Tourneur
Toussaint
Towers
Tremblaye
Trenck
Tresham
Tressan
Tricaud
Triewald
Triller
Trip
Trusler
Tucker
Tyers
Tytler
Usher

POETS—
Vacca
Vacchieri
Valerte
Valperga
Vanderbourg
Vannetti
Varon
Vasselier
Vauxcelles
Velasquez
Venance
Venini
Venturi
Verdier
Verlofkin
Vernet
Verny
Verri
Vicomterie
Viel
Vigée
Vignacourt
Villa
Villette
Visetti
Vismes
Vlaming
Volckmann
Volkoff
Voltaire
Voss
Voyer
Wagenaer
Wagniere
Wailly
Walch
Waldau
Walpole
Ward
Warner
Warton, J.
Warton, T.
Wasse
Watts, I.
Webb
Weber
Webster
Weckherlin
Wegeulin
Weichmann
Weisse
Welsted
Weltman
Werenfels
Wernicke
West, C.
Whalley
White, H. K.
Wieland
Wilkes
Will
Williams
Williamson
Winter
Wobeser
Wolcott
Wynne
Yalden

Poets, *continued*—
Yearsley
Young
Yriarte
Zabnesing
Zamboni
Zanotti
Zapf
Zerlauben
Zelich
Zernitz
Ziegler
Zink
Zouch

19th Century.

Aall, Jacob
Adaonst
Afzelius
Agoub
Aird, Thomas
Aletz
Allingham, W.
Alphens, Van
Anglemont
Apel
Aretin
Aricci
Arnim
Atherstone, E.
Atterborne
Auffenberg
Auger
Aumer
Avellani
Aytoun, W. E.
Bail
Bailey, P. J.
Baillie, J.
Bakker
Ballantyne, J.
Bandini
Barbauld, Mrs.
Barjand
Barratinski
Barré
Barret, E. B.
Barrotti
Barton, B.
Battachi
Bauernfeld
Bausset
Bayley, T. H.
Beattie, W.
Beauvais
Beauvilliers
Beckford, W.
Beddoes, T. L.
Beketoff
Bell, H. G.
Bellamy
Belmontet
Benger
Bennoch, F.
Benzel-Sternan
Beranger
Beskow
Beyle
Bignan
Blackie, J. S.
Blamire, Miss
Blanchard, L.
Blanchard, W. L.
Blumenhagen
Bondi
Bonilly
Bonnechose
Bosse
Boswell, Sir A.
Botuschkoff
Boucharlet
Boulay-Patay.
Bouricault
Bowles, W. L.
Bowring, J.
Brachman
Brigolini
Broderip
Bronevski
Brooke, Mrs.
Brough
Browne, F.
Browning, R. B.
Bryant, W. C.
Bulwer, C. M.
Bulwer, E. L.
Buckstone
Buratti
Byron, H. J.
Byron (Lord)
Calvino
Campbell, M. C.
Campbell, Thomas
Canning
Careme
Carlyle, Dr. John
Carmouche
Carpani
Carreri
Carrington, N. T.
Carvajal
Cary, H. F.
Castellane
Casti
Castro
Ceretti
Cesarotti
Cesere-delle-Valle
Chakovsky
Cherzy, H. Von
Chevenix
Chezy
Chikmatoff
Chischkoff
Clare, John
Clavigero
Clerjon
Cogniard
Coleman, Geo.
Coleridge, Mrs. H.
Coleridge, H. T.
Coleridge, S. T.
Colleoni
Collins, W.
Comberouse
Conz
Cooke, E.
Cooper, T.
Costa
Courier
Crabbe, G.
Crapelot
Croker, J. W.
Croly, G.
Cunningham, A.
Cuvelier
Dahl
Dana
Darn
Darwin
Davidoff
Davidson
Delatour, A.
Delavigne, C.
Delmotte
Delpon
Delvig
Dembrowski
Denis
Denne
Desmarets, C.
Diaz, P.
Dickens, C.
Dinaux
Dinochowski
Dinocourt
Dobell, S.
Doering
Dolgouriki
Doubleday, T.
D'Outreport
Drozdowski
Dubocage
Ducange
Dudley, J. G. W.
Duim
Dumarsan
Dumas, Adolphe
Dumas, Alex.
Dumas, Ant.
Dupatay
Dupont, De l'Etang
Duval, A.
Duval, E.
Ebel
Edwards, S.
Egerton, L. E.
Egloff
Elci, Count d'
Elliott, E.
Empis
Etienne
Fabre
Falconer
Faucher, P.
Feitama
Ferrucci, C.
Fievée
Fiorentino
Fischer
Flacon
Folliero, C. de L.
Foscolo, U.
Fouqué
Francesconi
Francisco, De Castro
Franklin
Frederici
Frere, J. H.
Frias
Fulgence
Fuller, M. (Ossoli)
Furlong
Galfo
Garcam
Gargallo
Gaudy
Geldenhaur
Geraud, P. H.
Giaurpierri
Gil, E.
Gilbert, L. T.
Gilfillan, R.
Giovio
Glinka
Gneditsch
Godwin, W.
Goffaux
Gomes, D.
Gortshukov
Gosse
Gray
Gretry, A.
Gribojedof
Grilparzer
Gruner
Guirand
Guizot
Gutzkow
Halevy
Halleck, F.
Halm
Hauff
Haynes, H. W.
Heber, R.
Heiberg
Heine
Heraud, J. A.
Hermosilla
Herreros
Hervey
Heurta, De la
Hobe
Hoffmann
Hogg
Holderlin
Holm, F.
Hood, T.
Horn
Horne, R. H.
Howitt, M.
Hugo, V.
Hunt, L.
Immermann
Ismaeloff
Jacquemard
Jaine
Janin, J.
Jasmin
Jerrold, D.
Jerrold, W. B.
Joly
Jourdain
Jouy, De

POETS, *continued*—
Jurgersen
Karsch
Keats, John
Keble, J.
Kenney, C.
Kleist
Knowles, H.
Knowles, J. S.
Knox, W.
Kosegarten
Kosloff
Kriloff
Kulmann
Lamartine
Lamb, Chas.
Lambe, C.
Landon, L. E.
Landor, W. S.
Lawrence
Lebras
Lemercier
Levavassieur
Lewes, G. H.
Lewis, M. G.
Licquet
Loben
Longfellow, H. W.
Lorieux
Lowell
Loyson
Macaulay
Macfarlane
Mack
Mackay
Manzoni
Marchant
Marston, J. W.
Massey, G.
Matthison
Maturin, C. R.
Mayne
Merecoeur, E.
Miel, E. F. A.
Milman, H. H.
Milnes, R. M.
Mitford
Moir
Montgomery, J.
Montgomery, R.
Montez, L.
Moore, D.
Moore, T.
Mostowski
Motherwell, W.
Moyria
Musset, A.
Neubeck
Nicol, R.
Nicolini
Niemcewicz
Nodier
Norton
O'Keefe
Opie
Orloff
Oseroff
Osgood, F. S.
Paneyeff

POETS—
Parabosco
Patmore, C.
Payne, J. H.
Pellico
Philip Watts
Pichat
Platten
Poe, E.
Pollock, R.
Ponsard
Porter
Praed
Prince, J. C.
Pringle
Procter
Pushkin
Quinet, E.
Raich
Reade, J. E.
Reboul, Jasmin
Ribouté
Riddell, H. S.
Rileyeff
Roberts, E.
Rodgers, Alex.
Rogers, S.
Rossini
Roujoux
Salverte
Sand, G. (Mde. Dudevant)
Saxe
Schulze
Schwab
Scott, Sir W.
Sestine, B.
Shakovskoy
Shelley, P. B.
Sigourney, L. H.
Smith, Alex.
Smith, H.
Smith, J.
Smith, Wm.
Sotheby
Sonmet, Alex.
Southey
Spencer, W. R.
Sterling, J.
St. Beauve
St. Maur
Swaine, C.
Talfourd
Tambroni
Tannahill
Taylor, Tom
Tennant
Tennyson
Thackeray
Thom, W.
Thorlaksen
Thurlow
Tighe
Topham
Trench, R. C.
Tuckerman
Tupper
Tyson
Vandenhoff

POETS—
Vedder
Viazemski
Vichmann
Vieilh
Vigny, Alf. de
Voyeykoff
Wafflard
Watkins, J.
Watts, A. A.
White, H. K.
Whittier
Wilson, A.
Wilson, J.
Wolfe
Zeigenheim
Ziedletz

REVOLUTIONISTS, REBELS, RIOTERS, &c.

13th Century A.D.
Arnold of Melchthal
Furst, Walter
Langton, S.
Montford, S. de
Redin, R.
Stauffacher, Werner
Tell, Wm.

14th Century.
Arteveledt
Ball, J.
Bolingbroke
Lancaster
Mortimer
Northampton
Straw, Jack
Tyler, Wat

15th Century.
Cade, Jack
Glendower
Hotspur
Northampton
Oldcastle
Scrope
Siumel, Lambert
Warbeck
Worcester

16th Century.
Aske
Babington
Ballard
Barnwell
Barton
Carew, Sir T.
Charnock
Dacres
Donne
Exeter
Fitzgerald
Gaze
More, Sir T.
Norfolk
Seymour
Surrey
Tichbourne
Tilney
Travers

REVOLUTIONISTS—
Tyrone
Wyatt

17th Century.
Amps
Argyle
Arpaja
Ashe
Ashton
Axtel
Ayscough
Baillie
Barclay
Barebone, P.
Barnard
Bastwick
Billingsley
Blake
Bradshaw
Broghill
Brook
Burton
Claypole
Coke
Compton
Cooper
Coot
Danby
Dawkins
Desbrow
Devonshire
Dulbier
Earle
Elliot, Sir J.
Empson
Essex
Eure
Evelyn
Ewer
Fawkes, Guy
Finch
Firebrace
Fleetwood
Fortescue
Garnet
Genovino
Goffe
Goodwin
Grey
Hale
Hamilton
Hampden
Harrison
Hippesley
Hobart
Holles
Howard
Ireton
Johnstone, A.
Joyce
Kimbolton
Lambert
Lenthall
Lisle
Lloyd
Lockier
Lumley
Manchester
Marten, H.

REVOLUTIONISTS, *continued*—
Masaniello
Milton
Monk
Monmouth
Noy
Okey
Otis
Overton
Pack
Perrone
Pickering
Pierrepoint
Pride
Prynne
Pym
Raleigh, Sir W.
Reynolds
Rouse
Rushworth
Russell, F.
Russell, Lord Wm.
Sanctis
Saye
Shrewsbury
Sidney
Skippon
St.-John
Sydney
Tate
Thurloe
Titchbourne
Valentine
Vane
Venables
Warwick
Wentworth

18th Century.

Adams
Ames, Fisher
Andrè, St.
Armonville
Arnold
Barbaroux
Barbe
Barére
Barnave
Barrault
Bazard
Bernard
Bernadotte
Bigot
Billaud
Bonneville
Bouille
Brissot
Buchez
Buonaparte
Buonarroti
Buzot
Cambon
Carnot
Carra
Carrel
Caseaux
Cerelet
Cerutti
Chalabre

REVOLUTIONISTS—
Chapelier
Charton
Chaumette
Cheron, St.
Chevalier
Claviere
Clermont-Tonnerre
Clootz
Coffinhall
Collot
Condorcet
Considerant
Conway
Corday
Couthon
Dandré
Danton
David
Delley
Demourier
Desmoulins
Dickinson, J.
Diderot
Didier
Duclos
Duguid
Dumont
Duperret
Duport
Duveyrier
Eichtall
Enfantin
Espremenil, D'
Fauchet
Flachet
Franklin
Freron
Fonfrede
Fouché
Foucould
Founer
Fournel
Garat
Gates
Genlis, Sillery
Gensonné
Gioja
Gordon, Lord G.
Gouchon
Gregoire
Guadet
Gueroult
Guillotine
Hamilton
Hebert
Herault
Herbois, C. de
Hoart
Hofer
Isnard
Jackson, A.
Jay
Jefferson
Kalb, Von
Kersaint
Knox
Kosciusko
Lafayette

REVOLUTIONISTS—
Lameth
Lanjuinias
Lebas
Lechevalier
Lee
Legendre
Leroux, P.
Lindet
Louvet
Mably
Maddison
Malouet
Maury
Merlin
Mifflin
Mirabeau
Momoro, Mde.
Morris
Mounier
Muiron
Narbonne
Nicolas
Noailles
Paine
Palm, Mde.
Panis
Penn
Pereire
Petion
Piot
Poniatowski
Populus
Prudhomme
Putman
Quincy
Rabaud
Randolph
Reybaz
Robespierre
Roderiguez
Roederer
Roland
Rousseau
Sacheverel
Sansterre
Sergent
Servin
St.-Just
St.-Simon
Talabol
Target
Taschereau
Thierry
Thionville
Thouet
Thuriot
Transon
Vadier
Varennes
Vergniaud
Volney
Voltaire
Ward
Washington
Wilkes

19th Century.

Albert
Alton-shee, D'

REVOLUTIONISTS—
Arago, D. F.
Arago, Et.
Arguelles, A.
Barbes
Barrot, O.
Batthyani
Bem
Blanqui
Boissy, De
Buonaparte, Jer.
Cabet
Capodistria, A.
Capodistria, J.
Cavaignac
Charras
Chlopicki
Colocotroni
Comti
Courtais
Cremieux
Czartoryski
Daly
Dembinski
Duchatel
Duffy
Dunnesle, H.
Dupin
Dupont, De l'Eure
Floccon, F.
Frost, J.
Galiano, A. A.
Garibaldi
Garnier-Pages
Gavazzi
Gerardin, E. de
Guerrier
Hauranne, D. de
Herard, R.
Isturiz, X.
Jezieraki
Jones
Kicki
Kossuth
Lamennais, De
Lasteyrie, De
Lubecki
Manrawski
Manromicali, C.
Manromicali, G.
Maria, Don J.
Marie
Marrast, A.
Mazzini
Mendizabel
Microlawski
Miguel
Mitchell
Nabielac
Napoleon, L.
Navas
Niemcewicz
Niemojowski
Nyko
O'Brien
O'Connell
Ostrowski
Pac
Petron

REVOLUTIONISTS, *continued*—
Potter, De
Radziwil, M.
Raspail
Reybaud, L.
Rollin, L.
Rosa, M. de la
Sahib, Nana
Schulte
Skozynecki
Szyrma
Thom
Wielopolski
Wiessenhof
Williams
Wysocki, P.

SCULPTORS—
15th Century B.C.
Aholiab
Bezaleel
9th Century B.C.
Daedalus
Eudocus
Phidon
Smilis
8th Century B.C.
Gitiadas
7th Century B.C.
Aristocles
Dipoenus
Learchus
Scyllis
Theodorus
6th Century B.C.
Angelion
Anthermus
Damophon
Doryclidas
Medon
Theocles
5th Century B.C.
Ageladas
Agoracrites
Alcamenes
Antenor
Calimachus
Callicles
Callon
Chrysotemis
Cleon
Critias
Democritus
Dinomenes
Glaucias
Hegias
Menaechœmus
Myron
Naneydis
Phidias
Polycletes
Pythagoras
Socrates
4th Century B.C.
Apollonius
Bedas

SCULPTORS—
Bryaus
Cephisodotus
Chares
Daippus
Dedalus
Dipeneus
Euphranor
Euthycrates
Leochares
Lysippus
Pamphilus
Praxiteles
3d Century B.C.
Diogenes
2d Century B.C.
Cleomenes
Crito
Polycles
1st Century B.C.
Arcesilaus
Batrachus
1st Century A.D.
Archelaus
Menodorus
Pyromachus
Olympiosthenes
6th Century.
Anthemius
9th Century.
Tutilon
10th Century.
Bernward
Hugues
11th Century.
Apariccio
Buschetto
Rodolfo
13th Century.
Arnolfo-di-Lapo
Castyls
Cavallini
Margaritone
Masaccio
Nicolaus (of Piso)
Stephani
14th Century.
Andrea (of Piso)
Auvigne
Bicci
Ghiberti
Giotto
Gonzales
Masolino
Oreagna
Pisano, N.
15th Century.
Agnolo
Bourdin
Brigham, N.
Brunelleschi
Ciccione
Columbus
Contucci, A.

SCULPTORS—
Donatello
Finiguerra
Ghiberti
Leopardi
Robbia, Lucca della
Rovessano
Verrochia
16th Century.
Angelo, M. (Buonarroti)
Aspetti
Bacchio
Bacchio, Ralph
Bachelier, N.
Baltrand
Bandinelli
Becerra
Bianchini
Biard
Bologna, J. de
Bonasia
Bontemps
Borghesi
Briosco
Buonarroti, M.
Calcagni, Th.
Caliari, B.
Campanajo
Cazali
Cellini, B.
Chevrier
Clementi
Colin, A.
Cousin, J.
Dante, V.
Dominic
Dominic, Al.
Duquesnoy
Ghisi
Godi
Goujon
Jordan, Ste.
Löffler
Lombardi
Lorenzi, J. B.
Michelangelo
Montano
Pilno, Ger.
Ponzio
Porta, G. della
Quesney, F. di
Rossi, P. de
Rustici
Sansovino, J.
Tatti
Trebatti
Tribolo
Vacchietta
Volterre
Zuccaro
17th Century.
Algardi
Anguier, F.
Anguier, M.
Arfe
Barba, J. S.
Bernini, J. L.
Bertrand

SCULPTORS—
Bianco
Brunelli
Busi
Caffa
Canini, M. A.
Carloni
Cayot
Charpentier
Chassel
Chaveau
Cibber
Cleve
Corradino
Delcourt
Desjardins
Dubois
Flamingo
Finelli
Grillenzone
Kabraat
Kambli
Lamouroux
Lecomte
Lemot
Lepautre
Magniero
Mallerot
Maseline
Mocchi
Naldini
Percyra
Permoser
Puget
Rioje
Schluter
Sladtz
Stone
Tubi
Verheiden
Zumbo
18th Century.
Adam, F. G.
Adam, L. S.
Bacon, J.
Banks, T.
Beauvais
Benson
Bertrand
Blaise
Boichot
Breton, L. F.
Caffieri
Canova
Carlyle, Th.
Cartellier
Casini
Castro, P. de
Cavaccippi
Chabry
Chaudet
Chinard
Christmas
Couston
Crivellacci
Danneker
Dejoux
Delvaulx, L.
Donner

SCULPTORS, *contd.*—
Dumont, F.
Duret
Estocart
Falconet, S. M.
Flaxman
Fortin
Fremin
Gatby
Gibbons
Girardon
Gois
Graziani
Guyard
Houdon
Julien, P.
Larcheveque
Lelli
Lemoyne
Marchioni
Marin
Masson
Meissonier
Moitte
Monchi
Mouchet, F. N.
Pajou
Rumey
Read, N.
Rosset
Roubillac
Rousseau
Rysbach
Schleiermacher
Sergel
Tassie
Taunnay
Trippel
Verschaffelt
Webber
Wilton
19th Century.
Adams, G. G.
Alavoine
Alvarez
Angelini, T.
Bacon, Chas.
Baily
Barre
Bartolini
Baumchen
Beattie, W.
Behnes
Bell, J.
Bourré, F.
Chaudet
Chantrey
Cortot
Crauford
Currie
Davis, E.
Denon
Debay
Duc
Dupatay
Dupont, Leo
Durant, S.
Earle, T.
Espercieux

SCULPTORS—
Fillans
Fisher
Flaxman
Fogelberg
Foley
Fragonard, A.
Fraikin
Gajassi
Gibson
Hakewill
Hely
Hollis, P.
Hunt
Jones, T. E.
Joseph, S.
Kessels
Kiss
Klaymann
Landseer
Lemot, F. F.
Lenoir
MacDowall
Marochetti
Marshall, W. C.
Marvolutti, B.
Monti, R.
Munro, Alex.
Nollekens
Northcote
Phyffers
Pillans
Pimenoff
Pistrucci
Power, H.
Pozzi
Pradier
Quamstroem
Ramey
Rauch
Reed, F. J.
Rietschel
Ritchie, H.
Rivers, C. A.
Roman
Ruhl
Santarelli
Schadow, J. G.
Schwanthaler
Seurre
Spence, B. E.
Spittle, W. F.
Steell
Taturkinvtisch
Tennerani
Theed, W.
Thom
Thomas, J. E.
Thorneycroft
Thorswalden
Thrupp, F.
Tieck
Triquetti
Tuerlinckh
Weeks, H.
Weigall
Westmacott, J. S.
Westmacott, Sir R.
Wichman, K.

Wiener, M. L.
Woodington
Wyatt
Zandomeneghi, L.
Zanner

STATESMEN.—See *Legislators, Legists, Orators, &c.*

TRAVELLERS, EXPLORERS, &c.
6th Century B.C.
Hannon
4th Century B.C.
Nearchus
Pytheas
3d Century B.C.
Bomilcar
Catullus
2d Century B.C.
Eudoxus
1st Century B.C.
Caesar
Gyareus
Pompeius
1st Century A.D.
Tacitus
Telo
6th Century.
Cosmas
7th Century.
Arculphus
9th Century.
Garder
Hastings
Other
10th Century.
Hankal
11th Century.
Huen, N. Le
12th Century.
Adelard
Benjamin (of Toledo)
Kharizi
13th Century.
Carpin
Doria, A.
Eustache (*the Monk*)
Gioia
Loria
Monaco
Polo
Rubruquis
Sismondi, Ug.
14th Century.
Baldaya
Baldinsel
Grimaldi, R.
Hese, J. de
Macham
Mandeville
Pergoletti
Pisani
15th Century.
Amerigo-Vespucci

TRAVELLERS—
Azambaza
Bethencourt
Cabot
Cabral
Cam, Diego
Columbus
Diaz, B.
Diaz, M.
Faber, S.
Fernandez, D.
Fernandez, J.
Gama, V. de
Gonzalez
Henry (of Portugal)
Lemaire
Mezzo-Morto
Ojeda
Pinzon
Solis
Trevisano
Tristan
Vera
Zurco
16th Century.
Albuquerque
Almeida
Alvarez
Aubert
Balboa
Barbarosa
Barentzen
Bastidas
Baumgarten
Benzoni
Blefken
Cabeza
Carletti
Cartier
Cavendish
Champlain
Chancellor
Cicca
Cortereal
Cortez
Davis
Drake
Federmann
Fenton
Fernandez
Figuerroa
Frobisher
Gaetan
Gilbert
Gonneville
Goijon
Grigalon
Hawkins
Heemskerk
Howard
Hubert (of Spain)
Jacobsen
Jenkinson
Lancaster
Leon, P. de
Lerey
Lopez
Magellan
Maldonado

TRAVELLERS, *contd.*—
Menduna
Mort, O. V.
Mota
Nicolay
Noort
Nova
Ovieda
Parmentier
Perez
Piali
Pinto
Ponce
Postel
Quiros, P.
Raleigh
Ribault
Santa-Cruz
Seymour
Silveira
Smith, J.
Solis
Spilbergen
Sweigher
Terry
Thevet
Trolle
Vartomanns
Vasquez
Verazzano, G.
Villamont
Viscamo
Weymouth
Willoughby
Wyndham
Zuallart

17th Century.
Adams, G.
Adeler
Anderson
Apraxin
Baffin
Barre, L. de la
Behring
Bust
Bembow
Blake
Bosman
Browne
Button
Bylot
Cabrera
Carré
Carstens, Jans
Ceyer
Cootwyk
Coryate
Cowley
Dablon
Dampier
Dauller
Dellon
Duquesne
Estrees, D'
Feynez
Forbin
Foucault
Fournier
Fox

TRAVELLERS—
Frezier
Gage
Galen, J. Van
Gama, J. de
Gates
Gosnold, B.
Gouffier
Gouvea
Graaf
Grammont
Hartog, D.
Herbert
Hudson
James, Thos.
Kaempfer
Knight
Knox, R.
Laurent, B.
Leake, Sir J.
Legge
Lemaire
Lithgow
Macquarrie
Macquette
Martens
Meyerberg
Monson
Montauban
Morgan
Munck
Negri
Nuyts
Oxemelin
Olearius
Penn
Poncel
Quiros, F. de
Renau
Renfort
Rhyne
Roe
Roger, Abr.
Rooke, G.
Salle, La
Sandys
Savary, N.
Schonten
Shirley
Shovel
Somers, G.
Spon
Spragg
Stiernskiold
Tasman
Tavernier
Teach
Torres, V. de
Tourville
Tournefort
Tradescant
Tromp
Vaillant
Vesling
Vlaming, W. de
Vogel
Wafer
Warwick
Wheeler

TRAVELLERS—
Wries
Zeachen
Zordrager

18th Century.
Adanson
Anson
Arndt
Balchen
Bandin
Banks
Bass
Baste
Bayne
Beauchamps
Beaumont
Beaver
Beniowski
Benzelius
Bligh
Boltz
Boone, D.
Bossut
Bougainville
Bridport
Broughton
Browne
Bruce
Bruix
Brydone
Burckhart
Byng
Byron
Caraccioli
Carteret
Carver
Chabert
Clarke, E. D.
Clive
Cochrane
Collingwood
Conde
Cook
Decrés
Denon
Duckworth
Dupetit-Thouars
Ellis
Elphinstone
Entrecastreaux
Exmouth
Ferrari, Greg.
Ferrari, L.
Flinders
Foley
Forrest
Freemantle
Gamba
Gambier
Golbery
Golovin
Granger
Grant
Guys
Hawke
Hearne
Heronville
Hicks
Hood

TRAVELLERS—
Horrebow
Hotham
Houghton
Howe, R.
Jacquemont
Jussieu, J.
Kalm
Keats
Keith
Kendrick
Keppel
Knox
Koenig, J. G.
Kolbe, P.
Kuttner
Labourdonnais
Lacrosse
Landolphe
Lange
Ledyard
Long, J.
Lozier
Mackenzie, Alex.
Madec
Marchand, S.
Marigny
Martin
Matthews
Mawe
Meares
Melville
Merveille
Michaux
Middleton, C.
Mitchell
Montagu, Lady M. W.
Morcroft
Moore, F.
Mulgrave
Müller, J. F.
Murphy
Nelson
Neibuhr
Norden
Osbeck
Pallas
Park
Parson, Abr.
Peron
Perigny
Perouse, La
Perry
Pococke
Poivre
Ponz
Popham
Read
Rennel
Richter, Ottfried
Rodney
Roger, Woodes
Rogewen
Rogue
Rolander
Salt
Saumaurez
Shaw, Th.
Sibthorpe

TRAVELLERS, *contd.*—
Smith, W.
Solvyns
Staunton
Stuart
Swartz
Swineburne
Symes
Thévenard
Tordenskiold
Touloure
Tuckey
Tudor, F.
Turnbull
Turner
Vancouver
Vandreuil
Vauquelin
Vernon
Villeneuve
Volney
Wager
Wallis
Warren
Wilson
Windus
Winter
Wolf
Wollin

19th Century.

Abel
Alexander
Bacon
Balleny
Barrow, Sir J.
Barth
Baynes, C. K.
Beechey
Belcher, Sir E.
Bell, J.
Belzoni
Bingham
Biscoe
Botta
Bowring, Sir J.
Borrow, G.
Bowdich
Braine, Wm.
Bremner, R.
Broughton
Bruce, Jas.
Buckinghan, J. S.
Bullar, J.
Burnes, Sir A.
Calderon, De la Barca
Campbell
Carne
Clapperton, H.
Clarke, E. D.
Craven
Cochrane, J. D.
Combe
Connolly, A.
Cooke, G. W.
Coultier, J.
Crozier
Cumming, R. G.
Davis
Denham

TRAVELLERS—
Dennie
Dickens
Dieffenbach
Dodwell
Duperry
D'Urville
Earle
Ellis
Elphinstone
Eustace
Eyre
Fane
Fellows
Finlayson
Fitz-James
Fitzroy
Ford, R.
Forsyth
Fortune, R.
Foster
Franklin, Sir J.
Fraser
Freycinet
Gell
Gerard
Gifford
Gutzlaff
Hall
Hanbury
Hargreaves
Harris
Haven, D.
Head, Sir F.
Hemprich
Hobhouse
Hobson
Holland
Howell
Huc
Hugel, C. F.
Hume
Inglefield
Inglis, H. D.
Isenberg
Jocelyn
Johnston, C.
Jones
Kane
Kennedy, W.
Keppel
King
Kinglake
Knighton
Koster
Krapf
Laing, S.
Lander, J.
Lander, R.
Lane, E. W.
Layard
Lefray
Leichardt
Lesseps
Lewis
Lindsay
Livingstone, D.
Loch, G. G.
Lushington

TRAVELLERS—
Lyon
MacClintock
Macleod
M'Clure, R.
Macmichael
Macpherson
Madden
Mangles, James
Masson, C.
Maury, M. F.
Maxwell
Mitchell
Morier
Morrel
Mure
Murray
Nash, C.
Nordenanker
Oliphant, L.
Osborne, S.
Oswell
Oudney
Ouseley
Oxley
Park
Parry
Pearce
Penny, W.
Pim, B.
Porter, R. K.
Postans
Perrin
Pullen
Rae, J.
Rich, C. J.
Ritchie
Robertson, W. P.
Rose
Ross
Russell, W. H.
Sale, Lady
Salla, G. A.
Salt, H.
Schaffner
Scoresby
Simond, M.
Simpson, T.
Smith, W. S.
Southgate, H.
Spencer
Stephens, J. L.
Strelecki
Sturt
Taylor, W.
Tennant, Sir E.
Thackeray
Trebeck, G.
Urville, D. d'
Vardon
Venables
Waddington
Warburton, E.
Weddel
Welsted, J. R.
Wickham
Wilkinson, Sir G.
Wilson, W. R.
Wordsworth, C.

WARRIORS, GENERALS, HEROINES, &c.

6th Century B.C.
Aristagorus
Callimachus
Clisthenes
Machens
Maharbal
Telesilles
Themistocles

5th Century B.C.
Alcibiades
Aristides
Asdrubal
Brennus
Calieratidas
Cimon
Cincinnatus
Clearchus
Cleon
Coriolanus
Cyrus, the younger
Gylippe
Hera
Jason
Lysander
Mamercus
Melissus
Miltiades
Nicias
Pausanius
Philip (of Macedon)
Philotas
Posthumius
Thrasybullus
Tisapharnes

4th Century B.C.
Alexander (*the Great*)
Agesilaus
Antigone
Antipater
Archytas
Batis
Besus
Bomilcar
Chares
Clitus
Conon
Darius
Epaminondas
Eumenes
Iphicrates
Manlii (The)
Memnon
Mentor (of Rhodes)
Parmenion
Pausanius
Phocion
Ptolemy
Timoleon
Timotheus
Xerxes

3d Century B.C.
Aratus
Arrian
Asdrubal (*Barca*)

WARRIORS, *continued*—
Bréderode
Brézé
Brosse
Carmagnol
Charles (*the Bold*)
Constance
Crequi
Crevécoeur
Diesbach
Douglas
Dunois
Falstaff
Farnese, P.
Foix, Gaston de
Foscari
Foucauld
Gamaches, R. de
Gonsalvo (of Cordova)
Guzman
Hachette
Hamilton, Earl of
Huniade
Hunsden
Joan (of Arc)
John (of Narbonne)
John (of Calabria)
Lapire
Lescan, Th.
Luxembourg
Mark
Montauban
Nemours
Nicolas III.
Norfolk
Orange
Orsini
Retz
Richmond
Scander-Beg
Scolari
Stapfer
Suffolk
Talbot, Sir J.
Terzi
Torelli
Tremoille
Tristan
Trivulco
Vera
Vergy
Warwick
Zapoly

16th Century.

Acuna, F. d'
Acuna, P. d'
Adretz
Alvarado
Alviano
Anhalt-Bernbourg
Baglioli
Bayard
Berlichengen
Biron
Bonnivet
Bouillon
Bourbon
Bourdaisiere
Boutieres

WARRIORS—
Brederode
Brisac
Broderic
Brucioli
Caraccioli
Carvajal
Castro
Castro, J. de
Chabot
Charles V.
Chatre
Chaumont
Clifford
Coligny
Colombieres
Colonna
Condé
Crequi
Crillon
Damvelle
Dandelot
D' Aumaule
D' Aumont
Deza
Diesbach
Douza
Dudley, J.
Egmont, L.
Essé
Essex
Estrús
Farnese
Figuerroa
Fleming
Fleuranges
Foucauld
Fronsperz
Garcia
Garcia-Laso
Giron
Gonzaga, F.
Grotius, P.
Gruyere
Horn
Ibrahim
Joan (of Austria)
Lannoy
Leake
Lesparre
Longueville
Lucinge
Luxembourg
Mansfield, P. E.
Martiques
Mayenne
Mendoza
Merle
Montgomery
Montigny
Montluc
Montmorency
Montpensier
Navarre
Nemours
Orange, W. of
Orellana
Ostrowski
Parthenay

WARRIORS—
Pariscan de la Vallette
Pfiffer
Phillibert, E.
Raleigh
Rioux
Sansac
Sanseverino
Schinner
Sobieski
Surrey
Tarnowski
Themire
Thermes
Toledo
Tott
Trolle
Valette
Velasquez
Vic
Viletti
Vitry
Wager
Ybarowski

17th Century.

Albret
Angouleme
Araud
Argyle, A.
Argyle, J.
Armfeldt
Arpajon
Bauer
Bassompierre
Bay
Beaufort
Boufflers
Bouillon
Brahe
Broglie
Cadogan
Candale
Carignan
Catmat, M.
Cavalier
Chamilly
Clanricard
Coligni
Condé
Cooper
Crequi
Cromwell
Dalrymple
Dampier
Darmstadt
Degenfeldt
Derby
De Ruyter
De Witt
Dolgourouski
Dorfling
Edward (of Braganza)
Ehrenstein
Erlach
Essex
Estampes, J.
Estampes, V.
Esterhazy

WARRIORS—
Estru
Fairfax
Fouquieres
Flemming
Foucault
Fuentes
Gacé
Galen, C. B.
Godolphin
Gondi
Gramont
Guebriant
Guickel
Guise
Gustavus Adolphus
Hamilton
Harcourt
Ireton
Koenigsmark
Lambert
Langdale
Lascaris
Lefort
Ludlow
Mackay
Manchester
Mansfield
Monk
Marlborough
Mazeppa
Melun
Metz
Montague
Montmorency
Montrose
Newcastle
Ormond
Pappenheim
Peterborough
Piccolomini
Prost
Puy Segur
Pym
Richelieu
Rosenberg
Rupert
Russell
Ruvigny
Sales
Sarsfield
Saxe Gotha
Saxe Weimar
Schoemberg
Schulenberg
Seckendorf
Skippon
Soissons
Solmes
Soubise
Spinola
Stanhope
Staremberg
Stenboeck
Stiernakiold
St. Remy
St. Silvestre
Sunderland
Tallart

WARRIORS, *continued*—
Tessé
Tilly
Tortenson
Turenne
Tyrconnel
Uxelles
Valesco
Valette, De la
Vendôme
Villars
Villeroi
Vivonne
Wallenstein
Waller
Wrangel
Wunschutz

18th Century.

Abercromby, R.
Allard
Anson
Arenberg
Arnold
Ashby
Barclay
Batthyani
Beaulieu
Beauvais
Berenger, R.
Bernadotte
Berreyer, J. E.
Berthier
Berwick
Bonneval
Boufflers
Bouillé
Boyle
Broglie
Brooks
Brown, U.
Browne
Brunswick, F.
Brunswick-Lunneberg, G. G.
Bucquoi
Burgoyne
Bussy-Castelnau
Cameron (of Locheil)
Careleton
Carpenter
Charrette
Choiseul
Clermont, B. C.
Clermont-Tonnerre, G.
Clinton, G.
Clinton, H.
Clive
Cobham
Cobourg
Coigny
Collingwood
Colocotroni
Colonna
Conde
Coote
Cope, Sir J.
Cornwallis
Cremilles

WARRIORS—
Cumberland
Daendels
Dagobert
Damesinl
Dampierre, P. de
Dann
D'Anthonard
Davoust
De Grasse
Dembowski
Denyse
Dessaix
D'Estaing
Diesbach
Dillon
Doppet
D'Orvilliers
Dumas, A. C.
Dumouriez
Dupleix
Elbœuf, E. M.
Elliot
Esterhazy, N.
Estrees, L. C. L.
Eugene
Fenelon, G. J.
Fitzgerald
Forestier, H.
Fouque
Fox
Frederick II. (of Prussia)
Friant
Frimont
Funck, G. G. F.
Gage
Gambier
Gantheanme
Gneisman
Godron
Goltz, G. C.
Grammont
Granby
Gravina
Haddick
Hastings, Warren
Hawke
Hawley
Henriot
Hohenloe
Hood
Horn, F.
Howe, W.
Hugo
Humbert
Hutchinson
Hyder Ali
Jabbonowski
Jarvis
Kalb
Keith
Kellermann
Kleber
Kleist
Klenau
Knyphausen
Kollowrath
Kosciusko

WARRIORS—
Kray
Labourdonnais
Lafayette
Laharpe
Lake
Lamarque
Lameth
Lancy
Lauriston
Leclerc
Lee, C.
Lewenhaupt
Lieven
Ligne
Lorges
Macdonald
Mack
Malcolm
Marboeuf
Marlborough
Martigny
Martin
Mayr
Melas
Menziekoff
Mercier (of La Vendée)
Messina
Michaud, C. J.
Mirabeau-Tonneau
Miranda
Mirepoix
Moelandorf
Moira
Montcalm
Montesquieu
Montgomery
Moreau
Moultrie
Munroe
Murat
Murray
Nansontz
Neiperg, W.
Nicolai, A. C.
Noailles
O'Connell
Oglethorpe
O'Reilly
Ormond
Orr
Ozarowski
Paoli
Parr
Paterson, C. W.
Pavillon, J. F.
Pentheivre
Periguon, D.
Peter (the Great)
Pfeiffer
Pichegru
Picton
Piron
Poniatowski
Porter
Potemkin
Potocki
Preci

WARRIORS—
Puysegur
Quetineau
Radet
Radsuvil
Ramel
Randon
Rapp
Raymond, J.
Ribes
Riego-y-Nunez
Riviere, C. F.
Rochambeau
Rochejaquelin, La
Rodney
Rooke
Romanzoff
Rossignol
Rostophlir
Roziere
Sacken
Sanadon
Saluc
Santerre
Saxe
Scherer
Schile
Schroeder
Schwartzenburg
Schwerin
Segur
Serbelloni, J. B.
Seydlitz
Shovel, Sir C.
Sinclair
Soltikov
Stair
Stamfort
Stanhope
Steigner
Stofflet
St. Priest
Stuart
St. Vincent
Sullivan
Suwarrow
Suzannet
Tallard
Talmont
Theilmann
Thistlewood
Thurot
Toussaint-l'Ouverture
Travot
Trenck
Ulloa
Valliere
Vandamme
Vandreuil
Vaux
Vernon
Vignoble
Voyer
Wade
Waldeck
Wallis
Washington
Wedel
Werner

WARRIORS, *continued*—
Westermann
Williams
Wills
Wimpfen
Winterfield
Wolfersdorf
Wunsch
Wurmser
Wurtz
Ypsilanti
Ziethen
Zizianoff
Zurlauben

19th Century.

Abercromby
Adams
Airey
Akbar-Khan
Arnaud, St.
Baraguay-d'Hilliers
Barbanegre
Barclay, Jolly de
Beckwith
Bellegarde
Belliard
Beresford
Bernadotte
Berthier
Bertrand
Bessieres
Bisson
Blake
Blucher
Bolivar
Bonnaire
Bosquet
Botzaris
Bouat
Bricqueville
Brion
Brisbane
Brooke
Browne
Bubena
Bulow
Buonaparte
Burgoyne, Sir J.
Burnes, Sir A.
Byng
Calder
Cambridge (Duke of)
Cambronne
Campbell, Sir C. (Lord Clyde)
Canrobert
Caraman
Cardigan
Carroll
Cathcart
Cavaignac
Cavour, Count
Chabrol
Chamburc
Chasteler
Clausel

WARRIORS—
Cochran (Lord Dundonald)
Codrington
Combe
Constantine
Contreras
Cooke
Craigie
Crampton
Cunynghame
Cyr, C. St.
Czerni
Dacres
Dalesme
Danrémont
Davoust
Dickson
Diebitsch
Dundas
Elis
Ellenborough
Elphinstone
Empecinado
England, Sir R.
Escamard
Espagne, Comte d'
Evans, De Lacy
Eyre
Esa Khan
Espartero
Fontaine
Forey
Foy, M. S.
Fra-Diavolo
Fraser
Freycinet
Frimont
Gallois, N.
Garrett
Geils
Gerard
Gilbert
Godby
Gortschakoff
Gough
Graham
Grant, Sir P.
Grey
Grouchy
Guyon
Hamelin
Hardinge
Hartley
Hastings
Havelock
Haxo
Hearsly
Herbillon
Hill
Hogendorp
Holkar
Hope, Sir J. A.
Hope-Grant, Sir
Hudson
Hugel

WARRIORS—
Hutchinson
Johnstone, G. H.
Jourdan, J. B.
Junot
Kaye
Keane, Sir J.
Kelly
Kempe
Keppell
Knyphausen
Kosciusko
Kray
Kutussof
Lake
Lakemann
Lavalette
Lawrence, Sir J.
Lemarrois
Leon, D.
Littler
Loban
Lorismellikoff
Lucan
Lüders
Lyons, Sir E.
Maccaskill
Mack
Mackie
Maclaine
MacMahon, St. J.
Macnaughton
Maison
Maitland
Malakoff (Pellisier)
Malcolm, Sir J.
Mansfield, Sir Wm.
Marmont
Massena
Mataflorida
Matthieu
Medows
Melville
Menschikoff
Miguel, Don
Mina
Missiessy
Moore, Sir J.
Moreau
Morillo
Murat
Napier, Sir C.
Napier, Sir C. J.
Napoleon, L.
Neill
Niel
Ney
Nott
Nolan
O'Donnell
O'Farril
Outram, Sir J.
Parke
Paskiewitsch
Pasley, Sir C. W.
Paté

WARRIORS—
Pennefather
Pichegru
Picton
Pollock
Ponsonby
Raglan
Randon
Rapp
Romana, De la
Ros de Olano
Rose, Sir H. H.
Rostopchin
Rüdiger
Saarsfield
Sacken
Sahib, Nana
Sahib, Tipoo
Sale
Sankolinsin
Santa Anna
Santa Rosa
Savary, R.
Schwarzenberg
Seymour
Simpson
Smith, Sir F.
Smith, Sir H.
Smith, Sir S.
Soliman, Muley
Somerset, Sir H.
Soult
Stopford
Strangeways
Sykes
Thielmann
Thistlewood
Thompson
Torrijos
Turr
Tutchimeff
Uxbridge
Vaillant
Vicars, Headley
Victor
Villeneuve
Vivian, R J. H.
Walker, Gen.
Walker, Sir B. W.
Warren
Wellington
Wheeler
Williams
Willot
Wilson, Sir A.
Windham
Wollzogen
Worouzoff
Wymer, C. P.
York
Yorke
Young
Ypsilanti
Yusoof
Zach
Zumalacarreguy